

Attitudes of Palestinian University Students Towards E- Learning during Corona pandemic

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E- Learning during Corona pandemic. After the questionnaires were distributed and collected, they were coded and entered into the computer, and statistically processed using the statistical package for social sciences. The results of the study showed that the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E- Learning during Corona pandemic were large, and it was found that there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the trends of Palestinian university students towards E- Learning during Corona pandemic is attributed to the gender variable according to the variable (gender, place of residence), and it was found that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards education. Electronic education during Corona pandemic is due to the variable years of experience, and based on the results of this study, the researchers recommended several recommendations, the most important of which was the need to continue to educate Palestinian university students about the importance of E- Learning, especially in light of crises, and the need to continue providing Palestinian universities with all the resources that support E- Learning.

Keywords: student attitudes, Palestinian universities, E- Learning, Corona pandemic.

saving time in reaching the university headquarters. as well as flexibility in attending lectures; The learner can refer to the records of previous lectures to verify understanding and the absent student gets what he missed, and the sensitivity and shyness of some students in face-to-face education can be overcome.

We find that education in the era of the knowledge revolution faces many great challenges resulting from the enormous achievements in the field of communication and information technology, which led to the erosion of borders between countries, which made the world a small village in light of scientific and economic openness and globalization, which was reflected in the development of education that It does not depend on the existence of convictions that the real renaissance in any country does not come except with a real educational renaissance, so we find that good education leads to good investment and a great renaissance, so governments began to think about changing the educational system and shifting from education in the

Introduction

The world has witnessed successive great revolutions in many different areas of life and business, especially in the field of information and communication technology, where it was introduced into many different fields and the resulting inventions in all aspects of human life, and on the other hand, the field of education is one of the fields that worked It strives to employ information and communication technology in it, as it has worked to develop education systems and create different educational environments in the presence of the information age, and E-Learning is a way to learn using modern communication mechanisms such as computers, networks and multimedia such as sound, image, graphics, electronic libraries and websites, whether remotely. Mother in the classroom. Among the advantages of this form of education is that it came in response to the current situation in light of the Corona crisis, in addition to the possibility of employing information technology in a practical way, reducing the cost of transportation for students and

scientific and economic progress, as the use of information and communication technology contributes to the progress of societies and keeping pace with the knowledge explosion and the information revolution, and this is supported by all electronic sources, both research and communication (Bin Kharour, 2020).

E-Learning provides a learning environment rich in stimuli that enables students to carry out many activities such as receiving and sending assignments, and making learning easier, and the E-Learning system helps students to self-learning, and accordingly, E-Learning provides an environment that encourages social relations between students through Sharing among them and exchanging information, experiences and their scientific concepts with colleagues, through the tools provided by E-Learning for social communication. The teacher and the student and between the student and the school, and this type of education does not require the presence of school buildings or classrooms, but rather it eliminates the presence of virtual physical components

traditional way based on considering the teacher as a primary and only source of information to E-Learning, in which the role of the teacher is a supervisor, facilitator, assistant and complementary to education and an employee of modern teaching strategies that depend on the Internet (Al-Shahwan, 2014). Modern technology is an important means for development and change in the teaching and learning process, as it contributes to preparing students with skills that are consistent with our current age, and modern technology provides many necessary tools that help teachers use them inside and outside the school, which helps these tools improve students' performance. (lal kumar& et. al.2019).

The E-Learning system in our time occupies a prominent position, especially in developed countries, where it has made the digital environment an essential tool for progress, prosperity and development in all fields, while we find that countries on the path of growth, including Arab countries, are far from achieving the desired quality, which is a guarantee For development, development, and technological,

knowledge and the State of Palestine is considered one of the countries where the occupation controls all its affairs, and therefore it faced a major problem in the education system that it practices. And it is considered one of the most influential educational institutions that are universities on their various systems, and since researchers are specialized in the field of E-Learning only, they noticed that there is confusion among students about the demand for E-Learning or not. The researchers called for a close examination of the issue of E-Learning and the students' attitudes towards it, as the problem of the study was to answer the following questions: What are the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic? The following sub-questions are derived from the main question:

1. Are there statistically significant differences between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during a

by their means, and this type is linked to electronic means (Mahmoud, 2020).

