Online Teaching Under Quarantine from the point of view of students, teachers and parents is a social field study.

واقع التعليم الإلكتروني في ظل الحجر الصحي من وجهة نظر (الطلاب، والمدرسين، واولياء الامر) دراسة اجتماعية ميدانية.

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المستخلص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى الكشف عن واقع التعليم الإلكتروني في ظل الحجر الصحي من وجهة نظر (الطلاب، والمدرسين، وأولياء الأمور)، ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة جرى الاعتماد على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، وتكونت عينة الدراسة من (1200) فرد من (طلاب، والمدرسين، وأولياء الأمور) اختيرت بالطريقة العشوائية البسيطة من مجتمع البحث، وجرى جمع البيانات اللازمة باستخدام استبيان إلكترونيًا بعد تفريغه على برنامج اكسل، بلغ معامل صدقه وثباته (0.87) وتم تطبيقه على عينة الدراسة. وأظهرت نتائج الدراسة على النحو الآتي:

1. كشفت الدراسة الميدانية أن أكثر معيقات تطبيق التعليم الإلكتروني هي مشاكل ضعف خدمة الإنترنت وبنسبة بلغت (11.5%)، في حين كان أكثر وسيلة مستعملة في عملية القراءة والتصفح الإنترنيت (الهاتف النقال) وبنسبة بلغت (80.4%).
2. وجود علاقة ارتباطية موجبة بين رؤية أولياء الأمور وتطبيق التعليم الإلكتروني في المستقبل لصالح أولياء الأمور.
3. وجود علاقة ارتباطية موجبة بين التعلم الإلكتروني ومستوى تفاعل الطلاب لصالح الطلاب.
4. وجود علاقة ارتباطية موجبة بين التعليم الإلكتروني وتفاعل المدرسين لصالح أثر التعليم الإلكتروني.
5. على وجود علاقة ارتباطية موجبة بين الطلاب والمدرسين في التعلم الإلكتروني لصالح المدرسين.

وفي ضوء هذه التوصيات يوصي الباحثون بعددٍ من التوصيات منها:

1. ضرورة إقامة دورات تدريبية وفنية للمدرسين والطلبة على استعمل وسائل تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات والبرمجيات التعليمية.
2. ضرورة توفر الدعم الفني والتنقي من الجهات المختصة من حواسيب ووسائل عرض الكتروني، وشبكات اتصالات عبر الإنترنت.
3. نظرًا لوجود بعض المعيقات في تطبيق التعليم الإلكتروني، لكنه لا ينبغي أن يكون بديلًا عن التعليم التقليدي بل مكملًا له، لأن مواصلة واستمرارية عملية التعلم والتدريب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التعليم الإلكتروني، فيروس كورونا، المدرسين، الطلاب، أولياء الأمور.

Abstract

This study aimed to reveal the reality of online teaching under quarantine from the point of view of (students, teachers, and parents). The descriptive analytical approach was relied upon to achieve the objectives of the study and the study sample consisted of (1200) individuals such as (students, teachers, and parents) were chosen by a simple random method from the research community, and the necessary data were collected using a questionnaire online after it was check into an Excel program, whose validity and reliability reached (0.87) and was applied to the study sample.

The results of the study were shown as follows:

1. The field study revealed that the most obstacles to the application of online teaching are the problems of poor internet service, at a rate of (11.5%), while it was the most used method in the process of reading and surfing the Internet (mobile phone), at a rate of (80.4%).
2. There is a positive correlation between the parents' vision and the application of online teaching in the future for the benefit of parents.
3. There is a positive correlation between online teaching and the level of student interaction in favor of students.
4. There is a positive correlation between online teaching and teachers' interaction in favor of online teaching impact.
5. There is a positive correlation between students and teachers in online teaching for the benefit of teachers .

According to these recommendations, the researchers recommend a number of recommendations, including:

1. The necessity of setting up training and technical courses for teachers and students on using the means of information and communication technology and educational software.
2. The need for technical and technical support from the competent authorities, including computers, electronic display devices, and Internet communication networks.
3. Because there are some obstacles in the application of on line teaching, but it should not be a substitute for traditional teaching but rather a complement to it, because the continuation and continuity of the learning and training process.

