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## Effects of Covid-19 on student's education in Assam

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### Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease. It was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan China and has since spread globally. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the coronavirus epidemic a pandemic. This virus infection was gradually increases. For the light of raising the concern about the current situation, Assam government declared the lock down period. From this time all the educational institutes were closed till now. But this situation hampers the student's educational life. So, educational institutes were taking online classes for intensive measure. For this concern I discussed about the effects or impact of student's education due to COVID-19. From this research I prepared a Google form collected data through online from the PG students of Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat. Data revealed that 75.00 per cent of the respondents belonged to the age group 23-24 years and 25.00 per cent respondents belonged to the age group of 25- above years. That means the age group of 23-24 years students were in masters students and those students belongs to the age group of above 25 years were in Ph.D students. Data also revealed that 87.50 per cent students had faced problem due to the network connectivity during the online classes. Most of the respondents (93.75%) had least effected in the classes are as efficient in online as in offline. That means offline learning is most effective than the online learning.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, lock down, online learning, education, government

### Introduction

The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) emerged at the end of December 2019 in Wuhan city of China. In the initial stage COVID-19 affected in Wuhan but gradually increasing the affected rate all over the world. The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020, originating from China. As of 26 May 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed a total of 1, 45,380 cases 60,491 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 4,167 deaths in the country. India currently has the fourth largest number of confirmed cases in Asia.

The first confirmed case of coronavirus in Assam was reported on 31 March 2020 in Badarpur, Karimganj after a 52-year-old man returning from Nizamuddin Markaz tested positive at Silchar Medical College. From this date till now gradually increasing the rate of COVID positive affected people. On the date of 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2020; total positive cases of 595, discharged cases of 62, death cases of 4 and migrated cases of 03.

This infection is transferred through human touch. That's why government declared the lockdown all over the world. First phase of lockdown was in India 25<sup>th</sup> March to 14 April, 2020. So that people maintain the social distancing. To respond to COVID-19, all countries had introduced travel restrictions till the third phase of lockdown with the intention to prevent the spread of the epidemic. Public health experts and government officials are taking several measures, including social distancing, self-isolation or quarantine; strengthening health facilities to control the disease and asking people to work at home. Till now lockdown process is run but some relaxation announced by the government in lockdown 4.0. Though the relaxation was given by the government of India, but government not announced to open the educational institution. So, the entire educational institute decided to provides the education through online. So that students are not very much affected for this situation. For this regard I decided to research on the topic of "Effects of Covid-19 on Student's Education in Assam" with the following objectives-

- i) To study the personal background of the student of Assam
- ii) To assess the factors affecting the students due to online learning on the period of lockdown

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## Methodology

The study was carried out in Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat. A multi stage purposive cum simple random sampling method was followed for the present study. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat consist of nine colleges but in the Jorhat campus have four colleges. That is College of Agriculture; College of Community Science, College of Sericulture and College of Horticulture. For this study four colleges were selected. From each college twenty post graduate students were selected randomly. Thus all total 80 students were selected for carrying out the research study. Google form was prepared as a research tool and data collection was done through online.

## Result and Discussion

### Personnel Background of the Student

**Table 1:** Distribution of the students according to their personnel background

S. N.	Characteristics	Category	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age	23-24 years	60	75.00
		25-above	20	25.00
2.	Gender	Male	37	46.25
		Female	43	53.75
3.		ST/SC	6	7.5
		OBC	33	41.25
		General	41	51.25
4.	Education	Masters	60	75.00
		Ph.D	20	25.00
5.	Area of residence	Urban	50	62.50
		Rural	30	37.50
6.	Family type	Nuclear	67	83.75
		Joint	13	16.25
7.	Family Size	Small(up to 4 members)	56	70.00
		Medium (5-8 members)	14	17.50
		Large (above 8 members)	10	12.50
8.	Children in the family	Yes	15	18.75
		No	65	81.25
9.	Adults in the family	Yes	80	100
		No	-	-
10.	Old age people in the family	Yes	9	11.25
		No	71	88.75
11.	Time use pattern changes during lockdown	Yes	80	100
		No	-	-

From the Table1, it is revealed that 75.00 per cent of the respondents belonged to the age group 23-24 years and 25.00 per cent respondents belonged to the age group of 25-above years. That means the age group of 23-24 years students were in masters students and those students belongs to the age group of above 25 years were in Ph.D students. 53.75 per cent respondents were female. Most of the respondents (51.25%) belonged to General caste. Most of the respondents (62.50%) were lived in the urban area. 83.75 per cent respondents belong to nuclear family and 70.00 per cent respondents had family size up to 4 members (small family). Majority of the respondents (81.25%) had not any children, 100 per cent respondents had adult in the family and 88.75 per cent had not any old people in the family. All the respondents had change the time table due to lock down.

### Factors Affecting the Students Due to Online Learning on the Period of Lockdown

From the Table 2, it is revealed that 87.50 per cent students had faced problem due to the network connectivity during the online classes. Most of the respondents (93.75%) had least effected in the classes are as efficient in online as in offline. That means offline learning is most effective than the online learning. Most of the online classes (62.50%) held as per the offline routine. 56.25 per cent respondents revealed that most affected in the syllabus covered as per the schedule course curriculum. All the students told that mostly affected in there is difficulty in carrying out practical and research during the

period of lockdown. Majority of the students (75.00%) least effected in clarification of doubts is as easy in online classes as in offline classes. That means they were comfortable in off line learning. 93.75 per cent respondents least effected in online classes is suitable for all areas (Rural and Urban) of students because we know that mostly rural areas had not in good network connectivity. Due to the network issue it is not impossible for the all areas. There is in influence of neighborhood and household chores least effected in 52.50% and 50.00% respectively. But the environment is mostly effected the students online learning.

**Table 2:** Distribution of the students according to their factors affecting the students due to online learning on the period of lockdown

S. No.	Factors affecting the students	Least Effected		Mostly Effected	
		Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
1	Network connectivity is a major issue of online classes	10	12.50	70	87.50
2	The classes are as efficient in online as in offline	75	93.75	5	6.25
3	The classes are held as per offline routine with regularity	30	37.50	50	62.50
4	The syllabus is covered as per the schedule course curriculum	35	43.75	45	56.25
5	There is difficulty in carrying out practical, research work during lock	-	-	80	100

	down				
6	Clarification of doubts is as easy in online classes as in offline classes	60	75.00	20	25.00
7	Online classes is suitable for all areas (Rural and Urban) of students	75	93.75	5	6.25
8	There is in influence of neighborhood on the adoption of online classes	42	52.50	38	47.50
9	Influence in household chores affects attending in a online classes	40	50.00	40	50.00
10	Environment is influence in online classes	-		80	100

### Conclusion

In the emerging and ever-changing COVID-19 context, education institute should implement a number of measures to slow the spread of the virus between the people. So that in this lock down period cannot hamper the students' education. But students were not fully satisfied for this online learning process. Because students were habitual in off line teaching learning process. For this situation, there is no another way to teach the students. So the education institute should provide the online teaching. When the situation will not become control till that time it is the best way to guiding the students or providing the study material to the students.

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