

Online Learning Experiences during the Post-Earthquake: A Qualitative Research on Dicle University

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Türkiye on Maps











Presentation Plan

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Online Learning Experiences during the Post-Earthquake: A Qualitative Research on Dicle University

- Introduction
 - Purpose
 - Research Questions
 - Importance
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- Method
 - Scientific Research Method
 - Participants
 - ✓ Data Collection
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- Findings
- Conclusion & Recommendations
- References





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INTRODUCTION

Literature:





- COVID-19,
- Earthquakes,
- Sustainability and Quality,
 - Participation
 - ✓ Interaction
 - Technical Competence
 - Pedagogical Adaptation

Purpose:





To examine how students experienced online learning after the major earthquakes in Türkiye in 2023.

Research Questions (RQ):





- Students' general approach to online learning, key factors affecting willingness to participate in online learning
- 2) Online learning experiences
- 3) Perceived benefits of online learning,
- 4) Perceived drawbacks of online learning,
- 5) Interest to continue online learning under normal conditions,
- 6) Student suggestions for enhancing future online learning experiences.

Importance:





- How online education systems can be made more efficient,
- How information technologies can be used more effectively,
- How sustainable learning models can be developed in crisis situations,
- To discuss how student participation can be increased,
- To evaluate the difficulties encountered in this process.

Contributions to the Literature:





Under abnormal conditions like disasters (earthquake);

- To provide information on how online education systems can be made more efficient
- To explain how ICT can be used more effectively in education
- To provide information for developing sustainable learning models in crisis situations



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METHOD

Ethical Permission and Scientific Research Method:

- Dicle University Social and Human Sciences Ethics Committee decision number: 05/05/2025-286.
- Qualitative research design
 - Phenomenological approach



Image Resource: https://exploringacademia.com/phenomenologicalresearch-design-used-in-qualitative-research-study

Participants:





7/2/2025

Data Collection:

- Tool: Semi-structured survey
 - Likert-type questionsOpen-ended questions
- Process: Via Online Platforms
 - ✓ Google Forms,
 - 🗸 E-mail,
 - Social media (WhatsApp)





Data Analysis:

Content Analysis: For openended responses.

- Coded twice by the researcher at different times
- Third coding by AI (ChatGPT)
- Descriptive statistics: For Likert-type responses.
 - ✓ Frequency
 - ✓ Percentage







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FINDINGS



Percentage

RQ1-b. Key factors affecting unwillingness to participate in online learning



Superiority of Face-to-Face Education

Retention and clarity
 Quality of knowledge exchange

Motivational effect of physical classroom ---

Lack of Interaction and Communication

Lack of eye contact ---Limited student-teacher interaction ---Absence of classroom atmosphere ---Inability to meet socialization needs ---Lack of instant feedback ---

Lack of Participation / Motivation

Low participation in non-mandatory classes --Low motivation for assignments/classes --Laziness, lack of motivation-

Inefficiency and Focus Issues

Ineffective class experience Distraction and difficulty focusing Retention and learning problems **Unsuitable Learning Environment**

- Inconvenient home environment
- Conflict with family roles
- Negative impact on student psychology

Direct Criticism of Online Education

Feeling of insincerity
 Detachment from education
 Teacher-centered approach

Inadequacy in Practical Courses

- -- To conduct practical courses
- Quality of teacher training

Technical and Infrastructure Problems

- Internet interruptions
- Inadequate devices/hardware
- Lack of technological tools
- General infrastructure problems
- Inequality of opportunity (internet, device, access, ...)

Key Factors for

Unwillingness

to Online

Learning

RQ1-b. Key factors affecting willingness to participate in online learning



Accessibility and Flexibility	Freedom, re-watch, balance work, avoid transport
Safety during Disasters	Safer when buildings damaged
Learning Efficiency and Support	Ask questions, think deeply, own pace (in asynchronous settings)
Financial and Logistical Benefits	Affordable, savings on expenses
System Stability Preference	Continuity in education

RQ1-b. Key factors affecting undecided to participate in online learning



RQ2. Online learning experiences



RQ2. Online learning experiences (Details: Learning Process Experiences)



RQ2. Online learning experiences (Details: Technology Access and Infrastructure)





RQ2. Online learning experiences (Details: Time Management and Self-discipline)





RQ2. Online learning experiences (Details: Psychological and Social Impacts)



RQ2. Online learning experiences (Details: Attitudes Toward Online Education)



RQ2. Online learning experiences (Details: Learning Outcomes and Personal Growth)



RQ2. Online learning experiences (Details: Inequality and Lack of Empathy)





RQ3. Perceived benefits of online learning



Economic & Physical Comfort

- Cost-effectiveness
- Time-efficient
- Learning in a calm and familiar environment
- Better concentration
- More pleasant learning experience

Technological & Pedagogical Support

- Learning new web tools, digital tools
- Interactive teaching methods
- Supportive attitude of instructors
- Ease of asking questions during sessions which enhanced interactivity and engagement



Flexibility & Time Management

- The ability to learn anytime, anywhere
- Fitting individual schedules
- Saving transportation time
- Revisiting content
- Easy make up for missed lessons

