

A Study to Assess the Impact of Lockdown on Learning Status of Nursing Students during COVID-19 Pandemic in Selected Nursing College

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Abstract: *In this study, analytical research approach and qualitative survey (non-experimental) research design was used. Objective of the study was to assess the impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students. In selected school of nursing, age group of 18-26 years and available during the data collection period. The sample consists of Nursing Students of First Year GNM. 60 samples were selected from nursing school. In this study, probability simple random sampling technique was used. Modified checklist was prepared for assessing impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students. Section 1: Demographic data. Age, sex, Gadget, source of gadget, source of internet, skill with use of computer/internet browsing, number of online Classes, duration of each class per day Section 2: In check list there are 13 Questionnaires are prepared to evaluate impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students. Findings related to Socio-demographic data According to their Annual Income of Family shows that 70% of student's family annual income in between 60, 000-100, 000 per year. According to their gadget used for online lectures. Shows that 88.33% of student's had used mobile phone for attend online lecture. 55% of student's had used Google Meet application for attend online lecture. Findings related to Impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students. The presentation of data was carried out in forms of tables and graphs, the significant results of the study shows that the students of selected nursing school in Nashik faced impact of lockdown on learning status of Nursing students during covid-19 pandemic. Conclusion: The lockdown amidst COVID-19 has made significant interruption in academic activities.*

Keywords: COVID- 19, Lockdown, Impact, Pandemic, Nursing Students

1. Introduction

The corona virus and disease were unknown before its outbreak began in Wuhan, China in December 2019. Rapid worldwide spreading of COVID-19 prompted the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare it as 'pandemic' on 11 March 2020. Most of the governments around the world have initiated common goal to curb the spread of this highly contagious disease by imposing lockdown, social/physical distancing, avoiding face to face teaching learning, and restrictions on immigration. COVID-19 is now a pandemic disease affecting globally.¹

The major impacts of COVID-19 on nursing education were unequal access to online distance learning, disruption of academic calendars, cancellation of clinical placements, teaching and learning gap, lack of facilities for online learning, disruption towards professional development and inability to conduct proper clinical assessments and standards operationalization procedures.²

A large part of nursing education is carried out in clinical environments. Therefore, clinical education is considered to be an essential and integral part of the nursing education program.³

The institution closures are impacting not only the students, teachers, and families, but have far-reaching economic and societal consequences. According to UNESCO monitoring as of 7th July 2020, approximately 1, 067, 590, 512 learners have been affected due college closure in response to the pandemic, 110 countries have implemented nationwide closures, impacting about 61% of the world's student population.⁴

The corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic has caused an unprecedented disruption in the nursing education and health care systems worldwide. The disease can cause life threatening conditions and it presents challenges for nursing education.⁵

During the lockdown period around 70% of lectures were involved in e-learning. Most of the learners were used android mobiles for attending e-learning, Students have been facing various problems related to depression, anxiety, poor internet connectivity and unfavorable study environment at home.⁶

2. Literature Survey

Sharad B. Pandit (January 2021): a cross sectional web based survey method was adopted for Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Nursing Students towards COVID-19. The results showed that, 54.67% of nursing students were in the age group of 20-25 years and majority 62% were females. 56.67% of nursing students were studying in Basic B. Sc. Nursing course. 81.33% of nursing students had previous knowledge regarding COVID 19. Most of the nursing students 79.33% gained information from social media and 15.33% gained from family and friends. Mean knowledge score of nursing students towards COVID 19 was 11.74. Mean attitude and practices score of nursing students towards COVID 19 was 3.22 and 6.82 respectively. There was no significant association found between the findings with selected demographic variables among nursing students. At the end the researcher concluded that study showed that about 68.67% of nursing students have excellent knowledge regarding COVID 19. Finding of the study suggest that, nursing students demonstrated excellent

knowledge, good practices and positive attitude towards COVID 19 and will be a large reservoir for health care response when the need arises.⁷

