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A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS ATTITUDE REGARDING MOBILE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG THE STUDENTS SELECTED COLLEGE OF DISTT. MANDI (H.P.)

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ABSTRACT

The Mobile phone today is the lifeline for many people. It is estimated that around 4.5 billion people use. The rapid growth of mobile technology will push educational institutions to adopt mobile learning (m-learning). It has the potential to allow students to more closely integrate with learning activities in their lives. **Aims and Objectives:** To assess attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among students at selected college of Distt. Mandi (H.P.) and to find out association between attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID- 19 pandemic among students with their selected demographic variables. **Methodology:** A quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was used for the study. The study sample size was 120 and the sampling technique used was convenient sampling technique. The demographic variables are assessed and through attitude scale attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among the student was assessed. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data. Bar diagrams were used to depict the findings and to interpret data. **Result:** The result of study depicts that out of 120 students 28(23.56%) had moderate attitude score and 92(76.44%) had adequate attitude score regarding mobile learning. Hence, it was concluded that maximum students have good attitude

regarding mobile learning. The study concluded that despite of good attitude regarding mobile learning, it cannot be considered as more beneficial than the conventional method on the regular basis of teaching.

Keywords :- Assess, Attitude, Mobile learning , COVID-19, Students, College

INTRODUCTION

The thing is 'mobile sets Learning Free' and we can now learn virtually anything, anywhere and anytime and that's amazing.(1)

"RJ Jacquez"

Traditionally, teachers are to believe that teacher-centred approach is more effective in the concept of learning, where teacher becomes the primary controller in the classroom and students are just merely the listener and remain passive in the whole duration of discussion [1]

Mobile phone are used for a variety of purposes, such as keeping in touch with family members, for conducting business and in order to have access to a telephone in the event of an emergency. Some people carry more than one mobile phone for different purposes such as for business and personal use.

Worldwide technology and its change play a major role in each individual's life. The current trend of the society is to adopt event change in the field of communications technology. The mobile phone becoming blessing for the century. Mobile phone is considered as an important communication to become the integral part of the society accessory. People are increasingly using mobile rather than the fixed telephone.

The mobile phone today is the lifeline for many people. It is estimated that around 4.5 billion people use. The mobile worldwide and it come as no surprise that a huge chunk of this quantity consist of the youth. The mobile phone is more of a necessity for them then a luxury. Numerous survey conducted on the youth worldwide have figured out that they consider mobile phone an integral part of survival and some have gone to the extent of saying that they would rather go without food for a day than without their mobile phone. (3)

Mobile Learning, often shortened as M-learning, is the concept of gaining education on various available contexts by the usage of social media interactions and online content from using portable electronic media. The advantage with this technology is that it doubles up as a convenient form of distance education and also a time managing tool, as students have the option to avail the education at a time of the day as per their liking. Mobile Learning allows educational institutions to expand their educational services beyond the boundaries of their classrooms right into the reading rooms of their learners.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has forced innovation across all the sectors and education is no exception to this. Breaking the classroom barriers

schools have launched live/virtual classroom; like most cases there has been some mixed response from students and parents this regard . It has sparked a debate among many on how the teaching methods will evolve and change for good in the future . Some feel online live teaching environment is better than the traditional classroom environment while others feel vice-versa. With the sudden alteration from classroom to online learning some are peculating if the adoption of online learning will continue to persist post-pandemic.

Online classroom have become the new normal for students and teachers during ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Students now communicate with teachers over video- conferencing app to study and keep up-to-date with their course remotely. To aid students during this time, there are several online learning and education apps, which are available for both Android nd ios devices in India. Mobile computing represents users' continuous access to network resources without limitation of time and location. Wireless means transmission of any form of data-text, voice, video or image which is conducted through radio waves, infrared waves or microwaves, rather than using wires (Dubendorf, 2003).[9]

Some of the advantages of mobile learning are :

Access any where anytime: Since mobile learning is all about studying through mobile using the internet , it can be assessed from anywhere in the world and anytime .

