



Impact of COVID-19 on Education System

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Keywords:

COVID-19; Education system; Online learning; E-learning; Remote education; Digital education; Online classes; Student motivation; Mental health; Physical health; Peer learning; Academic performance; Distance learning; Virtual classrooms; Educational technology; Pandemic impact; School closures; University education; Primary education; Secondary education; Higher education; Teaching methods; Learning outcomes; Student engagement; Educational disparities; Teacher challenges; Internet access; Digital divide; Educational policy; Learning environment.

ABSTRACT:

The goal of this research is to show how COVID-19 has affected education systems around the world. This study focused on the impact of online education on students of various age groups by performing primary research in the form of a survey. We were able to draw a few correlations from this primary study, which gives us a better insight of students' current condition. We were able to derive the benefits and drawbacks of online education after reading several other research articles. Overall, this research aims to provide a truthful and unbiased perspective on the impact of COVID-19 on the educational system, as well as an analysis of students' academic performance throughout the epidemic.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Today's Pandemic Driven world, almost everyone has been facing problems. Be it the economics, politics, medical or law. Each profession has been transferring to the online mode of working and with this transfer new problems have been found in each sector making the working slower and ineffective. Work from home has caused people to become lazy and find shortcuts which were not possible in the offline format of work. Students have lost their will to study and have taken to unfair means, Office workers have started slacking off and not doing their work on time and labour workers have started losing their jobs entirely.

In this project, we'll look at one of these industries that has been hit the worst and may take a long time to recover from. The field of education.

Educational institutions had to make a complete transition from classrooms to online teaching methods like Zoom or Microsoft Teams. This has put a lot of pressure on teachers to educate, and it has harmed pupils' desire to learn. In this project, we will talk about how COVID – 19 affected their education in terms of motivation, delivery of education, physical and mental health, and peer to peer learning from the students' perspective.

Taking the students perspective will help us learn more about what the students are going through in their lives and the difficulties faced by them rather than just blaming it all on their laziness and their desire to miss out on their education.



INTRODUCTION:

COVID – 19 is the name of a group of contagious diseases that first appeared in China's Wuhan District in December of 2019. Because of its great transmissibility and mortality, it has sparked widespread alarm around the world. The virus that causes the sickness is known as SARS-CoV-2, which stands for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. Since then, the virus has mutated into five variants: Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Omicron. Scientists in India are also discussing a new version known as the XE variant, however it is unclear if the patient has contracted the new variant or not.

There are major disadvantages of the pandemic, due to the significant loss of employment, life, and the economy of the country. The primary disadvantages for students are Online Classes. The adoption rate for online programmes is around 50-60%, whereas the adoption rate for classroom classes is around 80-90%. Because students spend so much time in front of a blue screen, online education has an impact on their eyes. Small children in playschool and primary school should not be in this type of class because they have limited focus power and cannot sit in front of a blue screen for long periods of time.

Many impoverished kids do not have access to laptops or computers, and they are all ignorant, believing that there should be no educational disparities. There are a number of drawbacks, including the lack of tests and the fact that students are graded internally. This might put their prospects of earning a part in the real world in jeopardy. These elements will serve as a predictor of the child's future life. On that subject, we would like to point out that students miss their school and college years.

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LITERATURE REVIEWS:

1) Schools, skills, and learning: The impact of COVID-19 on education

This study argues that school education is the most efficient social policy for improving students' skills. Any absence from school can have a negative impact on skill development. Carlson etc. (2015) Point out that even a 10-day additional study significantly improves the results of knowledge use tests. Differences in class hours from country to country have a significant impact on learning. In the course of the grade, adding 1 hour to the week will increase the test result about 6% of the standard deviation. Home Training looks forward to the first view as a way that is likely to be efficient. Some of the emotional moments, some angry hours, and some frustrations for global home education. However, it seems that there is almost nothing that you can compensate for lost learning from school. There are differences in natural recognizable among the families regarding the ability to support their children during learning. Students' development violates closed schools, universities and universities. Many tests were postponed or cancelled as a result of the blocking class. If this information is lost, it takes time to recognize significant potential and learning issues. These have a long-term adverse effect on children from low nations. Blind testing may lock the findings, which is determined by the test participant. The transition to outpatient judgment may have a long-term impact on the equality of the opportunity. Interruption may be advantageous for students' careers. COVID19 Pandemic Pandemic may have a major impact on the carrier of the university's graduates. What can I do to reduce the adverse effect? As soon as the school reopens, you need a resource to replace the lost learning.

