

The Post-Effects of Covid-19 on Students

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Abstract:

The aim of this thesis is to understand and research the post covid-19 effects. The covid-19 has made a significant change in education. The sudden closure of schools and universities has moved towards more interaction and use of digital technology as part of their learning rather than face to face study. Now a days teaching has almost been digitalized. How the lock down has changed the studying style and has impacted student lifestyle and mental health.

The findings of these research are to provide the various ways to resolve slowly the post effects of covid-19 on students overall. How the sudden change of their day to day life has impacted on their mental and physical and social health welfare.

Overall, this research provides insights into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indian students highlighting its problems and resolves. The use of tables, charts, and graphs helps to provide a clear and concise presentation of the data, while the literature review and survey provide a comprehensive understanding of the students' situation.

1. Introduction

The covid-19 pandemic has caused disruption in the education system world wide. In India, the government ordered the closure of all schools and universities in March 2020 due to which everyone shifted to online learning and use of social, media platforms for their learning mostly youtube.com and others sites which provide study materials easily due to which students are being more reliable on the e learning rather than their teachers/faculty. Even After reopening of schools and colleges their were stats showing that their was a significant decline in the score and decline in reading and learning capability of age under 15

The goal of this article is to understand how management education has changed due to covid-19

1.1 Problem discussion

Due to sudden change of teaching and learning methods students have been more reliable on technology for their learning as in online learning students are also not interacting with their teachers others due to which some students will not be able to learn proper communication skills, some data also tells that before covid-19 many students who use to study 5hr a day now after covid-19 it has come to 5hrs a week.

1.2 promotions

During the lockdown, many students were advanced to their next grade despite the lack of learning outcomes. This become a problem since it make a difference between promotion and student conceptual learning

1.3 Research gap

Despite the shift towards digital learning there is limited research on the post effects of covid-19 on students mental health and livelihood this research will fill this gap

1.4 Research question

Q. How covid-19 increase depression anxiety and stress on students

Depends upon technology has made student life easy due to which the habit of learning and writing has degraded and more students are procrastinating due to which they getting depressed and stressed as of e learning students physical activity has also decreased

Q. HOW COVID-19 AFFECTED many students marks

A survey done of 20 students it was found that most of them said their grades have fallen due to covid-19

Q. HOW INCREASE IN SCREEN TIME AFFECTED THEIR ACADEMIC SCORE

2. Literature review

This Literature review examines the impact of covid-19, based on their academic challenges, mental and physical health consequences, and economic and social hardship. The closure of schools and university has led to a significant disruption in the education system, with many students struggling to adapt to online learning. The lack of access to technology and internet connectivity has further exacerbated this issue, particularly for students from low income families. The pandemic has had a significant impact on the mental and physical health of students. Isolated, lack of physical activity and increased screen time have contributed to a rise in mental health issues such as anxiety and depression.

2. E-learning

eLearning, or learning, is learning and training through digital resources. e Learning is based on formalized learning, which is provided through electronic devices like computers, tablets and even cellular phones that are connected to the internet. It makes it easy for the students to learn anytime, anywhere, with few restrictions. Basically, eLearning is training, learning, or education delivered online through a computer or any other digital device.

The History of eLearning

To better understand how eLearning benefits organizations today, it's helpful to look at its past. Elliott Maisie coined the term "eLearning" in 1999, marking the first time the phrase was used professionally. In the years since, eLearning's reputation has gone from strength to strength. But what factors have facilitated eLearning in becoming the most popular way to deliver training today? Some of these factors include:

- **The Internet** – Prior to the rise of the internet, many relied on printed manuals, CD-ROMS and other restrictive methods for learning and training. The rise of the internet allowed organizations to abandon one-dimensional practices and utilize the flexibility of eLearning.
- **Development of Multimedia** – As eLearning progressed, the ability to integrate elements such as

images, videos, audio and graphics proved to be a more reliable way of keeping learners engaged compared to traditional learning.

• **Affordable Digital Devices** – Considering the first IBM computer cost the equivalent of almost \$5000 today, it's understandable that eLearning popularity rose as digital devices became more affordable. Mobile learning also hugely facilitated the growth of eLearning.

• **Well-Built Learning Management Systems** – LMS's have become more sophisticated, moving from locally installed to cloud-based systems, with organizations increasingly applying them to execute many forms of training. There are many things to consider when choosing an LMS; at a minimum ensure it has the functionality and support you need to meet your objectives and those of your learners.

3. Methodology

[This research paper is a comprehensive review of the literature on the post-effects of COVID-19 on Indian students. The literature was sourced from academic articles, government documents, and news reports. The data were analyzed using a qualitative approach to identify common themes and trends.

