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# Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on education of students

## Shivani, Sangeeta Gupta and Mithilesh Verma

### Abstract
The present study entitled, "Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on education of students" was undertaken in the year 2021-2022. In this study Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University of District Kanpur Nagar was selected purposively. From the selected Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University, randomly six colleges were selected. From each college twenty five students were selected so, total 150 numbers of students were selected. Most of the students were post graduate. Majority of students were belonged to urban background having whose family annual income was Rs.3, 00,000 and above.
It was examined that students were affected COVID-19. Poor concentration of students during online classes due to lack of physical interaction with teachers.

## Introduction
The emergence COVID-19 has led the world to an unprecedented public health crisis. Emergency protocols were implemented in India to control the spread of the virus which resulted in restrictions on all non-essential public movements. With the closure of educational institutions, the need for a rapid transition from physical learning to the digital sphere of learning emerged. It is expected that the continued spread of the disease, travel restrictions and the closure of educational institutions across the country would have a significant effect on the education, social life, and mental health of students. The students from the less privileged backgrounds have experienced larger negative impacts due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Reduction in family income, limited access to digital resources, and the high cost of internet connectivity have disrupted the academic life of the students.

## Objectives
1) To study the socio- economic background of the students.
2) To identify the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on education of students.

## Research Methodology
To complete the above objectives, by employing the appropriate research methodology, the study was conducted in district Kanpur in the year 2021-2022. District Kanpur Nagar of Uttar Pradesh was purposively selected for the study. From the selected Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University, randomly six colleges were selected. From each college twenty five students were selected. So, 150 numbers of students were selected. Dependent and independent variables, namely residence, gender, age of students, education, caste, religion, background, type of family, parental occupation size of family, type of family, annual income of the family, material possession, source of information, awareness, opinion, impact, constraints and suggestions were used. The data so collected were subjected to statistical analysis for which statistical tool, such as percentage, rank, weighted mean, standard deviation and correlation coefficient.

## Results and Discussion

**Table 1:** Distribution of students according to educational qualification

| Education | Frequency | Per cent |
|---|---|---|
| Undergraduate | 74 | 49.3 |
| Postgraduate | 76 | 50.7 |
| Total | 150 | 100.0 |

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The table 1 reveals that distribution of students according to educational qualification, 50.7 per cent of students educated up to post graduate level and 49.3 per cent of students educated up to under graduate level in the research study area of Kanpur Nagar.

The finding reveals that most of students in the study area were pursuing post-graduation.

**Table 2:** Distribution of students according to annual income of the family

| Annual income | Frequency | Per cent | Mean age (Rs.) | S.D. (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Up to Rs.100000 | 21 | 14.0 | 98300 | 1411 |
| Rs.100000 to Rs.200000 | 29 | 19.3 | 168965 | 24690 |
| Rs.200000 to Rs.300000 | 22 | 14.7 | 272727 | 25482 |
| Rs.300000 and above | 78 | 52.0 | 733333 | 33717 |
| Total | 150 | 100.0 | 409958 | 98005 |

Table 2 shows the distribution of students according to annual income of family, 52.0 per cent of students belonged to those families whose annual income was Rs.300000 and above with a mean income of Rs.733333 and standard deviation Rs.33717, 19.3 per cent of students belonged to those family whose annual income lies between Rs.100000 to 200000 with mean income Rs.168965 and standard deviation 24690. Therefore, 14.7 per cent of students belonged to those families whose annual income was Rs.200000 to 300000 with mean income 272727 and standard deviation Rs.25482. Minimum 14.0 per cent of families whose annual income of Rs. Up to Rs.100000 with mean income of Rs.98300 and standard deviation 1411.

Hence, it is accomplished that maximum annual income Rs.300000 and above.

**Table 3:** Distribution of students according to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on education

N=150

| S. No. | Impact | Symbol | Always | Sometimes | Never | Mean Score | S.D. | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Every student is provided with equal digital resource | A | 43.3 | 30.0 | 26.7 | 2.17 | 1.79 | IX |
| 2. | Partnership with national educational media and free online learning resources to reach all learners | B | 30.7 | 32.7 | 36.7 | 1.94 | 1.58 | X |
| 3. | Every student is provided with equitable and inclusive access to good learning conditions | C | 42.0 | 39.3 | 18.7 | 2.23 | 1.82 | VII |
| 4. | There is continuity of limited physical educational services for the most vulnerable resource | D | 40.0 | 40.7 | 19.3 | 2.21 | 1.79 | VIII |
| 5. | This pandemic compelled government to change educational policies and assessment ways | E | 56.0 | 32.7 | 11.3 | 2.45 | 2.00 | V |
| 6. | Many students are struggling to obtain the gadgets required for online classes | F | 56.7 | 32.0 | 11.3 | 2.45 | 2.01 | V |
| 7. | Teachers and educators are charging more money for quality education | G | 24.7 | 22.0 | 53.3 | 1.71 | 1.39 | XI |
| 8. | Anxiety, mental stress, depression, misuses of social media, cybercrime are in increasing in the minds of youth rapidly | H | 54.7 | 17.3 | 28.0 | 2.27 | 1.90 | VI |
| 9. | More and more students are opting for various online courses on applications like Unacademy, Byju's Whitchat, Tunior etc. | I | 73.3 | 19.3 | 7.3 | 2.66 | 2.19 | II |
| 10. | Google meet, Zoom & Microsoft teams and many other online platforms used for online education | J | 62.0 | 27.3 | 10.7 | 2.51 | 2.07 | IV |
| 11. | At home exams increased cheating | K | 40.7 | 38.0 | 21.3 | 2.19 | 1.79 | IX |
| 12. | Students became more careless about studies due to absence of offline exams | L | 56.7 | 7.3 | 36.0 | 2.21 | 1.88 | VIII |
| 13. | Students followed various YouTube channels to gain knowledge | M | 68.0 | 27.3 | 4.7 | 2.63 | 2.15 | III |
| 14. | Poor concentration of students during online classes due to lack of physical interaction with teachers | N | 76.7 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 2.67 | 2.21 | I |