2) The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Education System in Developing Countries: A Review

In this paper we learn how most countries have temporarily shuttered childcare centres, nurseries, primary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities in this study report. Over 1.5 billion students in 195 countries are out of school, according to UNESCO. COVID19 epidemic is wreaking havoc on schools, children, teachers, and parents. Distance learning is a viable option for continuing education in developing nations, but it is challenging to implement. Many parents have never attended school, and there are insufficient ICT infrastructures. Because many students may not have access to equipment at home, this research focuses on how COVID19 affects disadvantaged families. The governments recommended kids to learn through home accessible radio and television lessons. Students in rural and urban schools are being taught from a distance by using Google Classroom, email, social media, and other tools to upload assignments, books, and reading materials. For affluent and developing countries alike, online teaching and learning is not a novel way of delivery. Some disciplines, such as sport, nursing, laboratory, music, and art, are difficult or impossible to teach and study using online learning methods. For both teachers and students, assessing and evaluating students' performance in online learning is tough. Many people are experiencing worry, dread, and anxiety as a result of the coronavirus lockdown, such as a fear of dying or a fear of their families dying. The pandemic may have a significant impact on the careers of this year's higher education undergraduate students, or they may not be able to graduate. Support continuing access to quality education in the case of school, college, and

university closures, according to UNICEF. This can include using distance learning tactics, assigning reading and tasks for home study, teaching academic topics via radio or television, and having teachers conduct remote follow up with students. Each country needs to build ICT infrastructure and make widespread use of educational technology. Students need to be able to access educational websites and applications without using passwords. Different distance learning approaches are being used by governments at different income levels to continue education despite school closures. In high-income countries, online learning is offered 90% of the time, with the remaining 20% using a combination of broadcast and online learning. According to the report, pandemics will have a major impact on the global education system..

3) Review on Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Teaching and Learning

The COVID 19 epidemic has spread all over the world, affecting virtually every country and region. Alternative education and evaluation strategies need to be developed and implemented quickly. This article examines the impact of pandemics on educational and learning processes around the world. The way educators deliver quality education across multiple online platforms is undergoing structural changes. Due to this pandemic, online learning, distance learning, and continuing education have become a panacea. This white paper describes how difficult it is to move from traditional classrooms to online learning. Microsoft Teams, Google Classroom, Canvas and Blackboard are some of the online systems used so far. They empower teachers to design educational courses, training programs, and skill development programs. Quiz and rubric-based assessments can also be used to track student learning and assessments. Many countries face major challenges in maintaining a stable internet connection and accessing digital devices. Another problem is the lack of parental guidance, especially for young learners. There are practical concerns about the physical workplace that encourage different learning styles. Some college-educated students in low-income families cannot afford to access or pay tuition fees online. Students are evaluated online. This involves a lot of trial and error, doubts and confusion among teachers, students and parents. The COVID 19 epidemic and the national blockade have postponed board exams, recruitment exams, college-level exams, and entrance exams across India. Teachers are torn between who they listen to and what tools they use. The majority of students do not have a smartphone or TV at home. The cost of data packages is high compared to the average income you earn, and maintaining uninterrupted Internet access is a costly task. Online learning does not use the teaching methods available for classroom learning. The need for time was to enable and access learning through home-schooling. Domestic violence and child abuse are on the rise, and perpetrators are often present in homes and communities. There were allegations that Bhutanese students dropped out or dropped out. This happened due to the long pause imposed by the school closure during the COVID 19 pandemic. Research needs to be conducted to help the most affected and economically disadvantaged people.

