

# Perception of Students Regarding Online Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic in a Selected College, Kamrup (R), Assam - A Descriptive Cross-Sectional Study

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## **Abstract-**

### **Background:**

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which began in China in December 2019 and spread around the world, has given rise to new issues and debates. Social, economic, political, spiritual resources, and consequences must be addressed, and it is necessary that we manage the outbreak through basic principles of public health, and operate the country in a manner that respects basic human rights.

**Aim and objectives:** The study aimed To assess the perception regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic among the nursing students of NGI, Mirza, Kamrup, Assam.

**Methodology:** A quantitative approach with descriptive cross-sectional study was selected for this study. The tool used for the study was structured self-administered Rating Scale to assess the perception of students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic. The content validity tools were tested and feasibility and appropriateness of the tools were confirmed by experts. The main study was conducted for 100 students. Samples were selected by using sample random techniques and the test was conducted by using structure self-administered Rating Scale. The researcher applied the descriptive design to analyze the collected data regarding demographic variable.

**Result:** The analysis of the cross-sectional study revealed that it shows that 71% had moderate perception, 14% had poor perception and 12% had good perception regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

**Conclusion:** online class can serve as an alternative effective educational tool. With more practice, system updating, capacity building of the student-teacher, it is bound to be more effective as well as efficient. The online class should be designed in such a way that students can focus and find it more interesting and should introduce various strategies to increase the interaction between students and teachers. In this study the researcher found that perception of students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic was moderate.

**Keywords:** Perception, Online Learning, Pandemic, Covid-19, Demographic.

## **I INTRODUCTION**

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which began in China in December 2019 and spread around the world, has given rise to new issues and debates. Social, economic, political, spiritual resources, and consequences must be addressed, and it is necessary that we manage the outbreak through basic principles of public health, and operate the country in a manner that respects basic human rights. [ 1 ]

The education system has faced severe trouble worldwide in COVID-19 pandemic since the beginning of 2020. In this context every educational institute including nursing colleges has adopted online learning for smooth continuation of teaching learning process. [ 2 ]

Online education according to Harasim (1989) is a new domain of learning that combines distances education with the practice of face-to-face instruction utilizing computer mediated communication. [ 3 ]

Ascough, (2002) suggested that online education has the following features: (a) it provides a learning experience different than in the traditional classroom because learners are different, (b) the communication is via computer and World Wide Web, (c) participation in classroom by learners are different, (d) the social dynamic of the learning environment is changed, and (e) discrimination and prejudice is minimized. [ 3 ]

Keeping this in mind this descriptive survey study aims to identify the perception regarding online learning during COVID-19 among nursing students of NGI, Mirza, Kamrup, Assam.

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

“Perception of Students Regarding Online Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic in a Selected College, Kamrup (R), Assam – A Descriptive Cross-Sectional Study.”

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To assess the perception regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic among the nursing students of NGI, Mirza, Kamrup, Assam.
- To find association on online learning with selected demographic variable among nursing students of NGI, Mirza, Kamrup, Assam.

**HYPOTHESIS:**

H1: There is no significant association between student's perceived benefits and perception towards online learning platform.

**II RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

**Research approach:** The research approach used in this study was qualitative approach.

**Research design:** Descriptive cross-sectional research design.

**Setting of the study:** The study was conducted in the selected College Kamrup Rural, Assam.

**Population of the study:** In this study population consisted of selected College of Kamrup Rural, Assam who fulfilled the inclusion criteria.

**Sample and sampling technique:**

The sample consisted of 1ST year GNM and 1st year B.Sc. Nursing students of selected College who fulfilled the inclusion criteria of selected of college kamrup Rural Assam. the sampling technique used was simple random sampling technique.

**Sample size:** The sample consisted of 100 students.

**Tools and technique:** In this study researchers developed the following tools. Structured self-administered Rating Scale. The structure self-administered Rating Scale consisted of –

**Section I:** It deals with the demographic profile of the sample that is Age, Gender, Year of study, Course of study, Gadgets used, Source of internet use.

