

Influence of COVID-19 on Student's Classroom Learning and Their Academic Performance



Dr. Ms. Shabnam S. Mahat¹, Dr. S. B. Sawant², Ms. Ummemisbah M. Bhisti³

¹Assistant Professor Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune.

²Professor, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune.

³Student, D. K. T. E Icchalkaranji

ABSTRACT: Right from 2019 to the present (2021), the whole world is suffering from pandemic situation due to COVID-19, thus India has enforced lockdowns from 24th of March 2020 to stop faster spreading of the disease. The COVID-19 has resulted in schools shut all across the world. Globally, more than 1 billion children are out of the classroom. Physical distancing of at least 1 meter between individuals is needed for security measures, thus Indian government had implemented many schools and colleges to quarantine peoples separately from their family. As a result, education system has changed from class room learning to virtual learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely with the help of digital platforms on mobile phone. But previous literatures shows that excess use of mobile phone is affecting on students academic performance and it may lower academic performance of students as well. In this study researcher analyze the impact of Covid-19 on education and also check whether virtual learning is better than class room learning.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19, Pandemic, virtual learning, ICT.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Before Covid-19 pandemic, all parents has anxiety about the use of mobile phone and social media, because excess use of mobile phone is affecting on students academic attendance and it may lower academic performance of their children. Amali Ismaila, Onche. O, Bello Muhinat and Hassan, Ibrahim (2012), hypothesize that the use of mobile phones is unfair during lectures. But during pandemic situation, most of the parents brought new mobile phones for their children's to attend online lectures. As we know that, at one side student listen lecture on mobile phone and on other side they play game on same device. "How students concentrate on lectures?" that is the question. This indicates that mobile phones have become negative influence on academic performance.

ICT reduces the teaching time and it makes teaching and learning process more productive [7].

Effective ICT teaching methods increase the student engagement in the class. It will improve the class climate and student concentration in the subject teaches by teachers [4]. But if you use ICT for online lectures, it affects students' commitment to their academic work.

CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19) STATISTICS IN INDIA

Currently the whole world is suffering from pandemic situation due to COVID-19 which is transmitted from animals to people and peoples to people. In December 2019, it is originated from seafood market of Wuhan city in China. COVID-19 is part of corona viruses family and it can lead a lung infection which causes acute respiratory syndrome, pneumonia, some time multi-organ failure and even death in the cases having pre-existing disease like blood sugar, blood presser etc. .

On 30th January 2020, first five case of Covid-19 were found in India then after on 2nd feb 2020 again newly one case was found, day by day the rate of cases had been increased and till 23rd of March 2020 there were 434 case, thus India has enforced lockdowns from 24th of March 2020 to stop faster spreading of the disease. Indian government enforced to close down schools and colleges, stop public events and gathering, closing borders of country, states and districts.

Until then, the World Health Organization (WHO) has encouraged to take basic precautionary measures to stop Covid-19 infection through TV channels and media. Indian government encouraged to the peoples to washing hands regularly, encouraged them to covering the mouth and nose with mask and enforced to avoiding contact with infected people. Instead of that India reported 2nd

Influence of COVID-19 on Student's Classroom Learning and Their Academic Performance

highest cases of COVID-19 throughout the world. On 31st Oct 2020, the United States has the 1st highest, India has 2nd highest and Brazil has 3rd highest number of COVID-19 cases and deaths of any country worldwide [2].

Statistics of cases is as below:

2020 Year	Confirmed cases	Deaths
31st Jan	5	0
29th Feb	7	0
30th Mar	1251	32
31st Apr	33050	1074
31st May	182147	5164
30th Jun	566840	16893
31st July	1638870	35747
31st Aug	3621245	64469
30th Sep	6225763	97497
31st Oct	8137119	121641

Source: [3] <https://covid19.who.int/region/searo/country/in>

COVID-19 negatively affecting human health as well as their attitude towards survivals. Aside from that, this pandemic has also negatively effecting education industries such as the physical contact lecture, annual sports, cultural activities etc. WHO recommends carrying out early detection program and testing to find out infected persons, and then trace the people who are in contact with covid-19 patient and quarantine them for atleast 14 days. Physical distancing of atleast 1 meter between individuals is needed for security measures, thus Indian government had implemented many schools and colleges to quarantine peoples separately from their family.