Corona pandemic has led to a change in the world's view of the educational process, its view focuses on learning, not education, so that the educational process leads the students and not the teacher, as distance education has become a strong alternative to traditional education, and highlighted many of the disadvantages that the students had thrown and coexisted with, such as the classification of those who do not keep pace with the traditionalism of this educational process as failures, and its focus on the theory of theoretical examinations and writing, and the lack of interest in motivation and career, and the individual and creative achievements of students, and other things that may lead individuals to think about them deeply after the pandemic (Kenawy, 2020).

Study Problem

Corona pandemic affected all institutions in the countries of knowledge, which caused the world to be completely paralyzed, as all organizations, especially educational ones, were suspended in all countries of

Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the gender variable.

3. Identifying if there are statistically significant differences between the averages of the responses of the study sample members towards the trends of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the variable of the place of residence.
4. Identifying if there are statistically significant differences between the average responses of the study sample members towards the trends of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the academic level variable.

Study hypotheses

This study sought to test the following hypotheses:

1. There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study

pandemic Corona is attributed to the gender variable?

2. Are there statistically significant differences between the averages of the responses of the study sample members towards the trends of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the place of residence variable?
3. Are there statistically significant differences between the averages of the responses of the study sample members towards the trends of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the academic level variable?

Study Objectives

This study aims to:

1. Identifying the trends of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic.
2. Identifying if there are statistically significant differences between the average responses of the study sample members towards the trends of

importance of this study in knowing the mechanism of interest in E-Learning, especially in light of crises, and that this study dealt with the issue of E-Learning with explanation and analysis through The research is presented in full, and the researchers hope that this study will be fertile considering it is one of the previous studies that dealt with the subject of E-Learning, as it is of benefit and interest to administrators, faculty members and students in Palestinian universities, and it is hoped that this study will produce results and recommendations for benefit at the level Local as well as global in the field of E-Learning.

Study Limitation

The limits of the study

This study was limited to the following limits:

1. **Human borders:**
Palestinian university students
 2. **Time limits:** the second semester of the academic year 2020-2021
 3. **Spatial boundaries:** An-Najah and Al-Quds Open Universities in the city of Nablus
- sample members towards Palestinian university students' attitudes towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the gender variable.
 2. There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the place of residence variable.
 3. There are no statistically significant differences at Significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the academic level variable.

Study importance

This study is one of the most important studies that sheds light on the issue of Palestinian university students' attitudes towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic, because of the

Educational Sciences. There is a statistically significant difference in the two skills (speaking and listening) according to the college variable, in favor of The study sample members affiliated with the College of Engineering when compared to their peers in the College of Educational Sciences, and the results also indicate that there are statistically significant differences when Significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the arithmetic averages of the responses of the study sample members about the effectiveness of electronic platforms in the educational and learning sciences under the current circumstances (Corona crisis) in the light of all skills (sports communication skills as a whole, reading, writing, speaking, listening and representations) are attributed The study recommended working on training students and faculty for the optimal use of electronic learning platforms and benefiting from the expertise of the faculty in the College of Information Technology.

Al-Salmi Study (2020) This study aimed to identify the importance of E-Learning in studying information at Sultan

Study Terminology

E-Learning: an educational system that relies on modern means of communication and information technology media represented by computers, networks, and computer programs, with the aim of activating the role of the teacher and enriching the learner's learning through the electronic curriculum and an electronic learning environment" (Al-Zaboun, 2016, p. 517).

Previous studies

Marei and Al-Tarwana study (2021) This study aimed to investigate the availability of sports communication skills through E-Learning platforms following Corona pandemic. And a sample of the Hashemite University students was selected in the accessible manner, amounting to (1492) male and female students, and a questionnaire was distributed to them electronically. All skills (sports communication skills as a whole, speaking skill, and listening skill) according to the college variable, in favor of the study sample members affiliated with the College of Information Technology when compared to their peers in the College of

the results, the study concluded the need to adopt the use of the blended learning method in teaching Arabic language.