Results:

The results of the literature review indicate that Indian students face significant challenges in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. These challenges include academic disruptions, mental and physical health consequences, and economic hardships. The lack of access to technology and internet connectivity has further exacerbated these issues, particularly for students from low-income families. Additionally, the closure of schools and universities has had a significant impact on the mental health of Indian students, with many experiencing increased levels of anxiety and depression.

3.1 Qualitative research

Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research.

Qualitative research is the opposite of quantitative research, which involves collecting and analyzing numerical data for statistical analysis.

Qualitative research is commonly used in the humanities and social sciences, in subjects such as anthropology, sociology, education, health sciences, history, etc.

Qualitative research question examples

- How does social media shape body image in teenagers?
- How is anxiety experienced around the world?
- How can teachers integrate social issues into science curriculums?

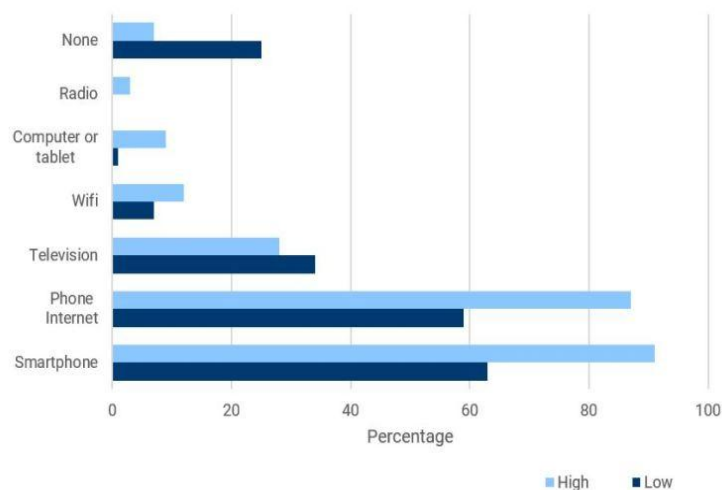
4. Survey

A survey was done of 20 students which include three questions

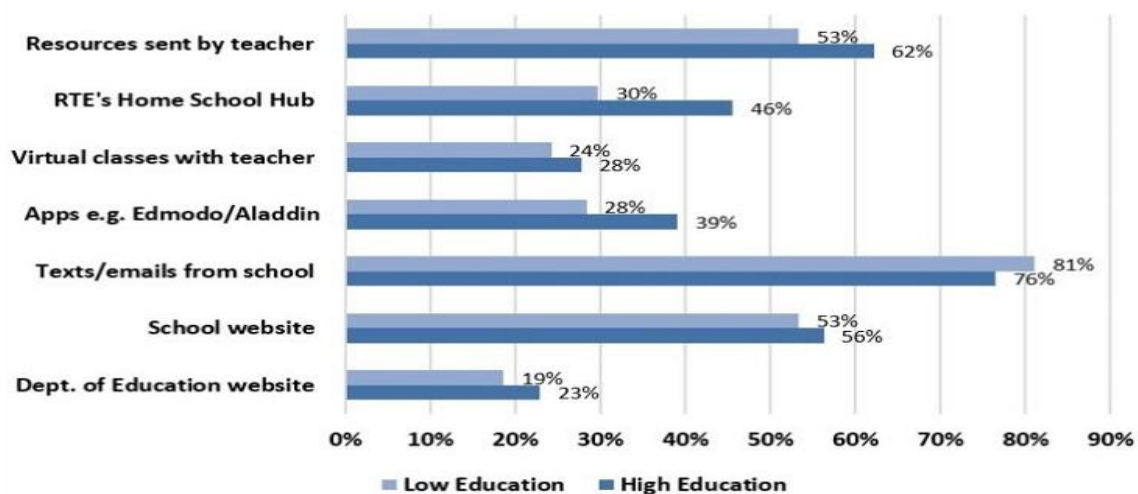
1. What they think of their marks would be post covid-19 or if there was no covid-19
2. Does eLearning really helps is it reliable
3. Did covid-19 affected their mental capabilities
 - A. Out of 20 students 12 students said their marks would be better if covid-19 never existed
 - B. Out of 20 students 9 said e learning helps as it is more convenient and has easy of information other still believe physical classroom class are better to understand and learn
 - C. Out of 20 students 13 students were worried about their mental health and capabilities

5.FINDINGS

*Students usage of device for learning



*usage off device



Conclusion:

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the education system and students worldwide, including India. This research paper provides a comprehensive review of the post-effects of COVID-19 on Indian students, including academic and social challenges, mental and physical health consequences,

and economic hardships. The literature review highlights the need for immediate action to mitigate these effects, including increasing access to technology and internet connectivity, providing mental health support, and implementing economic relief measures for low-income families. Further research is needed to fully understand the long-term impact of COVID-19 on Indian students and to develop effective solutions to address these challenges.

5. Reference

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