# Online Teaching Learning Amidst Covid-19 Pandemic: Perception Of University Students

**Prashasti Singh, Dr. Jyoti Khajuria**

Researcher, Department of Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra,

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

**Abstract:** The current study was conducted to find out the perception of University students on online teaching learning amidst Covid-19 pandemic. The sample of the study constituted 300 students from Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra from Humanities and Sciences departments. Self - developed questionnaire with 3 dimensions- Effectiveness, Barriers and Sustainability was used to collect data through google form and analysed using percentage, mean and t test. The result of the study reveal that here is no significant difference in the perception based on the dimensions among the University students from Science and Humanities departments on Online teaching learning amidst Covid-19 pandemic.

*Keywords-* Online teaching learning, Covid-19, Pandemic, Perception, University Students

## I. INTRODUCTION

The pandemic has been a great teacher. These have been unprecedented times. The entire world has been suffering due to the sudden outbreak of COVID-19.

"Covid-19 is a novel coronavirus that has never been seen before. SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) is a kind of acute respiratory syndrome. Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the name given to the new Coronavirus discovered in 2019. The sickness caused by the virus is referred to as COVID-19." - **Indian Medical Association [IMA] (2020)**

The sudden outburst of Corona cases led to lockdown measures in many nations including India. Every sector of the society has been drastically disrupted due to sudden and strict lockdown measures to contain the spread of virus further including the education sector. Online teaching learning has become the new face of accessing and imparting education during the times of pandemic.

"Online learning essentially is a method of education where the students learn in a fully virtual environment. It has almost always been linked to the internet although its roots are widespread in history. It is not a new teaching learning method although the technology is relatively new. It was first introduced

in the 1990s with the creation of the internet and utilized in distance learning, online learning (also called e-learning)."

Given the current situation with lockdown and quarantine measures, it is essential to make optimum use of the available resources and switch to online learning. The epidemic of COVID-19 emphasized the importance of the Internet and technology in all aspects of life, including education. Because the pandemic has proved the value of online education in dealing with unexpected situations, it has been vital to assess both teacher and student attitudes about online learning environments. **Kannankara (2020)** in her study "**E- learning: The Best Bet during lockdown!......**"focussed on the need and importance of online learning along with the   advantages as- availability for 24/7, budget friendly, accessibility and comfortability. The study also presents the cons of switching to the online mode.

**Basilaia (2020)** the study shows that amidst this deadly virus spread such online platforms are needed where internet connectivity is good and learners have accessibility to mobile phones or laptops along with instant feedback due to active interactions. **Bal & Bicen (2018)** demonstrated in their research that students played a significant role in obtaining knowledge on social media, which resulted in effective learning and easy information transmission. It has also been highlighted that the information students acquire through groups contributed to their lesson success, and that this environment, when paired with other multimedia tools, increased their drive. **Lall & Singh (2020)** in their research work during the Covid-19 pandemic which involved 200 students of Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun from Uttarakhand, India. The study showed that the majority of students prefer to learn through online classrooms, although they believe that the online style of instruction lacks co-curricular activities. Because students prefer online classes, they must be maintained with certain interventions. **Kalayci & Humiston (2015)** in their study shows that though the students have not had enough experience with collaborative work, study on students' opinions regarding utilising collaboration tools in Moodle have found that students had highly positive attitudes toward collaborative tools. **Ananthanarayanan (2014)** stated that the purpose of this chapter was to raise awareness of the relevance, timeliness, and importance of the issues surrounding culture, presence, and interaction in online learning settings among scholars, policymakers, and instructional designers. The author thinks that by doing so, he would raise awareness of and discussion about a problem that is still under-represented in literature and research. **Soong, (2012)** in the study revealed the findings that one disadvantage of an e-learning platform is that teachers were able to monitor students' progress, therefore the success of a virtual classroom session was defined by students' motivation levels.

## II.      RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

COVID-19 Pandemic has greatly impacted the education sector. With the sudden transition to the online teaching learning process both the students and educators were left bewildered all across. Through this study, the researcher investigates the perception of the University students towards the online mode of education.