Keywords: online teaching , coronavirus, teachers, students, parents.

Introduction:

In general, teaching in Iraq during the past decade and the present has suffered many hard crises that included all indicators of educational life such as the teacher and the student, in addition to the curricula and its teaching methods, administrative, technical systems and so on, and under this accelerated situation and sudden change as a result of the Corona virus, it has become necessary to provide an alternative to

traditional way of teaching, so online teaching has imposed itself on all institutions and areas of the teaching process. Because one of its positive features is to reduce effort and time, and reduce the ways of the spread of the Corona virus, because online teaching does not require social convergence between students themselves and teachers, Some researchers believe that online teaching in under the quarantine is regarded one of the best and easiest exciting and enjoyable methods of teaching a large number of students without the restrictions of time and place, and the possibility of faster access to information with a large number and focused and deep scientific content. Thus, this research consists of four chapters, which are the first chapter: the basic elements of the research (the research problem, the importance of the research, the goal of the research, the researcher's concepts), the second chapter: the theoretical framework that included (the concept of online teaching, the concept of the Corona virus, and the difficulties of using or applying online teaching in Iraq), As for the third chapter: the methodological framework for the research, which included (research methodology, research community and sample, research tool, research hypotheses), the fourth chapter: presentation and interpretation of results, including (general characteristics of the study sample, the studied apparent data, hypothesis testing and discussion, conclusions, and recommendations) and finally the conclusion of the research with abstract, and sources

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First Chapter / The basic elements of research

First: The research problem:

That the current crisis represented by the Corona epidemic has affected the entire field of education because it forced all schools, research institutes and universities to stop their teaching and training activities to reduce its spread. However , this situation caused psychological and social anxiety for teachers and students, especially those preparing to take final exams, in addition to the economic impact on all areas of life, including the education field . This accelerated situation, various teaching institutions have searched for an alternative method that can restore the course of the teaching process, especially after the huge direct impact of the crisis and the development of information technology and its entry into human life, Therefore, these institutions have adopted online teaching as a more appropriate option to ensure the continuation of the educational process. Most of these difficulties are due to the weakness of the teachers or due to the separation from the outside world, as well as the weak qualifications of students, the weakness of the Internet network or the lack of modern technologies or residence in areas with poor coverage and other objective and technical reasons, as well as the Curricula are not keeping up with the modernization in learning and keeping up with the requirements of the labor market and the needs of students, in addition to a clear insufficiency of the educational requirements of buildings, laboratories, equipment, educational aids, study furniture and others.

Therefore, this research problem revolves around the following questions:

1. What is the level of students' interaction with online teaching under quarantine?
2. What are the obstacles facing the application of online teaching in Iraqi public and private schools?

Second: The importance of research:

The importance of research can be showed in the following:

1. Shedding light on the concept of on line teaching and its importance in the teaching process, as it is one of the modern topics that have emerged in the Iraqi environment due to the Corona virus and the extent to which it can be integrated into the teaching process in Iraq.
2. Overcoming the problems of online teaching in schools.
3. Use online teaching in schools and keeping up with modern scientific developments.

Third: Research objectives:

The study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identify the effectiveness and continuity of applying online teaching under quarantine from the viewpoint of the study sample.
2. To reveal the degree of the relationship between the impact of online teaching and the level of interaction students and teachers under quarantine.
3. Identify the difficulties in applying online teaching in under Corona crisis.

The second Chapter / Theoretical Framework

First: Online Teaching:

1. The concept of online teaching :

The definition of teaching in general is the process which have an organized of the necessary knowledge, experiences and skills from the final context of carrying out the scientific activity of teaching, the subordination of citizenship, and two persons from each country participate in the teaching activity: the teacher and the student [1]. Defines online learning it is the use of technology and technological means in teaching and using them to teach the student personally and collectively and make him the focus of the lesson; This is done through multimedia, online devices, and other means [2].

