



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF ONLINE CLASSES DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC AMONG 4th YEAR BSc NURSING STUDENTS AT A SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE IN PERINTHALMANNA

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the impact of online classes during Covid 19 pandemic among 4th year BSc Nursing students. The objective of the study was to assess the impact of online classes during Covid 19 pandemic among 4th year BSc Nursing students and to find out the association between the impact of online classes with their selected demographic variables. Quantitative approach was used for this study. A non experimental descriptive design was used to collect data from 59 samples among 4th year BSc Nursing students at a selected nursing college in Perinthalmanna and samples were selected by using convenient sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was a socio demographic performa and a checklist. The findings showed that out of 59 samples 0% has severe negative impact, 30% has moderate negative impact and 29% has mild negative impact of online classes during Covid 19 pandemic and there was no association between impact of online classes with their selected demographic variables.

Keywords. Impact, Online classes, Covid 19 Pandemic, Nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 epidemic was declared by the WHO as a public health emergency of international concern on January 30, 2020. The Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), announced on 11 March 2020 that the new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) can be characterized as a pandemic. The name was chosen to avoid stigmatizing the virus's origins in terms of populations, geography, or animal associations.¹

Coronavirus is a group of viruses that is the main root of diseases like cough, cold, sneezing, fever, and some respiratory symptoms (WHO, 2019). It is also a contagious disease, which is spreading very fast amongst the human beings. COVID-19 is a new sprain which was originated in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.¹

In May 8th, 2020, in India, 56,342 positive cases have been reported. India, with a population of more than 1.34 billion—the second largest population in the world have difficulty in controlling the transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 among its population. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India has raised awareness about the outbreak and has taken necessary actions to control the spread of COVID-19.²

To impose social distancing, the “Janata curfew” (14-h lockdown) was ordered on March 22nd, 2020. A further lockdown was initiated for 21 days, starting on March 25th, 2020, and the same was extended until May 3rd, 2020, but, owing to an increasing number of positive cases, the lockdown has been extended for the third time until May 17th, 2020. Additionally, the health ministry has identified 130 districts as hotspot zones or red zones, 284 as orange zones (with few SARS-CoV-2 infections), and 319 as green zones (no SARS- CoV-2 infection) as of May 4th, 2020.²

The influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the education system leads to schools and colleges' widespread closures worldwide. One of the major shifts that have occurred in the weeks and months that we have all been in the grip of Covid-19's pandemic and subsequent lockdown, is the move of educational institutes to go online for their interactions, classes and mentoring of students in all areas and disciplines.²

Nursing administrators and teachers are taking appropriate measures to conduct effective online learning via online lectures, online tutorials, online case based learning etc. So that continued education can be provided without getting much affected during this 2nd wave of COVID 19. Also various e teaching software are being explored by teacher's by maximum possible ease for their students³

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the impact of online classes during Covid – 19 pandemic among 4th year BSc Nursing students at selected nursing college, Perinthalmanna.

OBJECTIVES

1) Assess the impact of online class during Covid 19 pandemic among 4th year BSc Nursing students.

2) Find out the association between the impact of online classes with their selected demographic variables.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

While all learning is important, nursing education concerns critical decisions that affect humans' health. Nursing education comprises theoretical and practical education to develop nurses' professional skills and knowledge. These skills and knowledge have been taught through in – person lectures, laboratory instructions, and clinical rotations. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated alternative strategies to maintain high-quality nursing education. Nevertheless, given the COVID-19 pandemic, nursing education has required restrictions on physical contact and moving the bulk of nurses' education related interactions online.³

The success of online learning depends on many factors, including accessibility, usage of appropriate methods, course content, and assessment criteria. Online learning, like any method of teaching, has its advantages and disadvantages for both students and teachers. Online learning also has limitations, including problems with internet access, poor internet connection quality, and insufficient digital skills of the respondents. Hence it was felt by the investigators to note the impact of online classes on nursing education.³

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework for this study is based on “General system theory” by Ludwig von Bertalanffy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research approach: quantitative

Research design: non-experimental descriptive survey design

Sample size: 59 subjects

Sampling technique: Non- probability convenient sampling.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in a selected nursing college at Perinthalmanna, Malapuram district.