Numerous studies have investigated the inclination of learners towards online teaching learning. The researches primarily focused on pre pandemic period. As a result, these studies prove inadequate for the perception of learners amidst Covid-19 pandemic. However, learners certainly have their own perspective on online learning in the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic which needs to be explored to improve the overall effectiveness of Teaching Learning Process.

According to a review of the literature, the bulk of studies on students' views and attitudes toward e-learning have been done, but studies on students' impressions of e-learning during the COVID-19 epidemic have been lacking.

Hence the major purpose of this research is to determine the perceptions of University students on Online Teaching learning process for courses across the departments during the pandemic. Along with this compare the perceptions of the students from different streams on the basis of effectiveness, barriers and sustainability of online learning. This would help to improve the overall effectiveness of the teaching learning process.

## III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

❖ To compare the overall perception with respect to all the dimensions of Online teaching learning of Kurukshetra University students from Science and Humanities departments.

❖ To compare with regard to the Effectiveness of Online teaching learning among Kurukshetra University students from Science and Humanities departments.

❖ To compare with regard to the Barriers of Online teaching learning among Kurukshetra University students from Science and Humanities departments.

❖ To compare with regard to the Sustainability of Online teaching learning among Kurukshetra University students from Science and Humanities departments

## IV. HYPOTHESES

• Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the overall perception of students from Kurukshetra University in Sciences and Humanities departments on Online teaching learning during Covid-19 pandemic.

• Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in Effectiveness of Online teaching learning among Kurukshetra University students from Science and Humanities departments during Covid-19 pandemic.

• Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference in Barriers faced during Online teaching learning among Kurukshetra University students from science and humanities students.

• Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference in the Sustainability of Online teaching learning among Kurukshetra University students from Science and Humanities departments.
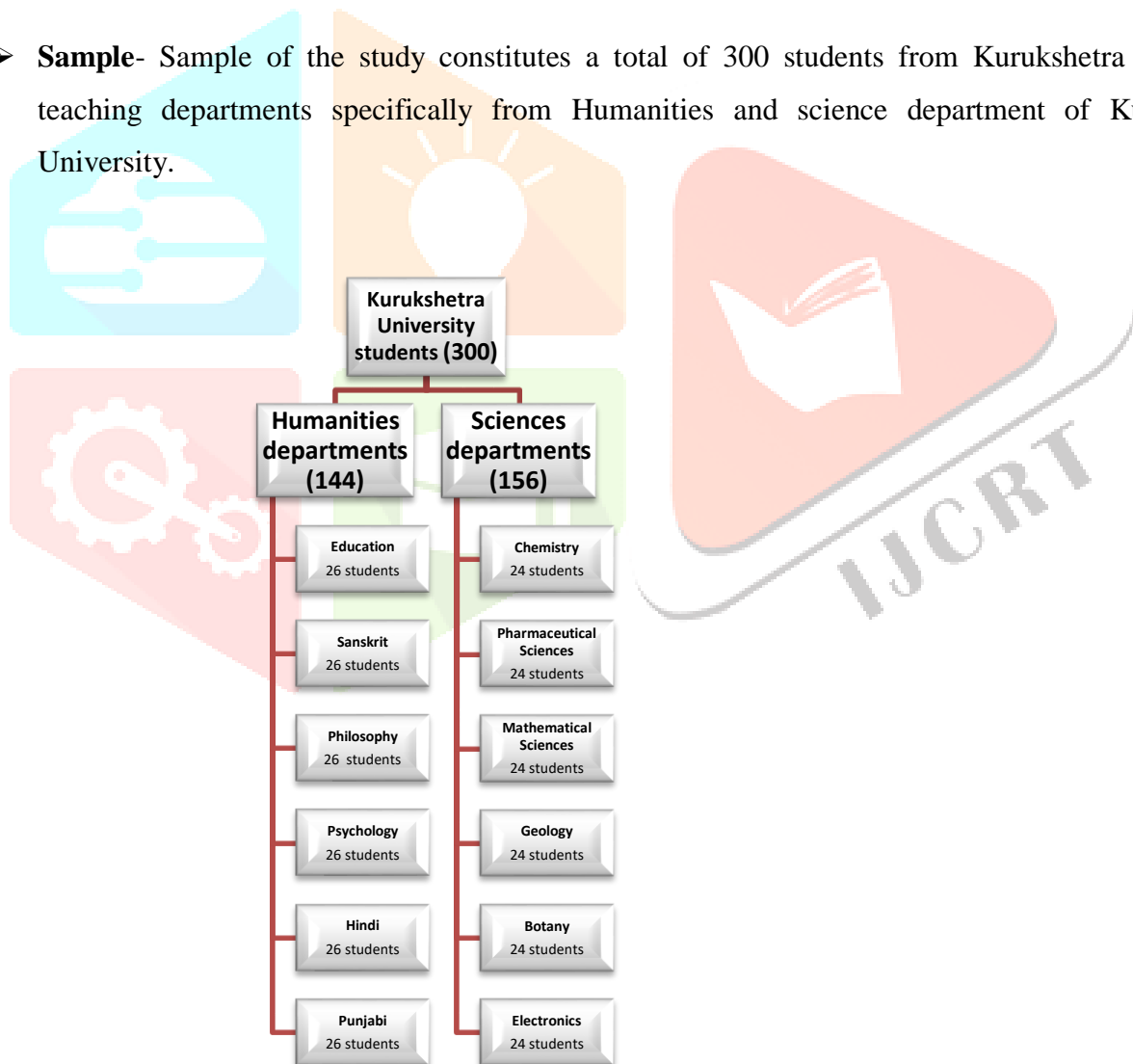
## V.　　RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research applied descriptive method by focusing on survey to provide a useful empirical investigation from number of University students about their perception on Online teaching learning amidst Covid-19 pandemic.