Table 3 reveals that impact of COVID-19 pandemic on education in which 76.7 per cent of students always affected that poor concentration of students during online classes due to lack of physical interaction with teachers and 14.0 per cent of students had sometimes affected of COVID-19 pandemic on education with mean score 2.67, standard deviation 2.21 and rank I, followed by 73.3 per cent of students were found to be always affected that more and more students are opting for various online courses on application like Unacademy, Byju's, Whit chat, Tunior etc. 19.3 per cent of students sometimes affected of COVID-19 pandemic on education with mean score 2.66, standard deviation 2.19 and rank II. The table 5.17 shows 68.0 per cent of students were found to be always affected that students followed various You Tube channels to gain knowledge 27.3 per cent of students sometimes affected with mean score 2.63, standard deviation 2.15 and rank III, whereas 62.0 per cent of students always that Google meet zoom and Microsoft teams and many other online platforms used for online education, 27.3 per cent of students had sometimes affected with mean score 2.51, standard deviation 2.07 and rank IV. 56.0 per cent of students always affected that this pandemic compelled government to

change educational policies and assessment ways, 32.7 per cent of students sometimes affected with mean score 2.45, standard deviation 2.00 rank V and 56.7 per cent of students found to be always affected that many students are struggling to obtain the gadgets required for online classes. 32.0 per cent of students sometimes affected with mean score 2.45, standard deviation 2.02 and rank V. The table 5.17 shows that 54.7 per cent of students always affected that anxiety, mental stress, depression, misuses of social media, cybercrime are in increasing in the minds of youth rapidly, 17.3 per cent of students had sometimes affected with mean score 2.27, standard deviation 1.90 and rank VI, followed by 42.0 per cent of students were found to be always affected by every student is provided with equitable and inclusive access to good learning condition who had affected of COVID-19 pandemic on education, 39.3 per cent of students sometimes affected with mean score 2.23, standard deviation 1.82 rank VIII. The table 5.17 also indicates that 40.0 per cent of students always that there is continuity of limited physical educational services for the most vulnerable resources while 40.7 per cent of students sometimes affected with mean score 2.21, standard deviation 1.79 and rank VIII whereas 56.7 per cent of students had always that students became more careless about studies due to absence of offline exams, 7.3 per cent of students had sometimes affected with mean score 2.21, standard deviation 1.88 and rank VIII. The table 5.17 also denotes that 43.3 per cent of students always that every students is provided with equal digital resource 30.0 per cent of students were sometimes affected with mean score 2.17, standard deviation 1.79 rank IX, while 40.7 per cent of students always severe that at home exams increased cheating. 38.0 per cent of students sometimes affected with mean score 2.19, standard deviation 1.79 and rank IX followed by 30.7 per cent of students always that partnership with national educational media and free online learning resources to reach all learners. 32.7 per cent of students sometimes affected with mean score 1.94, standard deviation 1.58 and rank X.

It may be concluded that more than half of students were always poor concentration of students during online classes due to lack of physical interaction with teachers, more and more students were opting for various online courses on application like Unacademy, Byju's, Whit chat, Tunior etc. and conformity with the study of Dutta and Smita (2020) who concluded that COVID-19 outbreak has spread its adverse effects on students' education, including health, economy and societal relationship.

## Conclusion
The study leads to the conclusion that among all the affects, most of the students affected by poor concentration of students during online classes due to lack of physical interaction with teachers, more and more students were opting for various online courses on application like Unacademy, Byju's, Whit chat, Tunior etc., students followed various You Tube channels to gain knowledge.

## Recommendation and Suggestions
- Once the COVID-19 pandemic ends and educational institutions re-open, the concerned authorities should continue to invest in online education to enhance learning experience.
- Proper training of educators for the digital skills and improved student-teacher interaction must be conducted.

- For disadvantaged students, availability of digital infrastructure with proper internet availability and access to gadgets must be ensured to avoid any disruption to their study.
- Due to the situation in COVID-19, many students are likely to suffer from stress, anxiety, and depression, so it is necessary to provide emotional support to students.
- Future work in this direction could be to analyse the association of different stress busters on the mental health of the students.

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