2. The importance of online teaching :

The development of information technology and the resulting increase in information and knowledge made an attending teaching methods unable in keeping up with these variables and in all fields, in addition to the spread of the Corona epidemic in all countries of the world, which gave great importance to online teaching , and given the urgent need for human development and awareness of on line teaching is an investment entity for modern information technologies in developing teaching means, especially under crises, especially the Corona epidemic crisis, which stopped or

disrupted all activities in all fields, including educational institutions [3]. From the researchers' point of view, the importance of online teaching is reflected in its ability to confront and overcome traditional teaching problems in various ways, provide teaching opportunities for all in a reasonable and cost-effective way, as well as its effective role in communicating with students .In addition to its ability to effectively eliminate the reactionary influence of computers that most members of society suffer from and to enhance the process of disseminating the technical language among all people and developing it, providing opportunities for talented talents, and developing talents in a way that serves the scientific process of the entire Arab community, especially Iraq in order to catch up with advanced countries in the field of information technology, It also helps in solving the problem of overcrowding in the classrooms, especially under the current crisis, in addition to training faculty and students, in addition to expanding teaching opportunities and enabling the training and qualification of faculty members without leaving their work.

3. Necessities for successful online teaching :

There are a set of necessities for the success of the online teaching process in Iraq as in the following :

- **Educational content:** Many teachers resort to the so-called [teaching design] to prepare an teaching material that achieves the goals of with high efficiency, as this design is generally based on studying the teaching needs of students, setting goals and appropriate means to achieve them, and means for measuring the extent of teaching and feedback.

- **Availability of technology:** Availability of technology is an important factor in the success of the concept of online teaching , without it it will become a dream and with the availability of equipment and technical challenges, this challenge also has different necessities that may be the availability of devices, the Internet, and the Internet software package, which is a challenge for all society , And students and teachers may have different means, but they do not have internet service, and if any, it may be slow or there may not be such a package [4].

- **Teacher readiness**: The success of online teaching requires many necessities, but the main challenge is the ability of professors to use their means , systems and procedures, and this needs their capabilities in it and the development of all support, and the learning mechanism and effective use of online teaching depends on the motivation of teachers, and does not mean online teaching cancel the role of teachers, but it refers to the role of teachers in online teaching as creative and high-quality people who enable them to effectively manage the teaching process, As their specialization in online teaching has become a set of tasks such as leader, project manager, research, mentor, etc., so it is necessary to always to improve teachers' abilities inonline teaching, develop their capabilities, provide them with support and job opportunities for learning, in order to increase the level of benefit. From this use [5].

Second: Corona virus:

Corona virus: As a new breed of coronavirus, and its danger lies in the fact that it infects the human respiratory system until now without final treatment, and it is also a large virus that remains on the surface for a long period of time, thus it stays in the air for a period of no more than three hours, this period is sufficient to catch the virus if we do not follow prevention, proper leadership and healthy stimulation [6]. The Corona virus appeared in December of 2019 in a city in Wuhan, Hubei Province, central China, and due to the development and spread of this virus in many developed and developing societies, According to reports and health data, the World Health Organization declared that this virus has formed more harm to Chinese society, as the century virus is a relative of the Corona virus [SARS], which can be transmitted from animals to humans. This virus is also associated with local seafood and wild foods in Wuhan, which illegally sold, including bats. If such a disaster is not resolved, the destruction of the Coronavirus may be similar to the devastation caused by the [SARS] outbreak in [2003 CE], as this outbreak resulted in [800] infections and [800] deaths throughout the year in a country [7].

As for Iraq, the Corona virus pandemic has occurred in Iraq in Najaf since [February 24, 2020] when an Iranian religious student was investigated, and the result was positive for his infection with Corona - the viral diseases associated with severe acute respiratory syndrome type II [SARS-2 Covid- 19] Then other cases infected with the [Covid-19] virus were identified, and the total confirmed cases in Iraq reached [332,635] cases, including [8754] deaths until [September 23, 2020 AD] [8].

All countries of the world have taken strict precautionary procedures, and these procedures are:

1. **Social distancing:** Because when coughing or sneezing, small drops of liquids (drops) are formed. These drops may contain the virus that causes infection, and the goal of social distancing is to reduce physical contact even if there is a need to go out to buy groceries or medicines, the instructions state However, you must maintain a distance of at least 6 feet from everyone else around you.

2. **Completed closure :** Restricting public movement with the aim of imposing social distancing and preventing the transmission of the virus from one person to another involves a full stop of any kind of public movement except for basic services [9].