### (i)　　Research Tool

The data collection tool is a Self- developed Questionnaire. The questionnaire is further divided into 3 dimensions namely, Effectiveness, Barriers and Sustainability. The questionnaire contains 20 multiple- choice based type questions and is given through online mode (Google form).

### (ii)　　Population and Sample

➢ **Population -**Population in this study are University students (undergraduate and postgraduate) of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra in the academic year (2021-2022).

➢ **Sample**- Sample of the study constitutes a total of 300 students from Kurukshetra university teaching departments specifically from Humanities and science department of Kurukshetra University.
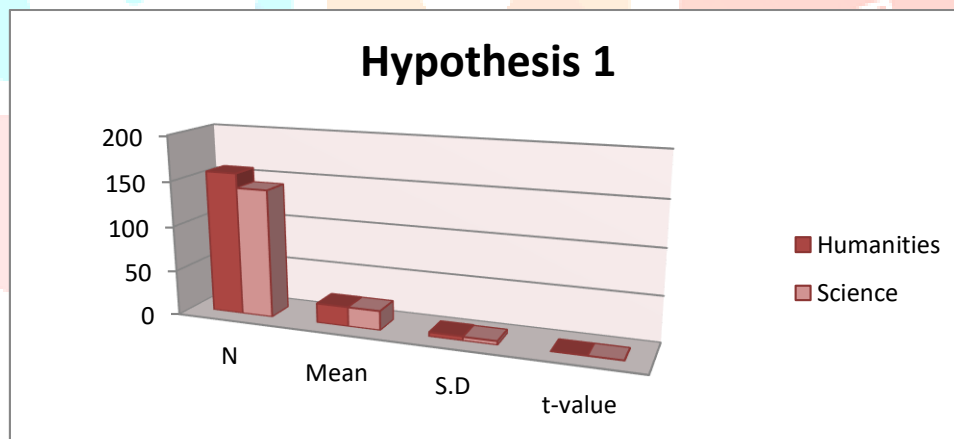
### VI.    ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

❖ **Objective 1.** To compare the overall perception (Dimensions- Effectiveness, Barriers, Sustainability) of Kurukshetra University students from Science and Humanities departments on Online teaching learning during Covid 19 pandemic.

Table 1.1

| Variable | Group | N | Mean | S.D | Degree of Freedom | t-ratio | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perception | Humanities | 158 | 21.54 | 4.77 | 298 | 0.4542 | 0.05 |
| | Science | 142 | 21.30 | 4.13 | | | |

The data from the above table 1.1 indicates that out of 158 students from humanities department and 142 students from Sciences department of Kurukshetra University, the mean values of students from humanities and science department given as 21.54 and 21.30 respectively along with Standard deviation as 4.47 for humanities students and 4.13 for sciences students. Here the degree of freedom is 298.