In this article, they will make a critical review of the literature related to mobile learning because there is still a need of more extensive research on the interference of technology in the classroom, especially on how multitasking affects the teacher role in-class as a media classroom environment, mainly to stimulate a much-needed discussion about the bright-not-so-bright impacts of technology in the teaching and learning process.[11]

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A descriptive study to assess the attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among students at selected colleges of Distt. Mandi (H.P.)

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among students at selected college of Distt. Mandi (H.P).

2. To find out association between attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among students with their selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION

The study assumed that students may:

1. Have good attitude regarding mobile learning.

2. Not have any attitude regarding mobile learning.

DELIMITATION

The study was limited to the students of age 17 to 24 years who were studying in selected college Distt (H.P).

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

"Quantitative Research Approach" was considered to be most appropriate to evaluate the collected data related to attitude of students regarding Mobile learning.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design: Descriptive Research Design

SETTING

. The study was conducted in selected college of Distt. Mandi (H.P).

POPULATION

Target Population: B.Sc. students studying in College of Distt Mandi (H.P.)

Accessible Population: B.Sc. students studying in selected college of Distt. Mandi (H.P).

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sample of present study comprised of B.Sc. students studying in selected College of Distt. Mandi who fulfil the inclusion criteria.

Sampling technique used was convenient sampling technique.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size for the study comprised of 120 B.Sc. students in order to assess the attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among B.Sc. students.

Inclusion criteria:

The study included those students who were:

- pursuing B.Sc. in selected college
- Available at the time of data collection.
- Attended online classes while lockdown through online applications

Exclusion criteria:

The study excluded those students who were:

- Already participate in same type of studies.
- Not willing to participate.
- Having cold, fever or any symptoms of Covid-19.

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS WITH TECHNIQUES

The instrument select in research should be at far as possible be the vehicle that would best obtaining data for drawing conclusion pertinent to the study. Data collection is the identification of subjects and the precise, systemic gathering of information relevant to the research purpose or the

specific objective, questions or hypothesis of study. (12)

Data collection tools are the devices that researcher's uses to collect the data research tools are devices used to collect the data. The instrument facility is the observation and measurements have the variable of interest. (12)

The present study aimed to assess the attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among the students at selected College of Distt. Mandi (H.P.).

The data collection tool has divided into two sections in order to obtain data.

Section A- Selected demographic variable of college students.

Section B- Attitude scale related to mobile learning.

Techniques Used: Paper and pencil technique.

Total 15 items

TABLE NO.3.1 CATEGORIZATION OF CHART (ATTITUDE SCALE)

Sr.No.	Range of Mean Score	Qualitative Description	Attitude Level
1.	1 - 1.8	Strongly Disagree	Negative Attitude
2.	1.9 - 2.6	Disagree	Negative Attitude
3.	2.7 - 3.4	Neutral	Neutral Attitude
4.	3.5 - 4.2	Agree	Positive Attitude
5.	4.3 - 5	Strongly Agree	Positive Attitude

VALIDATION OF TOOL

Content validity of the developed tools was obtained by submitting the tools to 6 experts,

RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL

Attitude scale for B.Sc. students to assess the attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among the students and the reliability of attitude scale was calculated by using Cronbach alpha test and the value is >0.8 .

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Ethical approval was obtained from the ethical committee of selected nursing college of Distt, Mandi to conduct the final study.

Purpose of the study was explained to sample subjects before data collection and confidentiality was assured.

PILOT STUDY

The pilot study was conducted in October 2021 to assess the feasibility of the study and to decide the statistical analysis practicability of research. The pilot study was conducted on 12 B.Sc. Students from selected college of Distt. Mandi (H.P.). Those were selected by convenient sampling technique and the data was collected by using attitude scale to assess attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among the B.Sc. students.

PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION:

On 6th Oct,2021 at10AM we went for the data collection in Vallabh Government College Mandi (H.P.) We met the Principal of the college and formal permission was taken from the principal at Vallabh Government College Mandi (H.P.). With the help of faculty we arrange a room for data collection. By following proper guidelines by COVID-19. Before entering the room students were asked to wear mask properly and sanitized well. The students who are suffering from cold, cough, fever, or any other symptom of COVID-19 are not allowed to take part in data collection. As per guidelines of government alternative classes come to college due to which we got the B.Sc. students for sample as total student strength is 160 students from which we took 120 samples for the study who fulfil are inclusion criteria. We were allotted the time of 11AM for data collection. Assembling all the students in a room after assessing them for COVID-19 symptoms it took 15 minutes. Then we introduce ourselves and explain about our study to them. After this we distributed the tools at 11:30AM and it took time for 20 minutes to fill the response. After this we collected tools from them & thank to the management and students for their time and responses.

RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

Table 4.1 Frequency and percentages distribution of Demographic variables regarding mobile learning in term of attitude among students.

N=120

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency	%age
1.	**Age in years**		
a)	17-18	47	39%
b)	19-20	61	51%
c)	21-22	11	9%
d)	22-24	1	1%
2.	**Gender**		
a)	Male	39	33%
b)	Female	81	68%
c)	others	-	-
3.	**Marital Status**		
a)	Single	119	99%
b)	Married	1	1%
c)	Divorced	-	-
d)	Widow/widower	-	-
e)	Separated	-	-
4.	**Religion**		
a)	Hindu	120	100%

b)	Muslim	-	-
c)	Sikh	-	-
d)	Christian	-	-
e)	Others	-	-
5.	**Courses**		
a)	B.A.	-	-
b)	B.Sc.	120	100%
c)	B.COM	-	-
d)	B.C.A.	-	-
6.	**Educational Qualification**		
a)	Ist year	-	-
b)	IInd year	101	84%
c)	IIIrd year	19	16%
7.	**Type of Housing**		
a)	Hostellers	6	5%
b)	Day Scholars	88	73%
c)	Rented apartment	26	22%
8.	**Type of Family**		
a)	Nuclear	63	53%
b)	Joint	54	45%
c)	Extended	3	3%
9.	**Area of residence**		
a)	Rural	87	72%
b)	Urban	33	28%
10.	**Visual impairment due to mobile learning?**		
a)	Uncorrected refractive error	15	13%
b)	Corneal opacity	19	16%
c)	Trachoma	9	8%
d)	None of the above	77	64%
11.	**Sitting hours of mobile learning?**		
a)	<1Hrs	11	9%
b)	1-2Hrs	18	15%
c)	3-4Hrs	34	28%
d)	5-6Hrs	27	23%
12.	**Do you have any previous knowledge about mobile learning?**		
a)	Yes	93	78%
b)	No	27	23%
13.	**Source of information of mobile learning?**	34	28%
a)	Social media	6	5%
b)	Newspaper	1	1%
c)	Mobile learning workshop	51	43%
d)	Internet	-	-
e)	Others		
14.	**Device used for mobile learning?**		
a)	Smart phone	113	94%
b)	Tablet	1	1%

c)	Both	6	5%
15.	**App used for mobile learning?**		
a)	Google meet	-	-
b)	Zoom	-	-
c)	Goggle classroom	-	-
d)	All of the above	120	100%

Table No: 4.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude score regarding mobile learning during covid-19 pandemic among the students

CRITERIA MEASURE OF ATTITUDE SCORE	
Score Level (N= 120)	f (%)
Negative attitude (0-20)	-
Neutral attitude (21-50)	28(23.56%)
Positive attitude (51-75)	92 (76.44%)

Table No: 4.3 Mean, SD, Median range of score attitude regarding mobile learning during COVID-19 pandemic among the students

(N=120)

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	S.D.	Median score	Maximum	Minimum	Mean%
Attitude	3.81	3.74	50	64	15	76.44%

The data presented in table 4.3 depicted that the obtain range of attitude score regarding mobile learning was Mean 3.81, SD 3.74, Median 50 with range 51 however mean% was 76.44%.