3. Staying at home: A person with the disease must not leave the house for any reason, exercise at least once a day, stay two meters away from others, and inquire about their needs over the phone or via the Internet or boycott or postpone meetings, visit friends and relatives at home.

4. **Personal hygiene:** Practicing personal and general hygiene of the hands, especially washing with soap and water for a period of [at least 20 seconds], especially after returning to a public place or after coughing or sneezing.

5. **The role of masks in the prevention of coronary heart disease:** The patient must wear masks close to others and before visiting the doctor, and in the event that they are unable to wear a masks due to shortness of breath, for example, you must do everything necessary to hide coughing and sneezing in a way that suits the person .

As the masked patient approaches and the patient does not come into contact, it is not necessary to wear a mask

6. **Using cleaning materials to prevent corona virus :** cleaning with soap or detergents and water removes bacteria and dirt from surfaces and reduces the number and risk of spreading infection, provided that sterilization and disinfection are followed to completely remove bacteria and viruses, and this process must be done regularly and repeatedly to ensure that there are no infections and pathogens. [10].

Third: Obstacles to applying online teaching in Iraq:

1. **Weak Information Technology infrastructure in Iraq:** The infrastructure is one of the most important obstacles to online learning technology in the Iraqi environment; Because this environment is not ready to receive online education , such as connecting all schools, students, and teaching staff to the Internet from the speed of the Internet, and its effectiveness in providing educational subjects, live broadcasting and providing educational courses and films for them, as well as the absence of national educational platforms for them, direct communication with students and interaction with them, In addition to the insufficient number of devices for each faculty, employee, and student, and other obstacles

2. **Poor technical support:** The use of online learning, especially direct teaching, requires adequate and hidden technical support to solve problems and provide support to teachers , students and parents while using such teaching.

3. The financal and technical status of students: This type of teaching requires some equipment for students, the most important of which is on line teaching equipment provided by computers or phones equipped with the required programs and specification, in addition to training students to use this type of teaching, and this impact may constitute an obstacle or a challenge to some families with limited income and difficult financial conditions, especially under the spread of the Corona epidemic.

4. **Parents are not prepared :** Parents play an important role in following up the teaching of their children and helping them learn from the difficulties of traditional teaching, but many parents are not accustomed to this type of teaching, which may be because of the parents after the follow-up, and then they need to participate in courses educational about how to help their parents use and receive this type of teaching.

5. **Increasing the responsibility on teachers :** The use of this type of teaching will increase the responsibility on the teachers . In addition to check up activities and exercises, and preparing presentations for the on line course for students, they will also be in contact with students individually or collectively to answer their questions and follow up on their inquiries or discussions with them, in addition to pay attention_on those who are late or who need special attention .

6. **Assessment problems and methods:** This type of teaching also requires other types of tests other than those used by students and teachers; because these tests focus mainly on final evaluations or comprehensive evaluation of results through final and short-term tests, in order to communicate and ensure the use of formative or formative evaluation, and performance-based evaluation.

7. **Difficulties in teaching scientific and practical skills:** The difficulty of dealing with this type of teaching lies in training students in practical and scientific skills, which requires preparing the teaching means, laboratories and equipment to provide learners with these required skills [11].

8. **Administrative obstacles:** Administrative leaderships that are unaware and unmotivated to development, routine administrative procedures and rigid regulations that obstruct development and do not allow flexibility in work. The problem of frequent power cuts is a major obstacle to the application of online education .

9. **Poor English language proficiency:** for most of the students and a large percentage of the teachers, which creates obstacles for the demand for online education , as most of the software and information are written in the English language.

10. **Privacy and confidentiality:** this could affect the on line lessons and exams, as well as the lack of sufficient awareness of community members with this type of learning, in addition to the negative attitude of some teachers against online learning [12].

Chapter Three : Methodological Framework of Research

This topic includes a description of the procedures that the researchers followed in order to achieve the objectives of the research. This topic included the following:

First: Research method: The researchers used the descriptive research method, because it is concordance with the nature of the research and its objectives, as descriptive research aims to describe phenomena, events, or certain things, and to collect information, facts, and observations about it [13].