Graph 1

The bar graph 1shows t-ratio turned out to be 0.4542 which is not significant at 0.05 (level of significance).

Given from the table, Calculated value< Table value.
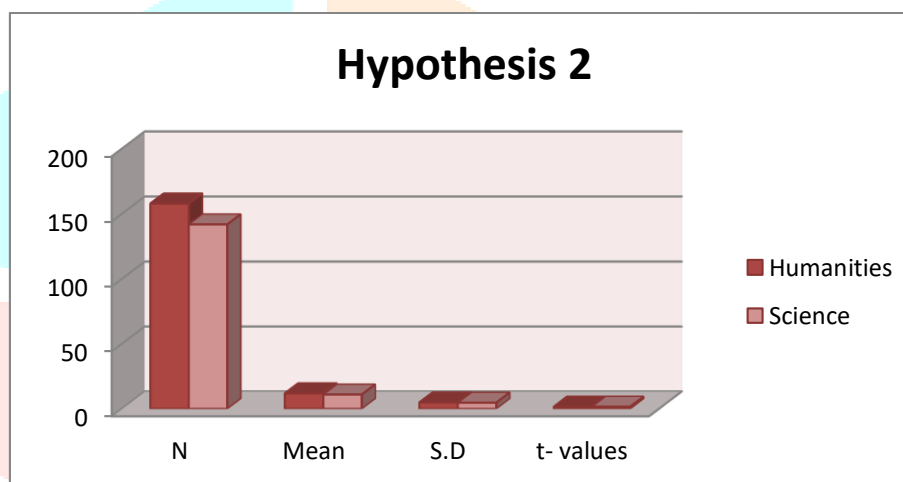
Thereby, Null hypothesis is accepted.

Hence there is no significant difference in the overall perception of University students from Science and Humanities departments on Online teaching learning during Covid-19 pandemic.

**Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in Effectiveness of Online teaching learning among Kurukshetra University students from Science and Humanities departments during Covid-19 pandemic.**

Table 1.2

| Variable | Group | N | Mean | S.D | Degree of Freedom | t-ratio | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Effectiveness** | Humanities | 158 | 5.20 | 3.07 | 298 | 0.2165 | 0.05 |
| | Science | 142 | 5.27 | 3.20 | | | |

The data from the above table 1.2 indicates that out of 158 students from humanities department and 142 students from Sciences department of Kurukshetra University, the mean values of students from humanities and science department given as 5.20 and 5.27 respectively along with Standard deviation as 3.07 for humanities students and 3.20 for sciences students. Here the degree of freedom is 298.



Graph 2

The t-ratio from graph 2 turned out to be 0.2165 which is not significant at 0.05 (level of significance).

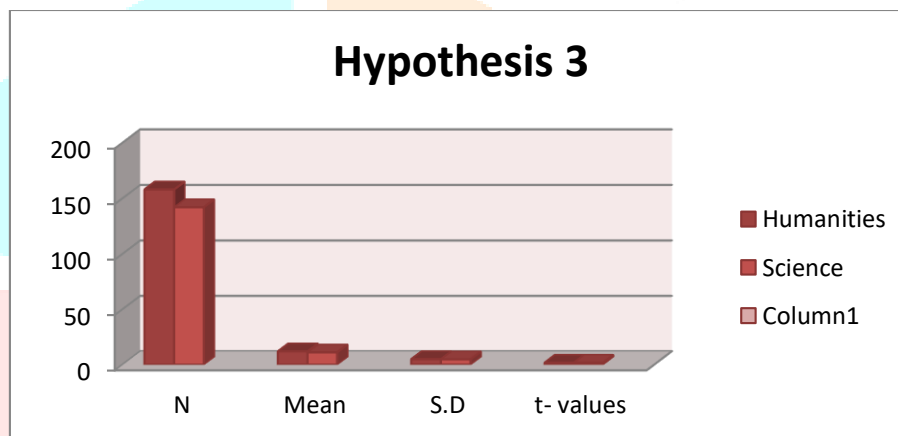Given from the table, Calculated value< Table value.