POPULATION

Target population of the study was all nursing students.

Accessible population of the study was 4th year BSc nursing students studying in a selected nursing college

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The instrument consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Socio Demographic Performa which includes students, age, gender, religion, area of residence, family type, education level of father, education level of mother, occupation of father, occupation of mother, monthly income.

Section B

The total score is 25.

A checklist to assess general impact of online classess of 25 statements. For each statement option ‘ yes ‘ indicates scoring of ‘1 ‘ and option ‘no’ indicates ‘zero’

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

After getting permission from Principal of Alshifa College of Nursing the data of main study was collected from 59 students selected based on inclusion criteria using convenient sampling technique on 15 December 2022 by using structured checklist. Investigators introduced themselves and developed a rapport with study participants. Also explained the purpose of the study. After collecting the data, it was analysed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

SECTION A

Out of 59 samples,

Most of the samples were in the age group 21-23 years (93%).

Majority of samples (91.5%) were females

Majority of samples father’s level of education belongs to graduated (61.01%)

Majority of samples mother’s level of education belongs to graduated (48%)

Most of the samples father works in private sector (49%)

Majority of the samples mother works in other sectors (56%)

All the students were using smartphones for online classes (100%)

Majority of the students spend 5-7 hours/day for online classes (100%)

SECTION B

Out of 59 samples no students had severe negative impact from online classes, 50.84 % had moderate negative impact from online classes and 49.15 % had mild negative impact from online classes

Frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to impact online classes during Covid 19 Pandemic

n=59

Level of impact		FREQUENCY N=59	PERCENTAGE
Severe negative	21-25	0	0
Moderate negative	16-20	30	50.84%
Mild negative	<15	29	49.14%

Association between impact of online classes with their selected demographic variables

SL.NO	Demographic variable	Chi square	t value	df	inference
1.	Age	0.164	9.49	4	No significance
2.	Gender	3.35	5.99	2	No significance
3	Education level of father	0.259	12.59	6	No significance
4	Education level of mother	0.103	12.59	6	No significance
5	Occupation of father	0.033	9.49	4	No significance
6	Occupation of mother	0.0015	9.49	4	No significance
7	Device used for online classes	0	12.59	6	No significance
8	Average time spent on each day for online class	0	12.59	6	No significance

Hence t value >0.05 null hypothesis accepted, and alternative hypothesis rejected, so there was no significant association between impact of online classes with their selected demographic variables

DISCUSSION

A descriptive study conducted to assess the impact of online education during COVID-19 pandemic on mental health among college students of selected college at Kottayam district.

Simple random sampling technique was used to select 40 samples from the population. The instrument used for the study was rating scale regarding the impact of online education on mental health. The structured tool was divided into 2 sections. The results of the study is that among the total 40 samples, 20 samples (50%) were having severe negative impact, 13 samples (32.5%) were having moderate negative impact, 5 samples (12.5%) were having mild negative impact and 2 samples (5%) were having critical negative impact. The conclusion, it is found that there is significant impact on online education during COVID-19 pandemic on mental health among college students⁴

The present study was aimed to assess the impact of online classes during Covid 19 pandemic among 4th year BSc Nursing students. The objective of the study was to assess the impact of online classes during Covid 19 pandemic among 4th year BSc Nursing students and to find out the association between the impact of online classes with their selected demographic variables. Quantitative approach was used for this study. A non experimental descriptive design was used to collect data from 59 samples among 4th year BSc Nursing students at a selected nursing college in Perinthalmanna and samples were selected by using convenient sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was a socio demographic performa and a checklist. The findings showed that out of 59 samples 0% has severe negative impact, 30% has moderate negative impact and 29% has mild negative impact of online classes during Covid 19 pandemic and there was no association between impact of online classes with their selected demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The aim of the present study to assess impact of online classes during covid 19 pandemic among IV th year B.Sc Nursing students. The findings showed that out of 59 samples 0% has severe negative impact, 30% has moderate negative impact and 29% has mild negative impact of online classes during Covid 19 pandemic and there was no association between impact of online classes with their selected demographic variables.

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