Learning Support & Academic Development

- Features like rewatching
- Personalized learning
- Learn at one's own pace
- Note taking strategies
- Encourage independent study
- Boost academic performance
- Ability to review material to reinforce concepts and improve retention

RQ4. Perceived drawbacks of online learning



Social Isolation & Psychological Impact

- ➤Loneliness
- ➤Emotional exhaustion
 - hopelessness
- ➤Lack of motivation
- ≻Burnout

Lack of Communication and Interaction

- Minimal interaction with teachers and peers
- Limited feedback
- ➢One-way communication

Technical Issues and Limited Access

- ➢Poor connectivity
- Necessary devices issues
- ➤System failures

Time Management and Self-Discipline Challenges

- Struggled with maintaining a routine
- Procrastination due to recorded lessons
- ➢Poorly scheduled classes
- Making time management difficult

Distractions in the Home Environment

- Hard to concentrate due to noise
 Household responsibilities
- Inadequate study spaces

Inefficiency Learning and Academic Difficulties

- Reduced focus and academic performance
- Memorization-based lessons
- Limited hands-on practice
- Unengaging lessons
- Decreased productivity

RQ5. Interest to continue online learning under normal conditions



RQ5. Interest to cutting off online learning under normal conditions (Details: Cutting Off)



Psychological and Social Aspects

- Lead to social isolation,
- > Loneliness,
- Psychological difficulties,
- Lack of motivation,
- Lack of social environment and life

Insufficiency in Practical Courses /-

- Lack of practical courses,
- Lack of professional competencies

Unsuitability of Home Environment

- Physical environment problems,
- Distractions and interruptions

Communication Quality

- Technical problems (audio, connection, etc.),
- Lack of direct interaction with the instructor,
- Communication only through messaging

Issues of Efficiency and Effectiveness

- Lack of learning/inefficiency,
- Not effective or permanent,
- Low motivation

RQ5. Interest to continue online learning under normal conditions (Details: Going On)





RQ5. Interest to continue online learning under normal conditions (Details: Undecided)



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Emotional and Psychological Struggles

Making long-term decisions is difficult

Missing Social and Social Aspects of Learning

Miss face-to-face interactions, hand-on learning and social experiences

Doubts About Educational Quality Online courses feel superficial or less in-depth

Drawbacks

Neither online nor face-to-face education is perfect

Future Uncertainty

Unsure which learning format will be best in a crisis situation

Economic and Social Pressures

Online learning more flexible and affordable

Technical and Infrastructure Issues

Poor connectivity and technical issues makes online learning unreliable

RQ6. Suggestions for enhancing future online learning experiences



Suggestions	Description
Infrastructure, Technical Support, Equal Access	Stronger internet, reliable platforms, hardware
System Improvements	Upgrade LMS, address login issues, R&D, alternative platforms
Improved Educational Content & Presentation	Dynamic materials, interactive resources, training
Enhanced Teaching Methods & Interaction	Engaging methods, encourage participation
Psychosocial Support & Compassionate Teaching	Understanding, less pressure, support services, reducing workload
Better Time Management and Scheduling	Flexible schedules, convenient times
Learning Model	Face-to-face, hybrid options



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CONCLUSION

The results of this study revealed that:



Current online education is inadequate and needs improvement in technical, pedagogical, and psychosocial areas.

Advantages of Online Education:

- Ensures continuity and sustainability of education
- Offers flexibility, accessibility, safety, and supports selfdirected learning.
- Promotes educational equity across diverse socioeconomic and geographic backgrounds.

Challenges of Online Education:

- Inadequate technical infrastructure
- Limited digital literacy among educators
- Lack of interaction, communication, and engagement
- Diminished learning experiences
- Reduced effectiveness in practice-based courses and professional development fields
- Insufficient psychosocial support
- Increased social isolation
- These challenges negatively affect the quality and fairness of online education.



Furthermore, factors such as;

Unstable living conditions,

- Psychological distress,
- Concerns about the quality of online education,
- Economic difficulties

have contributed to the reluctance of some learners to continue with online education.

The results of this study revealed that:



While a small group of participants supports the continuation of online education post-crisis,

There is a general consensus that substantial enhancements are necessary.

In this context,

A hybrid education model, blending online and face-toface learning, is seen as a more effective and sustainable long-term solution.



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RECOMMENDATIONS

A strategic framework for improving online education in higher education during the crisis for quality and sustainability:



- 2) Develop Crisis-Ready Digital Learning Strategies
- 3) Integrate Hybrid Learning into Long-Term Planning
- 4) Ensure Flexible Scheduling and Personalized Learning Paths
- 5) Train Faculty in Online and Crisis Pedagogy
- 6) Enhance Student Support Services
- 7) Include Psychosocial Support in Online Learning
- 8) Enhance Engagement with Interactive Learning Tools
- 9) Enrich Course Content and Foster Interaction
- 10) Develop Digital Alternatives for Practical Courses
- 11) Ensure Content is Archived and Re-playable





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Thanks for listening

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