Al-Jarrah's study (2020) aimed to identify the reality of distance learning in light of the spread of the Corona virus from the students' point of view in Jordan. The study highlighted the importance of using distance learning, and it was also found that there are difficulties that prevent the use of E-Learning in distance learning programs, and it was found that there were no statistically significant differences according to the study variables.

Zhagn's study (zhagn, 2020) aimed to identify the level of students' satisfaction with distance learning. The descriptive approach was used. The sample consisted of (226) male and female high school students, and (15) teachers in the United States of America. A questionnaire was prepared for this, and the results of a study concluded that there were positive trends towards distance learning, and interaction with educational content was the predictor of distance learning, and positive satisfaction was

Qaboos University, where it was found that E-Learning is one of the relatively recent models of education, and its use began to spread rapidly in various universities and colleges, until some universities and institutes offer integrated programs In an electronic way, and the various quarantine procedures brought about by Corona pandemic and the accompanying suspension of traditional education, made the focus on e-education very large, and this study found that the importance of E-Learning in terms of facilitating the evaluation of students and following up their development and activity during the semester through detailed reports.

This study contributes to clarifying the stages, methods, opportunities and challenges facing the e-transformation process and how it was overcome and overcome.

The customer study (2020) aimed to reveal the effectiveness of distance learning compared to direct education in the achievement of first-grade secondary students in Arabic language in Jordan. Comparing students' achievement in Arabic language, and after comparing

problem based on the facts associated with it

Study population and sample

The study population consisted of all students of An-Najah University and Al-Quds Open University, where an accessible sample of (230) was selected from them, where a questionnaire prepared electronically by social media was distributed to them, and then (221) questionnaires valid for analysis were obtained. Study sample according to its variables:

associated with teachers' adoption of educational roles.

Study Methodology

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the field descriptive approach was used, which is defined as a method of research that deals with the interpretation of the existing situation of the phenomenon or problem by defining its conditions and dimensions and describing the relationships between them with the aim of concluding an accurate and integrated practical description of the phenomenon or

Table (1) Distribution of the study sample according to its variables

Variable	Category	Repetition	Percentage
Gender	Male	69	31.2
	Female	152	68.8
	SUM	221	100
place of residence	City	51	23.1
	Village	128	57.9
	Camp	42	19
	SUM	221	100
Academic level	1st year	53	24
	2nd year	87	39.4
	3rd year or more	81	36.7
	SUM	221	100
University	Al Quds open university	29	13.1
	Annajah National University	192	86.9
	SUM	221	100

paragraphs and the appropriateness of the tool for the subject of the study, and based on the observations of the arbitrators, the study tool was modified and became in its final form a component (40) paragraphs, and accordingly, the tool has the sincerity of the content.

Tool stability:

In order to extract the reliability coefficient, the researchers used Cronbach's alpha equation. The reliability coefficient was (0.85), and these values that were reached for the reliability coefficients are suitable and meet the purpose of the study.

Statistical processing

After collecting, coding and processing the data using appropriate statistical methods, using the SPSS statistical program, the researchers used frequencies, averages, standard deviations, Cronbach's alpha equation, t-test for two independent samples and one-way analysis of variance

Discussion

This study aims to identify the attitudes of Palestinian university

Study tool:

The researchers prepared the study tool (the questionnaire) after reviewing the literature of the study and previous studies related to the subject. The questionnaire included two parts, the first section is descriptive data, and the second section includes data for the study variables, where the number of the tool's paragraphs reached (40) paragraphs distributed over three areas, and the It was designed on the basis of a five-dimensional Likert scale, the paragraphs were built in a positive direction, and the weights were given to the paragraphs as follows: Strongly agree: five degrees, agree: four degrees, Neutral: three degrees, disagree: two degrees, and absolutely disagree: one score.

Tool Validity:

The validity of the tool has been verified by presenting it to a group of arbitrators with expertise and experience in the field of E-Learning and asking them to express their opinion about the paragraphs of the questionnaire by deleting and modifying and suggesting new

during Corona pandemic. Next	students towards E-Learning
Less than 2.5	Low
2.5 – 3.5 degrees	Medium
Greater than 3.5 degrees	High

First: the results related to the main study question

What are the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic?