**Section II:** Structure self-administered Rating scale consisted of 20 numbers of rating scale

**Validity of the tool:** Content validity of the tools was obtained from

**Data collection process:** The period of data collection was from 15th November to 16th November 2022 . A formal permission from the concerned authority was obtained for conducting the study. Every introduction about self and the purpose of study was explained to the students and it was explained that the study will not harm the health of the person in anyway. At first a structure self-administered Rating Scale was provided to assess perception regarding online learning. The study was done on group basis on completion of the study the researcher thanked all the authorities, students for extending their fullest cooperation.

**MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:****Section I:**

Demographic profile: Shows the distribution of the demographic characteristics of the students

Age group: Out of 100 students, 82% students belong to 18 to 20 years and 9% were aged below 18 years and more than 21 years respectively.

Gender: 93% were female and 7% male.

Year of study: 100% of the students were 1st years nursing students.

Gadgets used for online classes: 97% were using mobile, 2% were using laptop and 1% was using computer.

Source of internet used for online classes: 97% were using mobile data and 3% were using wi-fi for online classes.

**Section II:**

Finding of perception regarding online learning:

In this study, it shows that 71% had moderate perception, 14% had poor perception and 12% had good perception regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

**CITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION****Inclusion criteria**

- B.sc nursing 1st year and GNM 1st year students both male and female.
- B.sc nursing 1st year and GNM 1st year students who were willing to participate.

**Exclusion criteria**

Those students who are not willing to participate.

**The tools used in this study were:****Section DESCRIPTION OF TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION****-A: Demographic profile, it included;**

- Age
- Gender
- Education qualification
- Religion

**Section-B: Structure self – administered Rating Scale include:**

- Assess level of perception towards online classes.

It consists of 20 rating scale question which includes students experience

regarding online learning and its effectiveness.

- Perception level regarding e-learning
- Assess effectiveness of e- learning
- Assess Experience towards e- learning

#### Data collection process:

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The study was done on group basis on completion of the study the researcher tanked all the authorities, students for extending their fullest cooperation.

#### ETHICAL CONSIDERATION:

The research study was approved by the Institutional Principal, Nemcare institute of nursing sciences, Mirza, Kamrup, Assam, India. The investigator obtained consent from the samples after a detailed explanation regarding the study purpose, benefits, details required and voluntary choice for participation and withdrawal, before conducting the study, along with the researcher's contact information.

#### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

This chapter deals with the statistical analysis and interpretation of the collected data. The data collected from the students were analyzed using descriptive measures like frequency and percentage. The data were presented in tables and illustrated as diagrams. The obtained data were classified into section and interpreted as follows: Section I: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic profile. Section II: Frequency and percentage distribution of structured self-administered Rating Scale.

### III RESULTS:

#### SECTION I

**Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of students  
N = 100**

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
Below 18 years	9	9.0
18 to 20 years	82	82.0
More than 21 years	9	9.0
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	7	7.0
Female	93	93.0
Transgender	-	-
<b>Year of study</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> year	99	99.0

2 <sup>nd</sup> year	-	-
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	1	1.0
<b>Course of study</b>		
B.Sc. Nursing	51	51.0
<b>Demographic Variables</b>	<b>Frequency (f)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
GNM	49	49.0
<b>Gadgets used for online class</b>		
Mobile	97	97.0
Computer	1	1.0
Laptop	2	2.0
Tablet	-	-
<b>Source of internet use for online classes</b>		
Wi-Fi	3	3.0
Telephone Line	-	-
Mobile data	97	97.0

The table 1 portrays that among the students, with respect to age, 82% were aged between 18 to 20 years and 9% were aged below 18 years and more than 21 years respectively.

Regarding gender, 93% were female and 7% were male.

Considering the year of study among students, 99% were 1<sup>st</sup> year student and 1% was 3<sup>rd</sup> year student.

With regard to course of study, 51% were studying B.Sc. Nursing and 49% were studying GNM.

Regarding the gadgets used for online class, 97% were using mobile, 2% were using Laptop and 1% was using computer.