Pratima Thapa (24 June 2021): a descriptive web-based cross-sectional study was conducted among nursing students on Nursing students' attitude on the practice of e-learning: At the end the researcher concluded that Though e-learning was implemented as a substitute during the pandemic, almost half of the nursing students showed a positive attitude regarding e-learning. The majority of the students had internet problems and technological issues. If e-learning can be made user-friendly with reduced technical barriers supplemented with programs that can enhance practical learning abilities, e-learning can be the vital alternative teaching method and learning in the nursing field.⁸

Yaling Peng (28.2021): a cross-sectional survey was conducted to assess Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Associated with COVID-19 among Undergraduate Students in China Results showed that appropriate knowledge was acquired by 82.34% subjects; the levels were significantly higher in undergraduates from public universities and medical majors than those from private schools and non-medical majors (p0.05).73.81% subjects reported positive attitudes; females showed significantly higher levels of positive attitudes than males (p0.05). Proactive practice was found in 87.94% subjects. At the end the researcher concluded that Most undergraduates acquired necessary knowledge, positive attitude and proactive practice in response to COVID-19 outbreak; but their KAP scores significantly varied by gender, major and school type.⁹

Ahmad Ayed (13 May 2021): a cross-sectional study was conducted to assess Knowledge and Attitude towards COVID-19 among Nursing Students: Palestinian Perspective. The purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge and attitude towards COVID-19 among Palestinian nursing students. The result showed that the majority of participates were third academic year level (60.6%). Only 84 (38.5%) of respondents had a high level of knowledge and 17 (7.8%) had a positive attitude regarding COVID-19. At the end the researcher concluded that study confirmed that nursing students had a moderate level of knowledge about COVID-19 and a negative attitude toward it.¹⁰

Kai-Han Yang RN (11 March 2021): a cross-sectional study involving an online questionnaire was performed from April 2020 to May 2020 on Impact of corona virus disease 2019 on the mental health of university students in Sichuan Province, China: At the end researcher concluded that the COVID-19 pandemic caused distress and anxiety symptoms among university students and more severe mental stress among younger students, medical students, students in general health status, and those who paid too much attention to the news of the pandemic. Researcher suggest that the government, university administrators, and the society not only strengthen the operability research to help university students in coping better in various stressful situations but also actively carry out psychological intervention and

training of university students in response to public emergencies.¹¹

3. Problem Definition

“A Study to Assess the Impact of Lockdown on Learning Status of Nursing Students during COVID- 19 Pandemic in Selected Nursing College.”

4. Objectives of the study

- 1) To assess the impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students.
- 2) To find out association between impact of lockdown with selected demographic variables.

5. Methods / approach

In this study, analytical research approach was used. In this study qualitative survey (non-experimental) research design was used. objective of the study was to assess the impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students. in selected school of nursing. age group of 18-26 years and available during the data collection period. the sample consists of Nursing Students of First Year GNM.60 samples were selected from Nursing school. In this study, probability simple random sampling technique was used. Modified checklist was prepared for assessing impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students. **Section 1:** Demographic data. Age, sex, Gadget, source of gadget, source of internet, skill with use of computer/internet browsing, number of online Classes, duration of each class per day **Section 2:** In check list there are 13 Questionnaires are prepared to evaluate impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students.

6. Results

The analysis and interpretation of data collected to determine the impact of lockdown on learning status of Nursing Students.

The data was analyzed according to objective of study,

To assess the impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students.

To find out association between impact of lockdown with selected demographic variables. data collected from 60 students of selected nursing school The students were selected randomly and the data was collected through Standard questionnaires method & checklist.

The analysis of data is organized and presented under the following heading

Section A: Description of socio-demographic data.

Section B: Check list to assess the level of impact.

Section A: Description of socio-demographic data.