4) Impact of Covid - 19 on education in India

The coronavirus that originated in China is spreading all over the world at an alarming rate. All developed countries knelt embarrassedly before that. All modern national efforts to improve the health system have failed. Covid 19 changed the situation again. We believe that education is important for developing a fair community free from regionalism, doctrine, and narrow thinking about others. The more the more functionalize our bureaucratic education, the rush. If you do not invest, there is no change, and if you do this, you should use it well. Indian educational institutions recognized issues, and they were best for students to provide smooth assistance between pandemics. In the field of curriculum and educational, the Indian education system got a dramatic overhaul opportunity. In India, the spread of COVID19 has had a lot of harmful effects on schools. Various levels of exams have been postponed and classes have been interrupted. Unprepared teachers and students may not be prepared for the sudden transition from classroom to online learning. School closures have a significant impact on students' daily diets. During the pandemic, online teaching and learning methods are used. COVID19 has the potential to widen the gap between rich and poor students, urban and rural students. In India, the blockade has been particularly adversely affected by sub-designed students who cannot access online school education. Governments and educational institutions should plan to maintain educational activities to maintain social distances. With two layers daily, 3040% of students and teachers can participate in schools / universities. You must use public funds so that the internet gap can be closed and students can learn more online. Since workers are in fibre crusher and brick furnace, the Private School teacher is exploited the same way. Most teachers are emphasized, underestimated and excessive. Private school teachers play a decisive role in continuous online education. Quality formation is provided by private school. All BEAU CRATE children are not public school but private schools. For medical research on coronavirus infections, Internet connection is also only one way to keep up with the latest development. The term "virtual learning" comes from the concept of a virtual learning environment, often referred to as "e-learning" or "educational technology". Virtual learning reduces students' dependence on teachers and increases their self-confidence. It also has the following educational benefits: B. Increase student self-confidence, provide reinforcement and actively motivate students.

5) Effects of COVID-19 period on educational systems and institutions

The COVID19 epidemic has disrupted the economic, social and lifestyle choices of people around the world. The nationwide closure had a major impact on the educational system and institutions due to the suspension of classroom activities. This paper describes how countries are working to isolate suspects, isolate them by tracking contacts, and ban group meetings. Our results show that in addition to these steps, onsite intervention in the form of building an online platform is needed. Use the internet platform for online courses and share instructor messages and data effectively. The lack of a centralized online system for all types of institutions impacts the results of the investigation and it takes time to set up such a system. The institution's approach to implementing an online education plan is influenced by local financial and skill deficiencies. COVID19 is now a central concern of society for maintaining daily life in personal and professional life. According to the results, 40% of respondents agreed that COVID 19 has a significant impact on people's lifestyles and economic activities.

COVID19 has a significant impact on businesses and other industries. The impact of pandemics on the education system has been identified through research. The competent authority needs to consider the importance of the difficulties and take corrective action to improve the situation and normalize the situation.

6) **A cross-sectional virtual survey to evaluate the outcome of online dental education system among undergraduate dental students across India amid COVID-19 pandemic**

The descriptive research was divided into two sections. Section A focused on academic performance in online dental education, and Section B focused on the mental and physical well-being of students. Due to the COVID19 epidemic, 86.4% of students who participated in the survey said they prefer offline lectures to internet lectures. According to the survey results, virtual education adversely affects the quality of education. Offline face-to-face education remains the preferred form of education among dental students. According to the survey results, virtual education adversely affects the quality of education. Offline face-to-face education remains the preferred form of education among dental students. Both the mental and physical well-being of male and female students was affected, but male students were more affected than females. According to our research, as a result of the pandemic, college students were depressed and lonely. Also, after the COVID19 epidemic, students can be very excited and emotionally affected by the fear of being infected with the virus, which may result in increased counselling services and psychological support. It has been reported. Comparing gender responses, we found that men were more prone to depression than women.