The source of internet use for online classes showed, 97% were using mobile data and 3% were using Wi-fi for online class

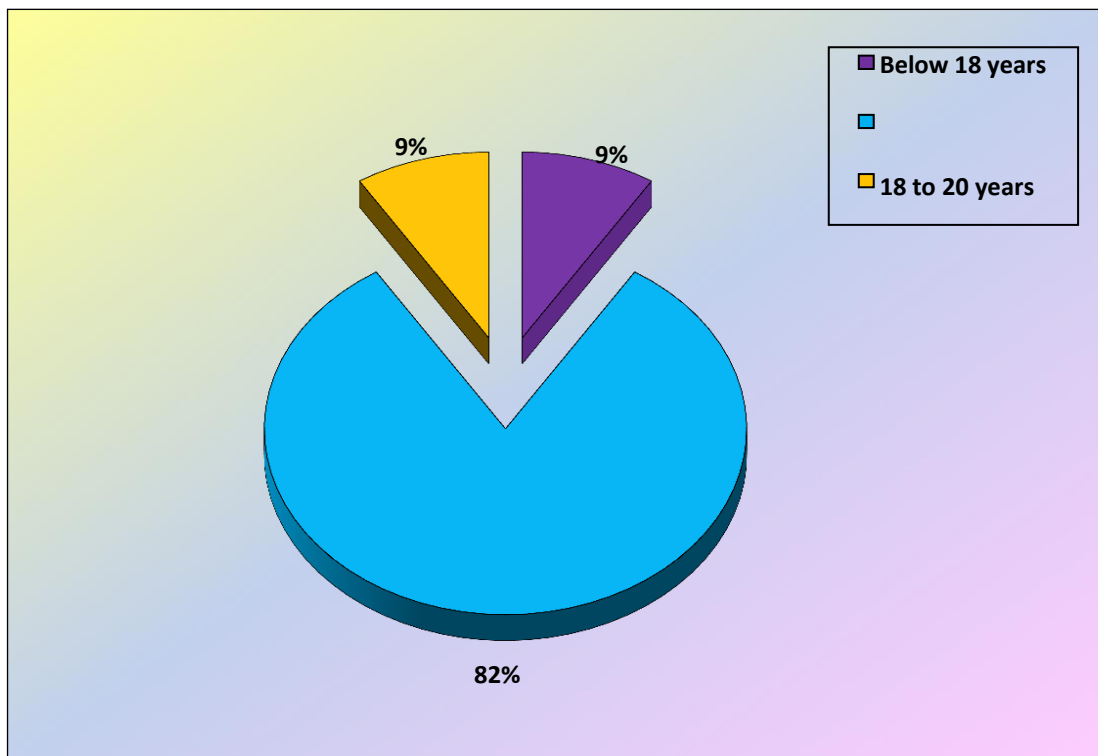