In order to answer this question, the averages and standard deviation were extracted for each paragraph of the tool, and table (2) shows this:

Table (2) Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the domains of Palestinian university students' attitudes towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic

Rank	Field in the questionnaire	Items	Average	standard deviation	Level
1.	1	Their attitudes towards the principles of E-Learning.	3.9163	0.58186	High
2.	3	Their attitudes towards communication and interaction in E-Learning	3.5979	0.63752	High
3.	2	Attitudes towards electronic courses	3.4855	0.53426	Medium
Total degree			3.6779	0.47975	High

Corona pandemic were between large and medium, so the arithmetic averages on them ranged between (3.91) to (3.48),

It is clear from the data in the previous table that the trends of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during

towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the gender variable.

In order to test this hypothesis regarding the Gender variable, a t-test was used for independent samples, and the results of the following table show that:

Table (3) The results of the (T) test to indicate the differences between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the gender variable

and with regard to the overall degree of Palestinian university students' trends towards E-Learning During Corona pandemic, it was large, in terms of the arithmetic average, which reached (3.67), and this result indicates that the trends of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic are large.

The first question related to the first hypothesis: There are no statistically significant differences at Significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students

variable	Gender	Repetition	Average	Deviation	T value	Significance level *
Gender	male	69	3.7075	0.48723	0.617	0.53
	Female	152	3.6645	0.47733		

(Statistically significant at significance level $\alpha = 0.05$) *

students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the gender variable. The value of the significance level is (0.53) and this value is greater than (0.05) and this result means that there are no statistically significant differences at the

We note through the data in the previous table that there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the trends of Palestinian university

($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic for the place of residence variable.

In order to test the hypothesis related to the place of residence, the researchers used the one-way analysis of variance test and the following table illustrates this:

significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic is due to the gender variable.

The second question related to the second hypothesis: There are no statistically significant differences at Significance level

Table (4) A one-way variance analysis for the significance of the differences between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the variable of place of residence

	Contrast source	sum of squares	Freedom Degree	avrage squares	F value	Significance level
place of residence	between groups	0.476	2	0.238	1.035	0.357
	within groups	50.159	218	0.23		
Sum	50.635	220				

(Statistically significant at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) *)

Corona pandemic due to the variable of residence. The significance level value is (0.35) and this value is greater than (0.05) and this result confirms that there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members

It is noticed through the data in the previous table that there are no statistically significant differences at Significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during

and the following table illustrates this

Table (5) Analysis of the one-way variance for the significance of the differences between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the academic level variable

Axis Source of variance Sum of squares Freedom Degree Mean of squares Value (q)

towards the Palestinian university students' attitudes towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic is due to the variable place of residence.

The third question related to the third hypothesis: There are no statistically significant differences at Significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic due to the academic level variable

In order to test the hypothesis related to the academic level variable, the researchers used the one-way analysis of variance test

Variable	Contrast source	sum of squares	Freedom Degree	average square	F value	Significance level
Academic Level	between groups	2.284	2	1.142	0.007	5.149
	within groups	48.351	218	0.222		
sum		50.635	220			

(Statistically significant at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$)) *

statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the

It is noted through the data in the previous table that there are

2. The necessity of continuing to provide Palestinian universities with all the resources that support E-Learning.
3. The necessity of following up the infrastructure of E-Learning in Palestinian universities.
4. Providing the communication lines required for E-Learning by Palestinian telecommunication companies at reasonable prices, especially for students and faculty members.
5. Conducting more studies related to E-Learning and Corona pandemic and comparing its results with the current study.
6. The necessity of conducting a study with the same title and dealing with other variables that the current study did not address.

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average responses of the study sample members towards the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic. 0.007) and this value is less than (0.05) and this result confirms that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the study sample members towards Palestinian university students' attitudes towards E-Learning during Corona pandemic. The differences were between the first year and the third year or more, and in favor of the third year or more

Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, the researchers reached a set of recommendations, and since the attitudes of Palestinian university students towards E-Learning were great, all recommendations consist of strengthening in order to continue with that and were as follows:

1. The necessity of continuing to educate Palestinian university students about the importance of E-Learning, especially in light of crises.

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