7) **Impact of Covid on Indian education**

India's education system is not yet mature in both urban and rural areas. Both positive and negative impacts of COVID 19 on the Indian education system have been observed. Objective the overall objective of this study is to analyse the impact of COVID 19 on the Indian education system. The main purpose of this study is to analyse the impact of COVID 19 on the Indian education system. Structure of the Indian education system, i.e. It emphasizes how the Indian education system faces the impact of COVID 19 and the role that teachers and students play through online education ii. Under these circumstances, the national blockade imposed by the government on March 25, 2020 to fight COVID 19 has seriously impacted the education system.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

The primary goal of this study is to determine the impact of E learning, or online learning, on students' desire for education and mental health. To accomplish so, we separated the questions into four categories. We used the following parameters: -

1. Determine the impact of the epidemic on student motivation to study.
2. To determine the influence on teaching from the students' perspective.
3. To determine the impact of a student's emotional and physical health on their academic performance.
4. To find out how online classrooms affect peer-to-peer learning.

SCOPE OF STUDY:

This research focuses on university and high school students to see how the shift from a traditional classroom to an online classroom has affected their everyday lives and education. With the world continually changing in this time of instability, it is critical to discuss this, as school and university students may be suffering for a variety of reasons. The purpose of this research paper is to discuss the difficulties that these pupils are facing during these tough times.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

- Correlational
- Data Sources – Primary and/or secondary: A mix of both
- Tools – Survey / Experiments: Questionnaire
- Analysis

We used a primary data source for this poll. Essentially, this means that the data is acquired first-hand by the individual or people conducting the research in order to meet the project's requirements. The survey approach was used to collect this information. We chose this strategy since it is less expensive than most other data collection methods and the data collected is much easier to analyse.

Even within surveys, there are a variety of ways to administer a survey, including internet methods, email surveys, social media surveys, paper surveys, and mobile surveys, among others. In our example, we've made use of online survey to gather data.

A correlational research design investigates relationships between variables without the researcher controlling or manipulating any of them.

A correlation reflects the strength and/or direction of the relationship between two (or more) variables. The direction of a correlation can be either positive or negative.

When to use correlational research?

Correlational research is ideal for gathering data quickly from natural settings. That helps you generalize your findings to real-life situations in an externally valid way.

There are a few situations where correlational research is an appropriate choice.

To investigate non-causal relationships.

You want to find out if there is an association between two variables, but you don't expect to find a causal relationship between them.

Correlational research can provide insights into complex real-world relationships, helping researchers develop theories and make predictions.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE SIZE

Sampling method:

The simple random sample technique is the sampling strategy we used in this study. It's a sort of probability sampling in which the researchers choose a random selection of individuals from a larger group. This strategy ensures that everyone in the population has an equal chance of being chosen, and data is collected from the largest possible percentage of the population. Mainly, school and college and college going students from our city of Mumbai.

Number of Samples:

The sample size refers to the number of people chosen to make up the sample that will provide us with data for the survey. It is a crucial concept in statistics and research since it determines the accuracy and dependability of survey results. We used a sample of 122 students of various age groups.

LIMITATIONS:

1. Data Collection: Even though we chose the best survey method for us, it is possible that people will offer fraudulent answers, and that different people will interpret the question differently, leading to a faulty analysis.
2. Sampling technique: The simple random sampling strategy has the drawback of not being able to select a sufficiently big sample, resulting in a less accurate analysis.
3. Study scope: Because the study is limited to students at a particular university mainly and just one city, generalising the findings to all university students may be inaccurate due to inevitable biases.