Second: The research community and its sample: The research community consists of teachers, students, and parents of students in the schools of the Holy Karbala Governorate for the academic year 2020-2021. As for the research sample: it may be include [1200] individuals chosen by a simple random method.

Third: The search mean : The tool is determined according to the nature of the research and its requirements, Because using the appropriate mean leads to achieving right results, and since the current study aims to identify the obstacles and challenges of applying online teaching in schools from the point of view of

students and teachers, researchers believe that the online questionnaire is the main mean to achieve the goal of the research, as researchers did a questionnaire that included (17) items prepared through the exploratory study, previous studies, and the issues related to the research topic.

1. **Validity of the mean:** For the purpose of achieving the mean's validity, the researchers intended to extract its apparent validity by presenting it to a group of experts in education and higher education in various specializations, whose number reached [30] experts, in order to express their opinions and suggestions in judging the validity of the items of the questionnaire. So items were revised to be fit with the suggestions and the recommendations of the experts .

2. **Reliability of the mean:** The questionnaire was applied online to an exploratory sample other than the study sample consisting of [50] individuals, and the period between the first and second application was two weeks, and to find the reliability coefficient of the research mean, the researchers used the Cronbach's alpha test as a statistical method. , and the reliability coefficient for the items of the questionnaire was [0.87].

3. **Application of the research mean:** The data were collected using the study mean, which is the questionnaire, and then into an Excel file, and organized and entered into the statistical program (SPSS) to analyze the study data after coding the answers. As descriptive statistics were used to calculate the arithmetic means and standard deviations, during the period between (1/1 / 2021-1 / 4/2021 AD).

Fourth: the research hypothesis

1. There is a corcorrelationbetween the parents' point of view and the application of online teaching in the future.
2. There is a corcorrelationbetween the impact of the application of online learning and the level of student interaction.
3. There is a corcorrelationbetween the impact of applying online teaching and the level of teacher interaction.
4. There is a corcorrelationbetween students' interaction with teachers in online learning.

The fourth topic : presentation and interpretation of results

First: General characteristics of the research sample:

Table (1) shows the gender

Gender	Number	Percentage
Males	700	58.3%
Females	500	41.7%
Total	1200	100.0%

It is clear from Table (1) above that the highest percentage in the research sample was from the share of males, which is (58.3%), while the percentage of females was (41.7%). The researchers attributed the reason for the higher percentage of males than the percentage of females, due to the ability of men to carry responsibility and their ability to provide the necessities of life, as most economic activities are performed by men more than women.

Table (2) shows the type of the examinees' job

Job	Number	Percentage
Teacher	437	36.4%
Student	607	50.6%
Parents	156	13.0%
Total	1200	100.0%

The results of the field study in Table (2) above indicate that the highest percentage in the study sample related to social employment was the share of students, which amounted to (50.6%), followed by the percentage of teachers, which amounted to (36.4%), while the lowest percentage was the share of parents, which is adults (13.0%), and through these percentages, researchers see that social job is an important indicator in developing and improving the reality of social life, especially on the part of teachers, and on the part of students it is an important means in supporting the behavior and position of the individual socially within society

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Table (3) shows the educational level of the examinees

Educational level	Number	Percentage
Intermediate	521	43.4%
preparatory	440	36.7%
College student	239	19.9%
Total	1200	100.0%

The results of the field study showed in Table (4) above, that the highest percentage in the study sample was from the share of those whose level of social education was (average), which was (43.4%), followed by the percentage of those whose educational level was (preparatory), which is (36.7%). While the lowest percentage was from the share of those whose education level was (university) which is (19.9%), and the researchers attributed through these statistical ratios that more than half of their educational level was (intermediate and preparatory) at a rate of (80.1%). This indicates that the academic level is an important indicator in enhancing the place and value of the individual within society.

Table (4) residence address

Residence address	Number	Percentage
Civilian	829	69.1%
Countryside	371	30.9%
Total	1200	100.0%

It is noticed through the results of the field study in Table (4) above, that the highest percentage in the study sample was from the share of those whose was urban, which is (69.1%). The amenities, stability, and all the requirements of social life.