Income of Family (Annually), N=60

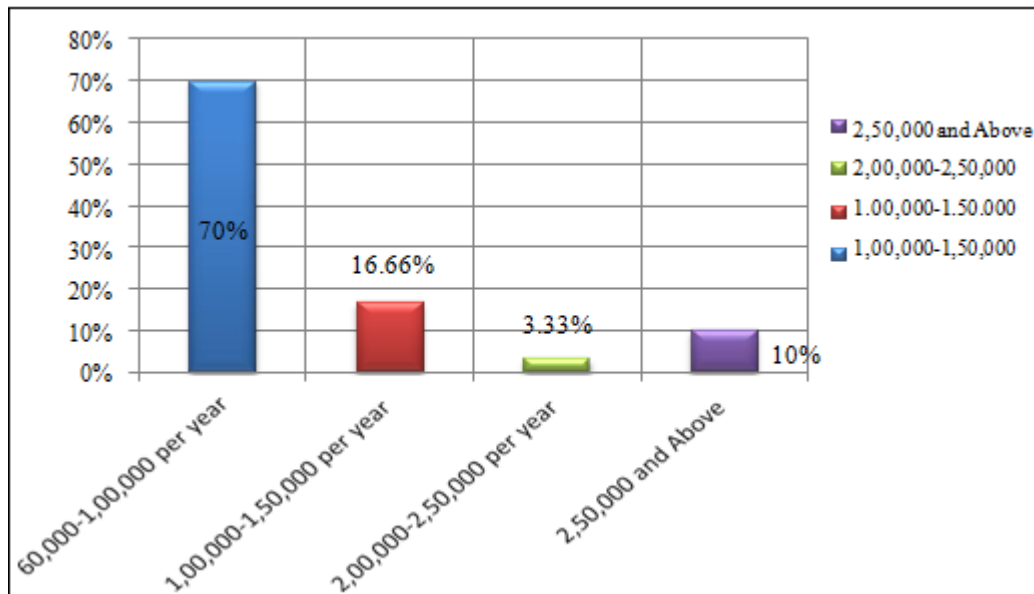


Figure 1: Bar diagram showing percentage distribution of students according to their Annual Income of Family

Percentage distribution of students according to their gadget used for online lectures

Percentage distribution of students according to their gadget used for online lectures. shows that 88.33% of student’s had used mobile phone for attend online lecture.8.33% of student’s had used laptop or computer for attend online lecture.3.33% of student’s had used tab for attend online lecture.

Percentage distribution of students according to their application used for learning

Percentage distribution of students according to their application used for learning. shows that 35% of student’s had used Google classroom application for attend online lecture.6.66% of student’s had used Zoom application for attend online lecture.55% of student’s had used Google

Meet application for attend online lecture.3.33% of student’s had used other application for attend online lecture. Percentage distribution of students according to their duration of each lecture.

Percentage distribution of students according to their duration of each lecture

Percentage distribution of students according to their duration of each lecture. Shows that 20% Students had attended 30 min lecture in per day.35% Students had attended 45 min lecture in per day.45% Students had attended 60 min lecture in per day. No one students had attended above 90 Min lectures per day.

Section B: Check list to assess the level of impact

Table I: Shows the percentage distribution of level of Impact of lockdown

S. No	Item	Yes		No	
		f	%	f	%
1	Proficiency with the use of computer or internet browsing.	56	93.33	4	6.66
2	Did you have a separate room in your house to attend lectures without any disturbance?	33	55	27	45
3	During lockdown did you study through any other platform apart from lectures?	23	38.33	37	61.66
4	Do you think pandemic has affected the studies?	49	81.66	11	18.33
5	In the future do you think online lectures will replace traditional classroom teaching?	29	48.33	31	51.66
6	Student and teacher interaction between online learning is satisfactory	17	28.33	43	71.66
7	Do your family support during online learning?	53	88.33	7	11.66
8	Do you feel there are drawbacks of online learning?	46	76.66	14	23.33
9	Continuous online lectures cause mental disturbance & eye irritability.	52	86.66	8	13.33
10	Major impact of students in COVID-19 is I didn’t get theoretical knowledge in online learning.	44	73.33	16	26.66
11	Major impact of students in COVID-19 is I didn’t get practical knowledge in online learning.	56	93.33	4	6.66
12	The online lecture material was understandable.	19	31.66	41	68.33
13	Are you satisfied with the technology and software used in online learning?	31	51.66	29	48.33
Total		508	65.13%	272	34.87%