Fig No. 1 : Percentage distribution of age of the students

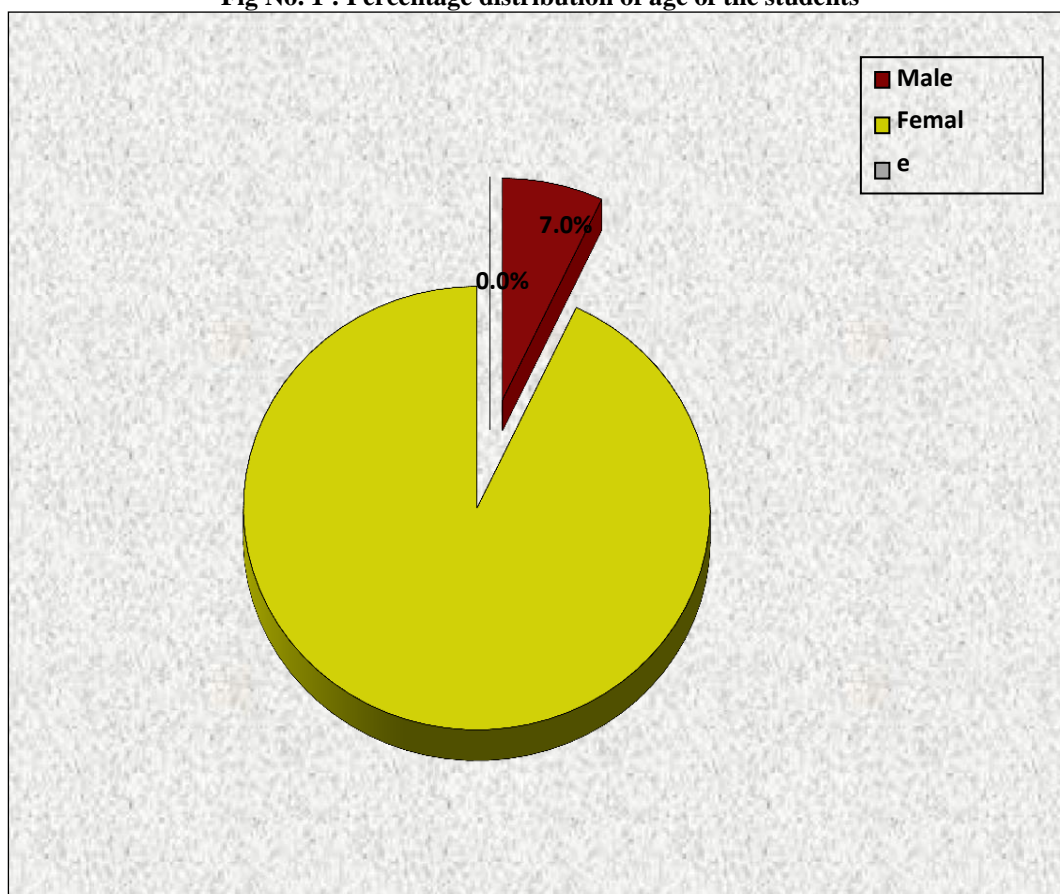


Fig. No. 2: Percentage distribution of gender of the students

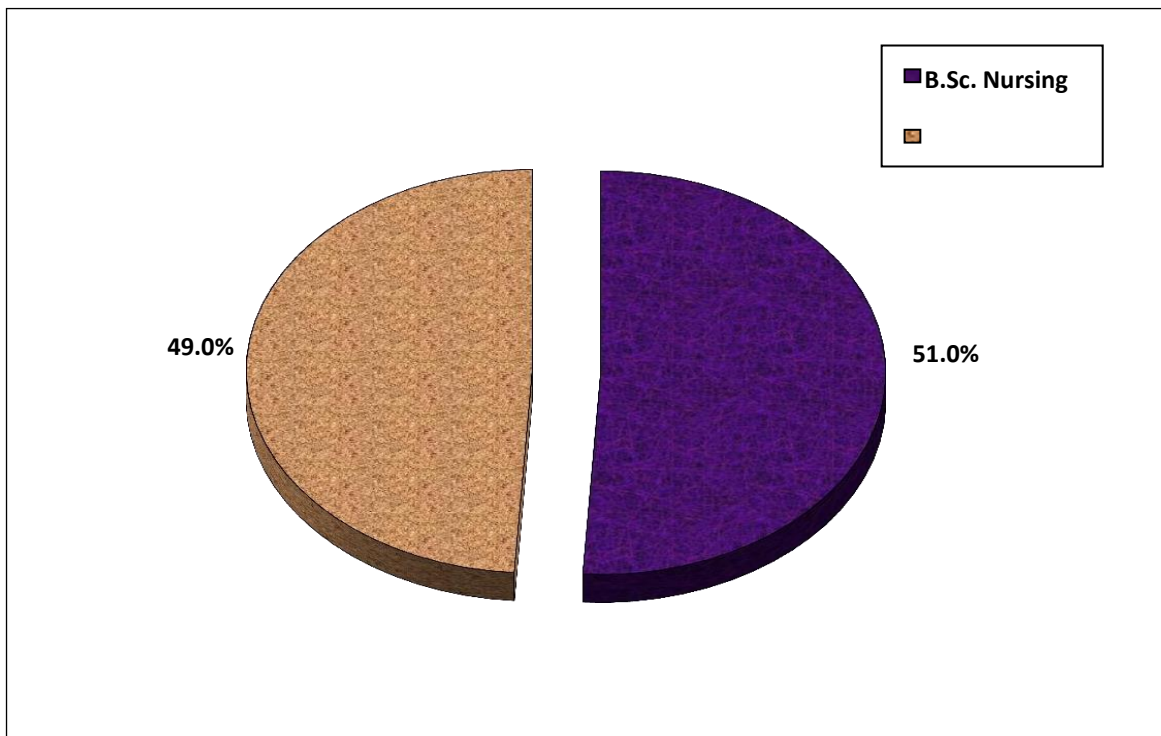