TABLES 4.4 Association of attitude regarding mobile learning during covid-19 pandemic among the students with their demographic variables.

N=120

Sr.No.	Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Chi test	df	t test	P value
1.	**Age in years**					
a)	17-18	47				
b)	19-20	61	0.99	3	0.197	0.8037^{NS}
c)	21-22	11				
d)	23-24	1				
2.	**Gender**					
a)	Male	39	0.99	2	0.213	0.6096^{NS}
b)	Female	81				
c)	Others	-				
3.	**Marital Status**					
a)	Single	119				
b)	Married	1				
c)	Divorced	-	0.92	4	0.204	0.9217^{NS}
d)	Widow/Widower	-				
e)	Separated	-				
4.	**Religion**					
a)	Hindu	120				
b)	Muslim	-	4.81	4	0.004	0.3074^{NS}
c)	Sikh	-				
d)	Christian	-				
e)	Others	-				
5.	**Courses**					
a)	B.A.	-				
b)	B.Sc.	120	4.81	3	0.008	0.1863^{NS}
c)	B.COM	-				
d)	B.C.A	-				
6.	**Educational qualification**					
a)	I^{st} year	-				
b)	II^{nd} year	101	1	2	0.211	0.6065^{NS}
c)	III^{rd} year	19				
7.	**Types of housing**					
a)	Hosteller	6	9.66	2	0.005	0.606^{NS}
b)	Day scholars	88				
c)	Rented apartment	26				
8.	**Type of family**					
a)	Nuclear	63	1.83	2	0.104	0.4005^{NS}
b)	Joint	54				
c)	Extended	3				
9.	**Area of residence**					
a)	Rural	87	0.91	1	0.264	0.3391^{NS}
b)	Urban	33				
10.	**Visual impairments due to mobile learning?**					
a)	Uncorrected refractive error	15				
b)	Corneal opacity	19	0.99	3	0.189	0.9113^{NS}
c)	Trachoma	9				
d)	None of the above	77				

11.	**Sitting hours of mobile learning?**					
a)	<1hours	11	1	3	0.196	0.8013^{NS}
b)	1-2hours	18				
c)	3-4hours	34				
d)	5-6hours	27				
12.	**Do you have any previous knowledge about mobile learning?**					
a)	Yes	93	0.84	1	0.278	0.359^{NS}
b)	No	27				
13.	**Sources of information of mobile learning?**					
a)	Social Media	34				
b)	Newspaper	6	0.16	4	0.438	0.996^{NS}
c)	Mobile learning workshop	1				
d)	Internet	51				
e)	Others	-				
14.	**Device Used for mobile learning?**					
a)	Smartphone	113	0.98	2	0.215	0.612^{NS}
b)	Tablet	1				
c)	Both (a) or (b)	6				
15.	**App used for mobile learning?**					
a)	Google meet	-				
b)	Zoom	-	4.68	3	0.009	0.1968^{NS}
c)	Google classroom	-				
d)	All of the above	120				

(NS) - Not Significant (p>0.05)

DISCUSSION

The first objective was to assess attitude regarding mobile learning among students.

In the present study out of 120 students, the frequency and percentage distribution among students in term of students regarding mobile leaning. It depicts that out of 120 students 28(23.56%) had moderate attitude and 92(76.44%) had adequate attitude score regarding mobile learning.

This shows that there is adequate attitude among students regarding mobile learning was identified by researcher in the following study which is similar to the present study.

A study was conducted to asses the attitude regarding Mobile learning among the students at IIHMR University. 529 students were assessed for their attitude regarding mobile learning through attitude scale. Results showed that more than 70% of students had good attitude score regarding mobile learning.

LIMITATIONS

1) The study was limited to 120 students only.
2) The study was limited only to one setting hence it was difficult to make broad generalization of the findings.

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