Table (5) the level of the internet for the examinees

Network level	Number	Percentage
Good	88	7.3%
Middle	655	54.6%
Weak	457	38.1%
Total	1200	100.0%

The results of the field study indicate in Table (5) above, that the highest percentage in the study sample was for those who responded to the level of the internet (medium), which is (54.6%), while the lowest percentage was for those who responded to the level of the Internet (weak), which is (38.1%) . Through these statistical ratios, the researchers indicate that more than half of the study sample believes that the level of the internet ranges between medium and double, due to the lack of technical and administrative techniques for this network, which constitutes an obstacle to the continuation or completion of online teaching in light of this current crisis.

Table (6) shows the type of mean used to browse and surf the Internet

Type of the mean	Number	Percentage
Mobile phone	965	80.4%
Computer	170	14.2%
Ipad or tablet	65	5.4%
Total	1200	100.0%

The results of the field study indicated in Table (6) above that the highest percentage in the study sample was the type of method used in browsing and reading is (mobile phone), which is (80.4%). An important component of social life; Because it helps individuals to exchange information with it faster and easier than all modern means.

Second: The studied apparent data:

Table (7) shows the arithmetic averages, the standard deviation, the T value, and the

level of significance for the fields of study

T	Fields of study	Number	arithmetic average	standard deviation	T value	Freedom Degree	Level of significance
1	Students'parents field	1200	2.92	0.758	133.201	1199	.000
2	Student's interaction field	1200	3.02	0.818	127.860	1199	.000
3	Teachers' interaction field	1200	3.08	0.629	169.482	1199	.000
	General index of fields of study	1200	3.00	0.568	183.206	1199	.000

Table (7) shows that the general arithmetic mean of the effectiveness online learning application under the Corona pandemic from the viewpoint of students,

teachers and parents has reached (3.00) with a standard deviation (0.568), and the calculated T value is equal to (183.206) greater than the table value (1.960) With a degree of freedom (1199). This indicates that online teaching is an important indicator in the educational and scientific development.

Table (8) shows the arithmetic averages, standard deviations and the T-value of the items in the field of students' parents in online learning under quarantine

T	Items	Number	arithmetic average	standard deviation	T-value	Freedom Degree	Level of signficance
1	Logistical support from the education available to the educational process	1200	3.04	1.393	75.574	1199	.000
2	E-learning reduces effort and material costs	1200	3.36	1.192	97.695	1199	.000
3	A ctivate e-learning in the future	1200	2.92	1.322	76.611	1199	.000
4	Online technology actively contributes to the continuity and success of the educational process in light of the Corona crisis	1200	2.28	1.124	70.165	1199	.000
5	The online education system can be fit to both kinds of subjects whether theoretical or practical	1200	2.98	1.097	94.032	1199	.000

It is clear from Table (8) that the items of the students' parents field of vision in online learning under quarantine ranged between medium and high degrees. (1.192), and the T-value of (97.695) is greater than the table value which is (1.960) and with a degree of freedom (1199). And with a standard deviation of (1,124), and the T value of (70,165) greater than the table value which is (1.960), and a degree of freedom of (1199), and this indicates that the opinions of students 'parents vary between the degree of acceptance of the application of online teaching and rejection, Through these views, the researchers inferred that the application of online learning requires the existence of a multi-disciplinary technical structure to ensure the participation of the largest number of students online teaching , and although the sudden change as a result of the Corona pandemic, the specialized authorities were clearing solutions and proposals for the continuity and growth of the learning teaching despite the weak capabilities. In terms of the readiness of teachers and students, poor English language proficiency, and other factors.

Table (9) shows the arithmetic averages, standard deviations and the T-value for the items of the field of student interaction in on line learning under quarantine

T	The field of studens' interaction in online teaching	Number	arithmetic average	standard deviation	T-value	Freedom Degree	Level of signficance
1	All study subjects are delivered via on line	1200	2.99	1.178	87.826	1199	.000
2	The online teaching system allows the student to access the educational subjects at any time	1200	2.95	1.243	82.162	1199	.000
3	Students' interaction with online teaching and lectures was affected by difficult or special living conditions	1200	2.92	1.078	93.941	1199	.000
4	Educational content on exercises and assignments commensurate with the student's ability through online teaching	1200	3.00	1.404	73.920	1199	.000
5	E-learning gives the learner absolute freedom to express an opinion	1200	3.24	1.167	96.195	1199	.000