Fig. No. 3: Percentage distribution of course of study by the students

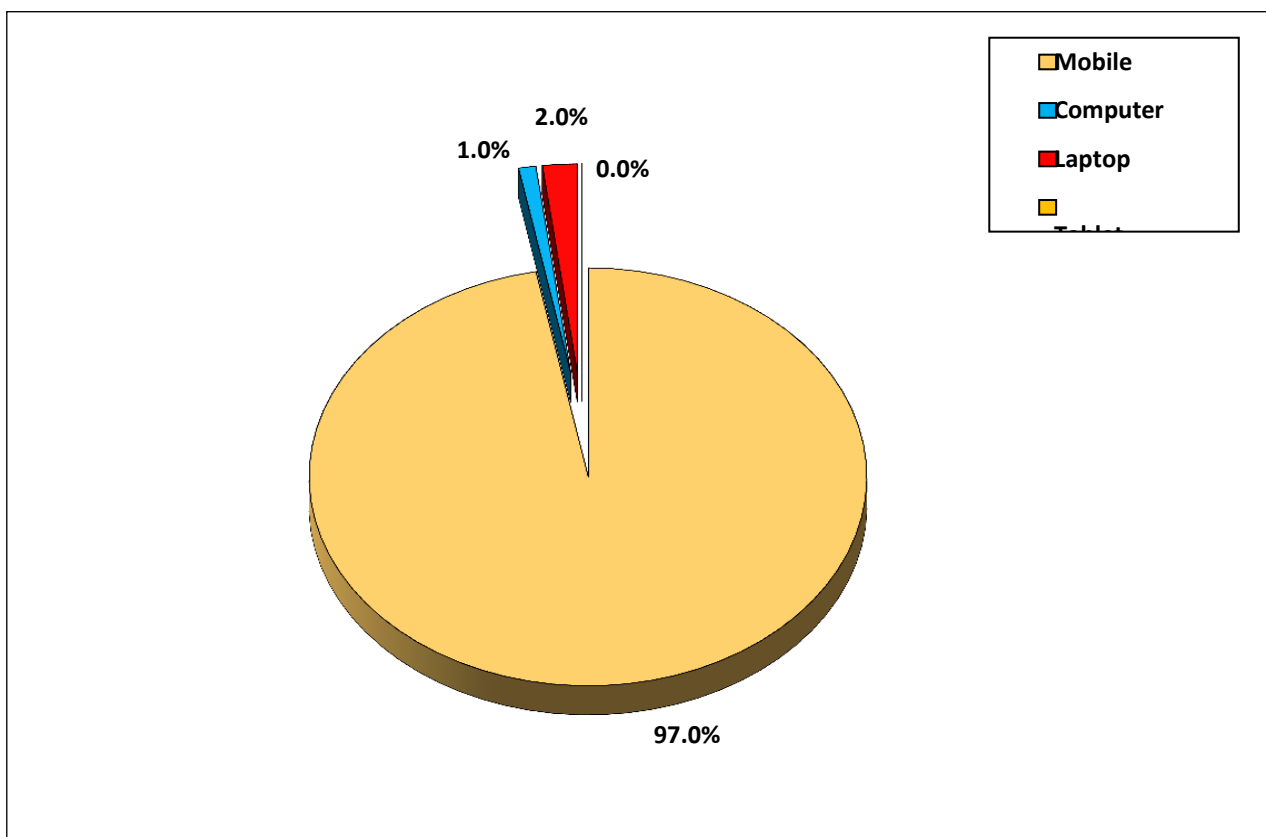


Fig. No. 4: Percentage distribution of gadgets