Discussion:

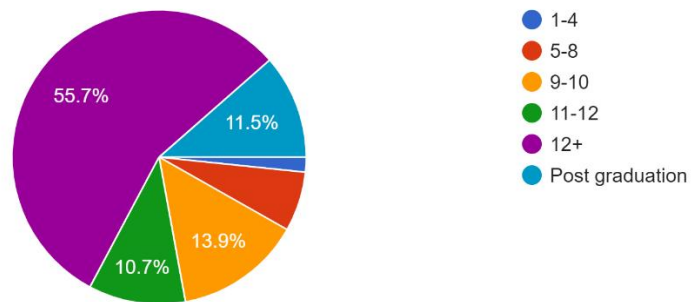
Primary Data Analysis:

Survey Questions

1) Level of Education

Level of Education (Grade)

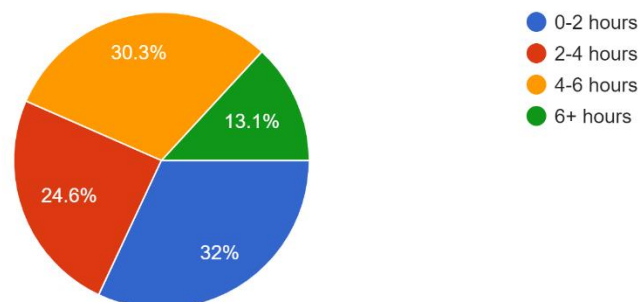
122 responses



2) How many hours do you spend on online lectures daily?

How many hours do you spend on online lectures daily?

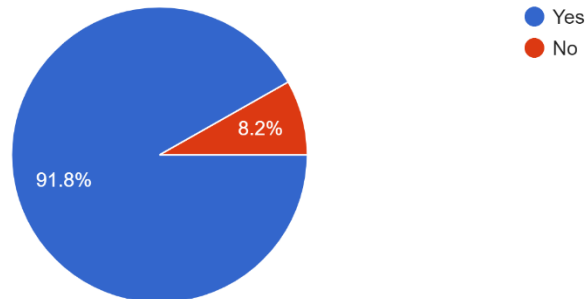
122 responses



3) Do you have adequate technology to attend online lectures?

Do you have the adequate technology to attend online lectures?

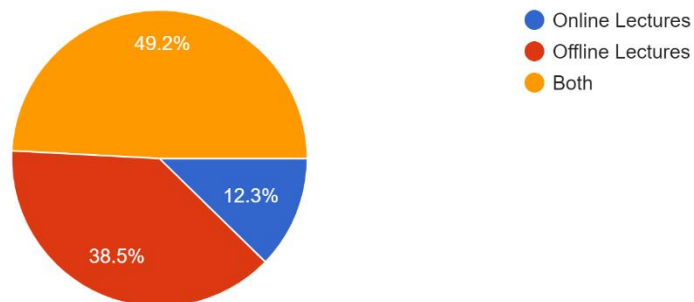
122 responses



4) What mode of lecture delivery do you prefer?

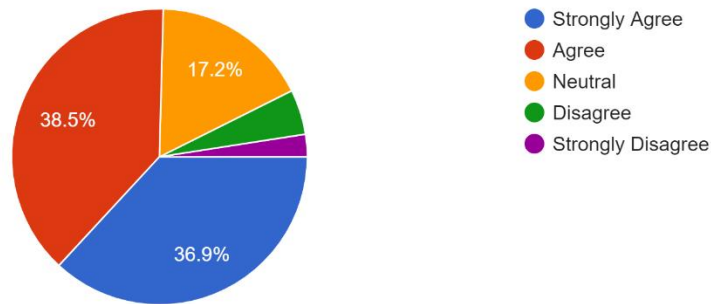
What mode of lecture delivery do you prefer ?

122 responses



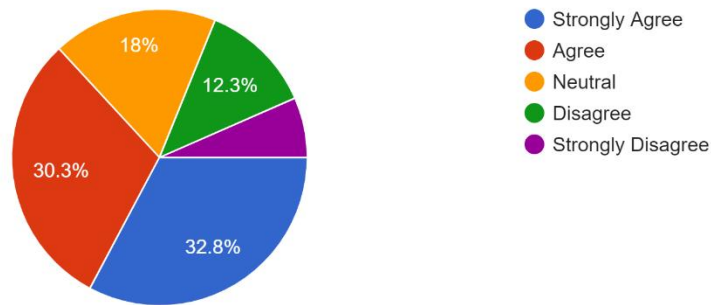
5) My concentration span has reduced due to online lectures?