Thereby, Null hypotheses is accepted. Hence there is no significant difference in the Effectiveness of University students from Science and Humanities departments on Online teaching learning during Covid-19 pandemic.

**Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference in Barriers faced during Online teaching learning among science and humanities students.**

Table 1.3

| Variable | Group | N | Mean | S.D | Degree of Freedom | t-ratio | Level of significance |
|----------|-------|---|------|-----|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Barriers | Humanities | 158 | 11.94 | 4.91 | 298 | 1.6522 | 0.05 |
|          | Science | 142 | 11..01 | 4.73 | | | |

The data from the above table shows that out of 158 students from humanities department and 142 students from Sciences department of Kurukshetra University, the mean values of students regarding the barriers faced during the online teaching learning amidst pandemic for humanities and science department given as 11.94 and 11.01 respectively along with Standard deviation as 4.91 for humanities students and 4.73 for sciences students. Here the degree of freedom is 298.



Graph 3

The t-ratio from the graph 3 for the variable as barrier turned out to be 1.6522 which is not significant at 0.05 (level of significance).

Given from the table, Calculated value< Table value.
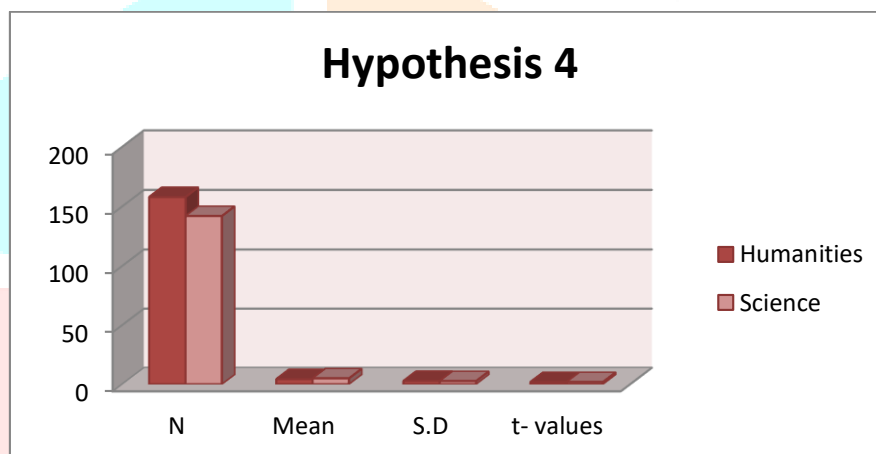
Thereby, Null hypothesis is accepted.

Hence, there is no significant difference in Barriers faced during Online teaching learning among science and humanities students.

**Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference in Sustainability of Online teaching learning among among University students from Science and Humanities departments.**

Table 1.4

| Variable | Group | N | Mean | S.D | Degree of Freedom | t-ratio | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perception | Humanities | 158 | 4.42 | 2.87 | 298 | 1.9245 | 0.05 |
| Perception | Science | 142 | 5.04 | 2.72 | | | |

It can be observed from the table the values for the variable as Sustainability of online teaching leaning, the mean values of students for humanities and science department turned out as 4.42 and 5.04 respectively along with Standard deviation as 2.87 for humanities students and 2.72 for sciences students. Here the degree of freedom is 298.



Graph 4

The t-ratio from graph 4 shows that for the variable as barrier turned out to be 1.9245 which is not significant at 0.05 (level of significance).

Given from the table, Calculated value< Table value.

Thereby, Null hypothesis is accepted.

Hence, there is no significant difference in Sustainability of Online teaching learning among science and humanities students.

### VII.    CONCLUSION

This study showed that the Online teaching learning proved to be effective during the pandemic, although the students faced certain barriers yet the students consider Online teaching learning as the best alternative given the pandemic situation.

This also revealed that there is a dire need of effective online teaching platforms to fulfil the need of learners along with imparting quality education by incorporating the soft skill development of the educators.

This research concluded that there is no substantial difference in the perception of online learning amidst students from Science and humanities department of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

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