Table (9) shows that the items of the field of student interaction in online learning under

quarantine ranged from high to medium, so the item (online teaching gives absolute freedom to the learner to express an opinion) came in first place with an arithmetic average of (3.24), and a standard deviation Its value is (1,167), and the calculated T value is (96.195) greater than the table value (1.960), and with a degree of freedom (1199). 2.92) and a standard deviation of (1.078), The calculated T value of (93.941) is greater than the table value, which is (1.960), and with a degree of freedom (1199). The researchers attributed the reason for the difference in students' opinions about the application of online teaching This is because most students are not accustomed to online learning , as the Corona crisis imposed on them online learning suddenly and without prior training, which made the learning between them and online learning medium and weak in some cognitive and scientific fields.

Table (10) shows the arithmetic averages, standard deviations and the T-value for the items of the teachers' interaction field in online learning under quarantine

T	The field of teachers' interaction in online learning	Number	arithmetic average	standard deviation	T-value	Freedom Degree	Level of significance
1	Teacher can teach scientific subject well through via online teaching	1200	3.01	1.431	72.804	1199	.000
2	Teachers cannot evaluate students' level through online learning	1200	2.96	1.417	72.272	1199	.000
3	Teachers interact with online teaching under Corona crisis	1200	3.05	1.417	74.664	1199	.000
4	Online learning can reduce the problems of the class	1200	3.36	1.109	105.040	1199	.000
5	Teachers keep up with the online learning under Corona virus	1200	3.00	1.434	72.540	1199	.000

Table (10) shows that the items of the teachers 'interaction field in applying online

teaching ranged between high and medium. The paragraph (online learning limits students' classroom problems) came in first place with an arithmetic mean of (3.36) and a standard deviation of (1.109), and the value The calculated T, with the amount of (105.040), is greater than the table which value which is (1.960) and with a degree of freedom (1199), and came in last place the item (teachers cannot assess students' level through online learning) with an arithmetic mean of (2.96) And a standard deviation of (1.417), and the calculated T value of (72,272) greater than the table value which is (1.960), with a degree of freedom of (1199). Through these ratios, the researchers attribute that online teaching technology may be the best alternative to reduce classroom problems, but this technology may pose harm to students' evaluation level.

Table (11) shows the difficulties of applying online teaching under quarantine

Difficulties	Number	Percentage
Network problems	138	11.5%
Lack of students; interaction with teachers	133	11.1%
The large amount of teaching content offered	119	9.9%
Evaluation problems and methods	110	9.2%
Privacy and confidentiality	114	9.5%
Power Failure problems	102	8.5%
Weak technical support from the competent authority	135	11.3%
Financial and health problems	122	10.2%
The lack of readiness of students and teachers for online learning	112	9.3%
Difficulty in accessing scientific information	115	9.6%
Total	1200	100.0%

It is evident from table (11) above, that the highest percentage in the study sample that came in first place was for those who answered due to (problems of poor internet, and the lack of interaction of students with teachers), which amounted to (22.6%) by (271) examinees, while it came in second place The percentage of those who answered due to (lack of technical and technical support from the competent authority, and the problems of the financial and health situation), which is (21.5%) by (257) examinees, while the percentage of those who responded due to (lack of readiness of students and teachers, and academic evaluation problems) came in last place. 18.5%) of (222) examinees. The researchers inferred that online teaching technology and internet speed were inadequate in some areas, which constituted an obstacle to the process of information communication between students and teachers, in addition to the occurrence of power outages in the community during the Corona crisis.

Third: Testing the study hypotheses and discussing them:

For the purpose of identifying the nature of this relationship, the researchers used the Pearson correlation coefficient, and the T-test for one sample. These tests were applied to the total study sample of (1200), and Table (12) shows that.