My concentration span has reduced due to online lectures
122 responses



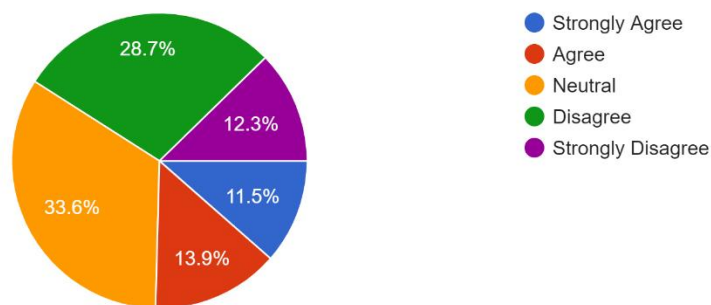
6) My grades have improved with online education

My grades have improved with online education
122 responses



7) Do you think the teachers have command over the classes in online lectures?

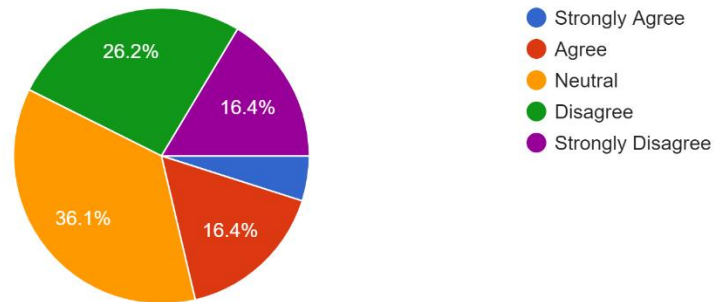
Do you think the teachers have command over the class in online lectures?
122 responses



8) Do you think the online lectures provide good value of money?

Do you think the online lectures provide good value for money?

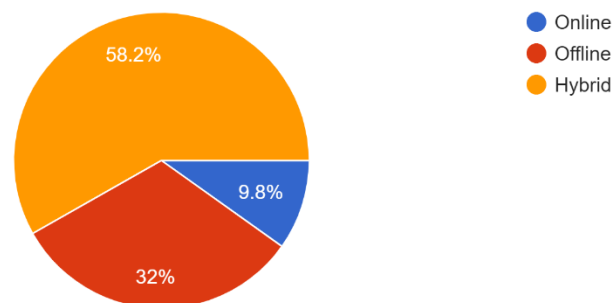
122 responses



9) How do you prefer lectures to be conducted once lockdown is lifted?

How do you prefer lectures to be conducted once the lockdown is lifted

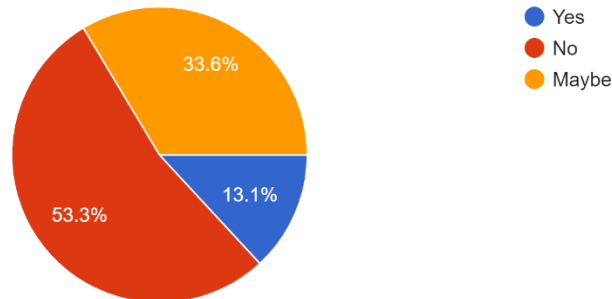
122 responses



10) Would you prefer pursuing your higher education through an online mode?

Would you prefer pursuing your higher education through an online mode?

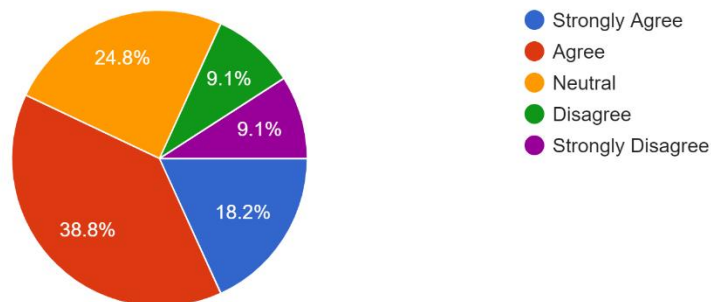
122 responses



11) I am facing difficulty in understanding in online lectures?