use for online class by students

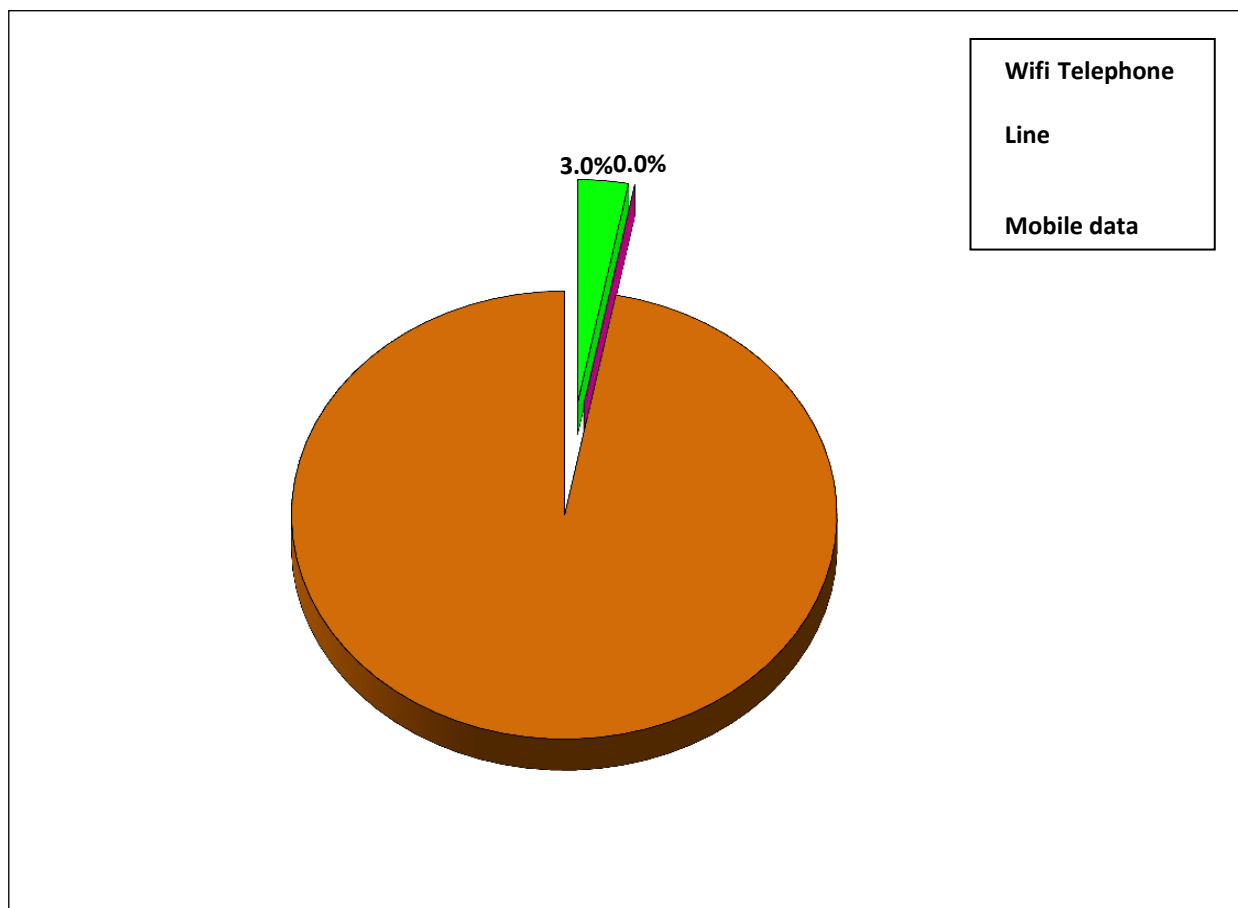


Fig. No. 5: Percentage distribution of source of internet use for online classes among the students