Table (12) shows the correlation coefficients and the T-test for the study hypotheses

Hypotheses	coefficients R	Degree of freedom	T-test	Degree of freedom	Significance level
The impact of online learning and the vision of students' parents .	0.855[a]	0.1946	57.064	1198	Statistical function
The impact of e-learning and the level of student interaction	0.861[a]	0.1946	58.603	1198	Statistical function
The impact of e-learning and the level of teacher interaction	0.559[a]	0.1946	23.311	1198	Statistical function
The level of student interaction with teachers in e-learning	0.199[a]	0.1946	7.015	1198	Statistical function

Discussion of the first hypothesis: The above table indicates the existence of a soft relationship that parents see in applying online teaching in the future, because the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient was (0.855a), greater than the value of the table which is (0.1946), and the researchers also used the T-test for one sample and its value was (57.064) is greater than the value of the table which is (1.960), and with a degree of freedom (1198). This result can be explained by the existence of a positive correlation between online teaching and parents for the benefit of parents, because the application of online teaching in the future from the parents 'point of view may entail a great effort in terms of the economic factor, and the provision of advanced technologies in order to keep pace with modernity in the learning process.

Discussion of the second hypothesis: From the above table, it is also noticed that there is a positive relationship between the effect of online teaching and the level of student's interaction, because the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient was (0.861a), greater than the value of the table which is (0.1946). 58.603) and this value is greater than the value of the table which is (0.1960), and with a degree of freedom (1198). This indicates that there is a positive correlation between online teaching and the level of student interaction in favor of students, because distance education helps them obtain information faster and with less effort and cost.

Discussion of the third hypothesis: From the above table, it is also noted that there is a correlation between the effect of online teaching and the level of teacher interaction, because the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient was (0.559 a) greater than the value of the table which is (0.1946), and the researchers also used the T-test for one sample and its value was (23.311). Greater than the values of the table (1.960), and with a degree of freedom (1198). This result can be explained by the existence of a positive correlation

between online teaching and teacher interaction in favor of the online teaching . This kind of teaching sometimes make the teachers unable to denitrify and assess the student's level which depend on the students' presence in class and interact with their teachers .

Discussion of the fourth hypothesis: It is also noted from the above table that there is a correlation between student and teacher interaction ,because the value of the correlation coefficient was (0.199a) greater than the tabular value of (0.1946), and the researchers also used the T test for one sample with a value of (7.015) and with a degree of freedom (1198). This indicates the existence of a positive correlation between students and teachers in online teaching in favor of teachers, because online teaching despite the weakness of some teachers , but it forced them to keep up with and the continuity of the learning process, and this weakness among teachers is due to the lack of readiness of some teachers and their lack of modern means of development, in addition to due to the lack of proficiency in the English language, which made education imposed on them as a result of the sudden and large change in light of the Corona crisis.

Conclusions:

1. The field study revealed that the highest percentage in the research sample was from the share of males, which amounted to (58.3%), while the percentage of females was (41.7%). Most of them were urban dwellers, at a rate of (69.1%), and of an academic or educational level ranging between intermediate and middle school, with a rate of (80.1%).
2. The study revealed that there is an average level of Internet service, at a rate of (54.6%), while the lowest percentage was for those who answered the level of the Internet (weak), which amounted to (38.1%).
3. The field study revealed that the most obstacles to the application of online teaching are the problems of poor internet service, at a rate of (11.5%), while it was the most used method in the process of reading and browsing the Internet (mobile phone), at a rate of (80.4%).
4. There is a positive correlation between parents' point of view and the application of online teaching in the future for the benefit of parents.
5. There is a positive correlation between online teaching and the level of student interaction in favor of students.
6. There is a positive correlation between on line teaching and teacher interaction in favor of the impact online teaching
7. There is a positive correlation between students and teachers in online teaching for the benefit of teachers.

Recommendations:

1. The necessity of setting up training and technical courses for teachers and students on using the means of information and communication technology and educational software.
2. The need for technical support from the competent authorities, including computers, electronic display devices, and Internet communications networks.
3. Because there are some obstacles in the application of online teaching , but it should not be a substitute for traditional teaching but rather a complement to it, because the continuation and continuity of the teaching and training process.
4. The necessity for the competent authorities to provide the student's online teaching skills and techniques in order to facilitate the process of interaction and benefit by students with the teaching subjects presented online .
5. The need to provide an appropriate teaching enviroment to apply online teaching in schools and to remove all human, material and technical obstacles that prevent its spread in the educational system in various stages and fields.

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