III. RATIONALE

This investigation aims to check impact of Covid-19 on education in Maharashtra state. Although based on geographically and numerically wide sample, the findings of such an investigation may be useful in highlighting an importance and drawback of virtual learning due to Covid-19 pandemic situation in Maharashtra.

IV. OBJECTIVE

1. To analyze the impact of Covid-19 on education.
2. To determine how virtual learning control students' academic performance.

V. HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no significance relationship between student's classroom learning and their academic performance.

VI. ANALYSIS

The present study is mainly based on primary data which has been collected from 205 students score sheets. Data has been collected through field visit, which is classified and presented in tables. Analysis is done by using Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test under following conditions.

- Data type is discrete.
- Pre and Post data has been studied.

Influence of COVID-19 on Student's Classroom Learning and Their Academic Performance

Table 1. 10th standard student's test scoring during pandemic situation (online learning) and test scoring after pandemic situation(classroom learning).

A= Score out of 20 during pandemic situation.

B= Score out of 20 after pandemic situation.

Student ID	A (online learning)	B (classroom learning).
1	16	18
2	13	19
3	16	17
4	14	17
5	14	14
6	5	14
7	13	13
8	9	12
9	14	15
10	13	13
11	14	17
12	10	13
13	11	11
14	14	16
15	7	13
16	12	13
17	12	15
18	14	17
19	8	11
20	11	14
21	10	11
22	15	17
23	6	11
24	16	17
25	15	15
26	12	13
27	12	16
28	12	14
29	12	12
30	12	13
31	11	12
32	10	14
33	16	17
34	12	13
35	10	13
36	11	12
37	12	12
38	10	11
39	11	13
40	11	12
41	12	15
42	5	10

Student ID	A (online learning)	B (classroom learning).
104	11	13
105	12	15
106	8	10
107	12	13
108	10	10
109	12	13
110	13	15
111	11	13
112	12	12
113	12	14
114	11	11
115	6	9
116	12	13
117	13	15
118	13	14
119	11	14
120	12	12
121	13	15
122	10	12
123	10	12
124	10	10
125	12	13
126	8	12
127	11	12
128	11	11
129	11	12
130	11	11
131	13	14
132	11	13
133	12	17
134	11	13
135	12	15
136	6	11
137	12	14
138	13	16
139	13	15
140	11	14
141	13	15
142	13	15
143	10	12
144	11	13
145	10	10

Influence of COVID-19 on Student's Classroom Learning and Their Academic Performance

43	13	14
44	13	13
45	13	14
46	11	13
47	13	13
48	12	15
49	11	11
50	10	11
51	11	15
52	12	12
53	7	14
54	12	12
55	10	16
56	12	12
57	10	12
58	12	12
59	13	14
60	14	14
61	10	11
62	12	12
63	13	14
64	10	10
65	9	13
66	12	12
67	12	12
68	11	12
69	12	13
70	11	11
71	14	17
72	9	11
73	12	13
74	12	13
75	10	11
76	10	11
77	11	15
78	14	16
79	13	14
80	13	19
81	12	12
82	16	18
83	12	15
84	10	16
85	11	11
86	11	11
87	12	12
88	5	9
89	13	16
90	13	13
91	13	16
92	11	11