**SECTION II**

**Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of perception of students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic. N = 100**

Level of Perception	Frequency	Percentage
Poor ( $\leq 53$ )	14	14.0%
Moderate Perception (53 – 67)	71	71.0%
Good Perception ( $>68$ )	12	12.0%

The table 2 depicts the frequency and percentage distribution of level of perception of students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

It shows that 71% had moderate perception, 14% had poor perception and 12% had good perception regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

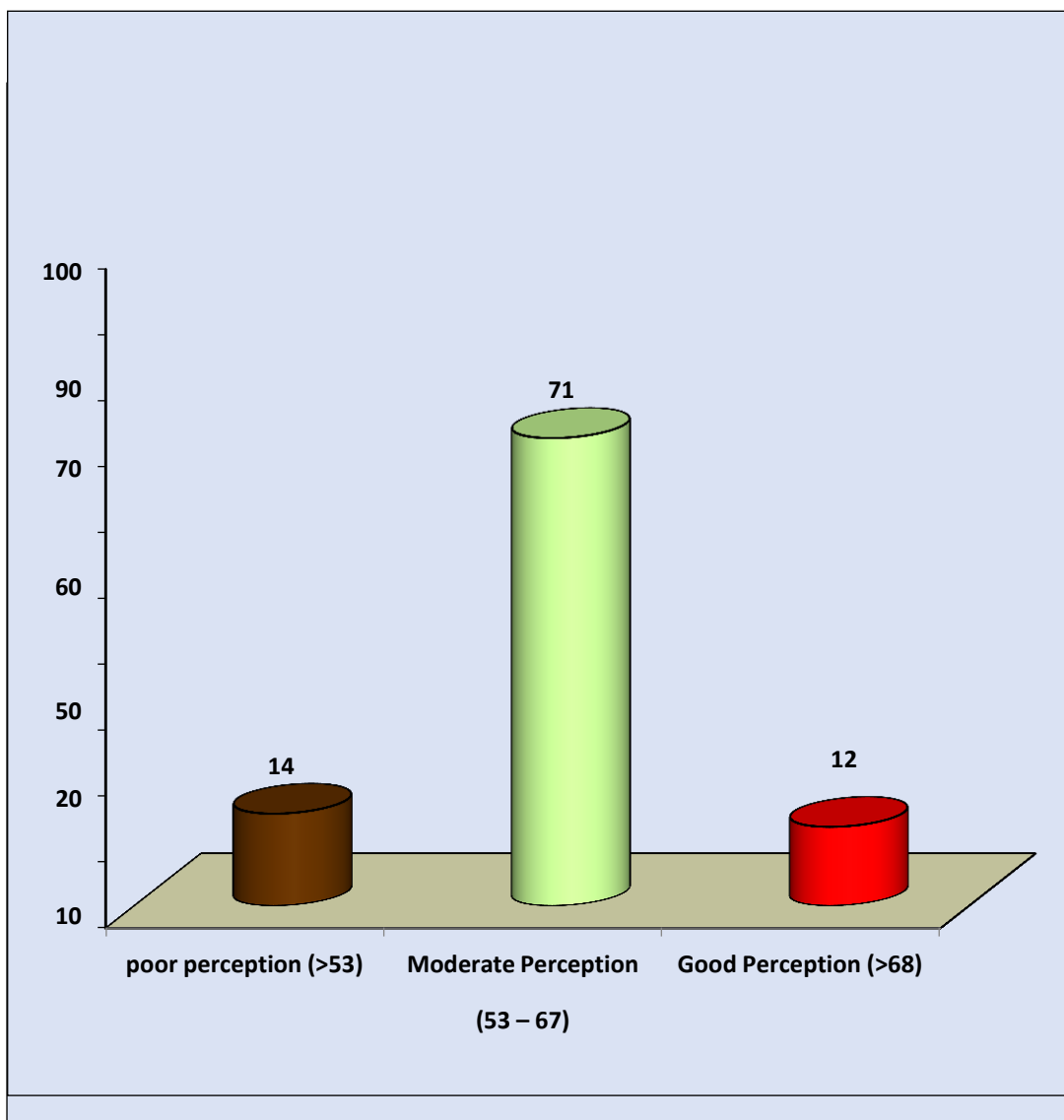


Fig. No. 6: Percentage distribution of level of perception of students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic

Table 3: Assessment of mean and standard deviation of perception scores among students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.  
N = 100

Perception	Score
Minimum Score	38.0
Maximum Score	80.0
Median	59.0
Mean	60.13
Standard Deviation (S.D)	7.70



The table 3 shows that the mean score of perception was 60.13±7.70. The median value was 59.0 with minimum score of 38.0 and maximum score of 80

**Table 4: Association of level of perception of students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic with their selected demographic variables.**  
N = 100

Demographic Variables	Poor		Moderate		Good		Chi-Square Test & p-value
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Age</b>							$\chi^2=10.575$ p = 0.018 S*
Below 18 years	2	2.0	6	6.0	1	1.0	
18 to 20 years	5	5.0	75	75.0	2	2.0	
More than 21 years	1	1.0	6	6.0	2	2.0	
<b>Gender</b>							$\chi^2=0.254$ p = 1.000 N.S
Male	0	0	7	7.0	0	0	
Female	8	8.0	80	80.0	5	5.0	
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Year of study</b>							$\chi^2=7.997$ p = 0.050 S*
1 <sup>st</sup> year	8	8.0	87	87.0	4	4.0	
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	
<b>Course of study</b>							$\chi^2=2.680$ p = 0.234 N.S
B.Sc. Nursing	2	2.0	47	47.0	2	2.0	
GNM	6	6.0	40	40.0	3	3.0	
	<b>Poor</b>		<b>Moderate</b>		<b>Good</b>		<b>Chi-Square Test &amp;</b>

Demographic Variables							p-value
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Gadgets used for online class</b>							$\chi^2=12.519$ p = 0.034 S*
Mobile	7	7.0	86	86.0	4	4.0	
Computer	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	
Laptop	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0	
Tablet	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Source of internet use for online classes</b>							$\chi^2=3,223$ p = 0.344 N. S
Wi-Fi	1	1.0	2	2.0	0	0	
Telephone Line	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mobile data	7	7.0	85	85.0	5	5.0	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	

\*p<0.05, S – Significant, N.S – Not Significant

The table 4 shows the demographic variables age ( $\chi^2=10.575$ ,  $p=0.018$ ), year of study ( $\chi^2=7.997$ ,  $p=0.050$ ) and gadgets used for online class ( $\chi^2=12.519$ ,  $p=0.034$ ) had statistically significant association of level of perception of students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic at p<0.05 level and the other demographic variables did not show statistically significant association of level of perception of

students regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

Therefore, the null hypothesis selected for the study is rejected.

#### IV DISCUSSION:

##### Section I:

**Demographic profile:** Shows the distribution of the demographic characteristics of the students

**Age group:** Out of 100 students, 82% students belong to 18 to 20 years and 9% were aged below 18 years and more than 21 years respectively.

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##### Section II:

Finding of perception regarding online learning:

In this study, it shows that 71% had moderate perception, 14% had poor perception and 12% had good percepti

**NURSING IMPLICATIONS:** The researcher has drawn the following implications from the study which of vitals concern to the field nursing services, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

**Nursing education:**

- The nursing personnel can develop and administer structured teaching programme for improving knowledge of nursing students regarding management of online learning during COVID-19 Pandemic.

**Nursing administration:**

- The administrator can take initiative in organizing continuous education and training programmes for nursing students to upgrades their knowledge regarding management of online learning during COVID-19 Pandemic.

**Nursing Research:**

- The study may serve as guideline for further research. on regarding online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

**V. CONCLUSION:**

This chapter presented a brief summary of the research process, summary of main findings, conclusion and implications of the study in nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research. Suggestion for improvement of the present study and recommendation for further study have been incorporated in this chapter.

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**CONTRIBUTORS**

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