I am facing difficulty in understanding in online lectures

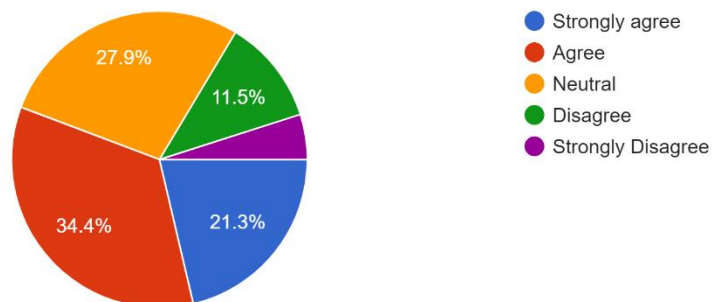
121 responses



12) My daily routine has been affected due to online lectures?

My daily routine has been affected due to online lectures

122 responses



CORRELATION:

On the scale of 1 to 5, how satisfied are you with the overall format of online lectures. (5 being the highest)	On a scale of 1 to 5, how much are the online lectures affecting your mental health (5 being the highest)	My grades have improved with online education	Do you think the teachers have command over the class in online lectures?	I am facing difficulty in understanding in online lectures										
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1	4	4	3	4										
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When analysing the correlation between concentration span of students during covid 19 on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most and how much has their mental health been affected on a scale of 1 to 5, it was observed that the correlation was 0.007 which is negligible or no correlation. What we inferred from this is quite surprising as every respondent said that their concentration span was either a 1 or a 2 while their mental health had been affected to a scale of 4 or 5. Surprised with the consistency of the data, we asked a few respondents as to why they felt so and their responses were very similar to each other stating that in the short run they felt that online mode would be very beneficial but in the long run it affected their mental health as they couldn't socialise or physically go to college and had to stay isolated at home which led them to be stuck on their devices that got them easily distracted. This drastically reduced their concentration span and thus affected their lifestyle and studies.

While analysing the correlation between how much the grades of the students had improved on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most and the command the teachers had over the class in online lectures with 5 being the most, there was a correlation of 0.09 observed. Again, this means that there was no correlation between the 2 but when observing the data, we saw that the students stated that their grades had improved by a scale of 3,4 and 5 but the command that the teachers had over the class was 1,2 so this got us to thinking as to how this data varied. To find this out, the students were again asked a few questions and we realised that the online mode of exams were sometimes biased, and it was from home which was a more comfortable environment. Also, even though students didn't pay attention due to the teachers having less command over the class, they had a lot of spare time for self study as they saved time on travelling and being at home didn't exhaust them.

When analysing the correlation between how much have the grades improved on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most and a student facing difficulty in understanding in online lectures on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most, we observed that the correlation was 0.05 which means that there was no correlation. We observed that the grades had improved by a scale of 3,4 and 5 but people were facing difficulty in understanding by a scale of 3,4 and 5 which were very contradicting as if their grades improved, they would have understood the teaching of online lectures easily. When they were asked as to how this was possible, they answered stating that online lectures being attended on laptops and phones got very distracting and it wasn't easy to concentrate this a difficulty in understanding. On the other hand they had time for self-study and the exams being biased and the reasons stated in the previous interpretation, the grades had improved.