7. Discussion

The findings are summarized as follows:

Findings related to Socio-demographic data

According to their age shows that 71.66% of students were belongs to 18-20 years, 21.66% were between the ages of

21-23 years, and 6.66% were belongs to the between the age of 24 to 26 years. According to their gender shows that 10% of students are male and 90% of students are female.

According to their Annual Income of Family shows that 70% of student’s family annual income in between 60, 000-100, 000 per year.16.66% of student’s family annual income in between 100, 000-150, 000 per year.3.33% of student’s

family annual income in between 200, 000-250, 000 per year.10% of student's family annual income in between residence 250, 000 and above.

According to their gadget used for online lectures. Shows that 88.33% of student's had used mobile phone for attend online lecture.8.33% of student's had used laptop or computer for attend online lecture.3.33% of student's had used tab for attend online lecture.

According to their application used for learning. Shows that 35% of student's had used Google classroom application for attend online lecture.6.66% of student's had used Zoom application for attend online lecture.55% of student's had used Google Meet application for attend online lecture.3.33% of student's had used other application for attend online lecture.

According to their Numbers of online lectures attended per day. Shows that 15% of student's had attended two online lectures per day.10% of student's had attended three online lectures per day 18.33% of student's had attended four online lectures per day.56.66% of student's had attended five and above online lectures per day.

According to their duration of each lecture. Shows that 20% Students had attended 30 min lecture in per day.35% Students had attended 45 min lecture in per day.45% Students had attended 60 min lecture in per day. No one students had attended above 90 Min lectures per day.

Findings related to Impact of lockdown on learning status of nursing students

The presentation of data was carried out in forms of tables and graphs, the significant results of the study shows that the students of selected nursing school in Nashik faced impact of lockdown on learning status of Nursing students during COVID-19 pandemic.

8. Conclusion

The lockdown amidst Covid-19 has made significant interruption in academic activities. Many of the students face tremendous challenges in online classes and learning. Students mainly from village and town areas have problem in online learning due to poor internet connectivity. Poor economic conditions might be a reason for the unfavorable environment and lack of separate room for their study. Specific intervention should be made through a particular way to make a positive space for study among the students from the vulnerable sections of society.

9. Future Scope

Nursing Practice

The type of study may also be used for evaluation of online mode of education whether clinical teaching, care of Covid patient, in-service webinar in health care or nursing practice setting. It helps to identify the impact of online education or teaching learning process among nurses or health care workers.

Nursing Education

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, nursing students have had to attend many classes virtually, regardless of their preferences for face-to-face versus online learning. This has been a new but increasingly common experience for nursing students as colleges have begun employing online learning courses more actively. Accordingly, online learning has become a promising and effective model for undergraduate nursing students. Our results indicate that online learning is effective in achieving positive learning outcomes. Successful online learning emanates more from the learner's traits and behaviors, such as motivation and engagement, than from other factors inherent in the course. This study shows that online learning facilitates learning flow and promotes knowledge, a key learning goal. Based upon the findings of the study, nurse educators can also assess the impact of online and offline classes in this Covid situation.

Nursing Research

Similar study can be conducted on large number of samples across state or country-based survey to assess the impact of this COVID-19 on online education, lifestyle, diet, mental health, social support, etc.

Nursing Administration

Nurse administrator can also conduct online webinar or in-service education program for the health care workers to update their knowledge related to Covid-19 and management and assess the impact of these online technology.

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