146	13	15
147	8	11
148	12	13
149	10	13
150	12	12
151	11	11
152	10	14
153	11	11
154	12	12
155	11	11
156	11	12
157	12	13
158	11	13
159	5	10
160	13	15
161	13	15
162	13	14
163	10	10
164	13	13
165	13	13
166	10	13
167	11	14
168	11	14
169	13	17
170	8	12
171	12	15
172	10	10
173	12	12
174	5	5
175	13	13
176	13	13
177	13	13
178	10	17
179	13	15
180	12	17
181	10	18
182	10	17
183	10	15
184	13	18
185	7	10
186	12	12
187	10	10
188	11	12
189	13	11
190	11	10
191	12	12
192	11	12
193	12	13
194	6	15
195	12	12

Influence of COVID-19 on Student’s Classroom Learning and Their Academic Performance

93	13	15
94	12	12
95	11	12
96	10	12
97	11	12
98	12	15
99	7	11
100	12	14
101	10	13
102	12	13
103	11	13

196	13	16
197	13	15
198	11	12
199	13	13
200	13	13
201	10	10
202	11	11
203	10	10
204	13	13
205	8	15

Table 2. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test Statistics (Hypothesis)

	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During pandemic- Negative Ranks	2(a)	44.50	89.00
After pandemic Positive Ranks	144(b)	73.90	10642.00
Ties	59(c)		
Total	205		

a During pandemic < After pandemic b During pandemic < After pandemic
c During pandemic = After pandemic

Result

	During pandemic - After pandemic
Z	-11.669
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

Sources : Compiled by researcher

Table 2 shows the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test Statistics, $Z = -11.669$, and $p = 0.000$; ie, a very small probability of this result occurring by chance, under the null hypothesis of no difference. The null hypothesis is rejected, since $p < 0.05$ (in fact $p = 0.000$), reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis that is, there is significance relationship between student’s classroom learning and their academic performance. Researcher can conclude that, class room learning is more effective than online learning.

VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This study demonstrates some interesting findings related to the consequences of virtual-learning process and it shows, there is significance relationship between student’s classroom learning and their academic performance. Researcher can conclude that, class room learning is more effective than online learning. On the bases of score of the students where mean of marks during pandemic (virtual learning) $A_m = 11.263$ which is less than mean of marks score after pandemic (Class room learning) $B_m = 15.160$. Because of Covid-19 we enforce the students towards online learning but Covid-19 influences student’s classroom learning and their academic performance.

Through an interview technique, researcher found some parents view, and 82% parents agreed that, students concentration can increase in classroom learning. Covid-19 pandemic had changed the way of learning which results for lower academic performance of students. Though virtual learning given flexibility and comfort of learning it also distract the student from the academic curriculum. India is suffering from this virus and students are suffering from this virtual learning which may causes lack in health as well as skillful learning. The above analysis shows the effect of studies done by the students online as well as offline. So we can say that offline learning has an edge over online learning. Although we don’t have any other alternative way

Influence of COVID-19 on Student's Classroom Learning and Their Academic Performance

of learning but still we need to look how we can make use of our old learning method so that academic progress of students along with their skill with not disturb.

REFERENCES

- 1) <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1110522/india-number-of-coronavirus-cases-by-age-group/>
- 2) <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1110522/india-number-of-coronavirus-cases-by-age-group/>
- 3) <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1043366/novel-coronavirus-2019ncov-cases-worldwide-by-country/>
- 4) <https://covid19.who.int/region/searo/country/in>
- 5) Mahat S, "Effects of the ICT on students recalling power along with attitude towards ICT in education during Per, Post and Continuation test", 2014: Pp.29-39
- 6) Yalcinalp, Ph.D. (2005) "A Study of Students' Self-Efficacy, Performance and Attitudes towards Computers and Internet in a Computer Literacy Course at freshman"
- 7) Zoltan, E. & Chaphanis, A. (1982). What do Professional persons think about computers? Behavior & Information Technology, 1, 55-68
- 8) Shabnam and Nalavade, "STUDY OF EFFECT OF ICT ON INSTITUTE MANAGEMENT AND ON SOCIAL ASPECT", 2012: Pp.285-288.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.