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SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS:

Impact of COVID-19 on Student's routine and mental health

Like many other schools and institutions, schools have been closed since March 13, 2020, and it is unclear when the classes will resume. Puberty is an important stage in any person's social development. During the COVID19 epidemic, social isolation and school closures may exacerbate the current mental health problems in teens and increase the likelihood of future mental health problems. Lack of regularity, social isolation and loneliness increase the risk of mental illness in most of the students. Adolescents are also at risk of developing mental health problems due to the increase in domestic violence and abuse during this epidemic. Many schools have traditionally provided social support networks and psychological support for teens at risk. However, during the COVID 19 pandemic, the schools were closed and the school-based mental health care layer was removed. The closing community facilities exacerbates the situation. Meanwhile, the COVID 19 Quarantine has created an opportunity to strengthen family ties through traditional board games and other activities. However, certain children might need additional support to stay healthy. Early detection of mental health and transfer to primary care and psychiatric providers are facilitated by virtual meetings with school leadership consultants. Family can fight to reveal technologies for high school students who can benefit from the consulting support for the concept of the Pandemic Concepts for Furloughs and Duty Debt. Young people looking for mental health treatment in school and for community providers should have fair access to technology. COVID19 in recent months have exploded on social media platforms such as Instagram, Snapchat, Reddit, TikTok to determine "Like" and "stock" of social media sites that execute information. Incorrect information is at risk associated with young people. Fear, helplessness, and catastrophic events are all associated with the social media epidemic. In addition, COVID19-related jokes and memes circulating on social media can dismiss pandemic problems, increase the likelihood of infection, and lead to consequent difficulties and suffering like mental health. Students can be guided towards healthy information-seeking behavior and positive mental health skills through partnerships with parents and socially influential people through social media. Today, the vast majority of people are using social media, and traditional forms of education and moving to digital platforms. In the light of the pandemic, anxiety, fear of being infected with the virus, sleep problems, and fear of the future are the common mental health problems affecting adolescents. During the pandemics, the prevalence of mental health problems among teens increased, including stress-related illnesses, depression, anxiety, and drug addiction. During COVID19 epidemic, quarantine, trauma and death increase the risk of mental illness. Without a suitable support network, young people will be self-sufficient in areas stigmatized for the lack of funding. Child protection groups can help reduce risk as well as support families and communities to interact with the children and adolescents.

Sr No	State	Rural		Urban	
		Operate Computer (%)	Access Internet (%)	Operate Computer (%)	Access Internet (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.5	10.4	11.6	29.5
2	Assam	3.7	12.1	30.8	46.9
3	Bihar	2.7	12.5	20.0	38.6
4	Chhattisgarh	3.2	10.6	22.0	34.6
5	Delhi	NA	NA	34.7	55.8
6	Gujarat	4.4	21.1	20.1	49.1
7	Haryana	5.9	37.1	29.5	55.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.5	48.6	28.3	70.6
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3.5	28.7	16.0	57.7
10	Jharkhand	1.3	11.9	15.6	40.2
11	Karnataka	2.0	8.3	22.9	33.5
12	Kerala	20.1	46.9	27.5	56.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	9.7	17.2	35.4
14	Maharashtra	3.3	18.5	27.4	52.0
15	Odisha	1.8	5.8	17.2	31.2
16	Punjab	9.4	39.4	26.7	57.1
17	Rajasthan	6.4	18.5	26.6	49.9
18	Tamilnadu	11.6	14.4	24.7	24.8
19	Telangana	1.6	9.9	17.6	41.9
20	Uttarakhand	7.0	35.2	32.5	64.3
21	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	11.6	22.3	41.0
22	West Bengal	3.3	7.9	23.0	36.0

Source: 75th round of National Sample survey conducted between July 2017 and June 2018

Availability of electricity is a significant challenge to taking advantage of education online. In a recent 2017-18 survey, the Ministry of Rural Development found that only 47% of Indian households receive more than 12 hours of electricity and more than 36% of schools in India operate without electricity. This suggests that while students from families with better means of living can easily bridge the transition to remote learning, students from underprivileged backgrounds are likely to accede to inefficiency and a lack of adaptation, either because of the inaccessibility of the technology or the low education of their parents to guide them through tech-savvy applications. Non-availability of technical infrastructure and irregular interrupted internet connectivity all across India is the biggest challenge in front of the students and teachers.

IMPACT ON TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

During online education, both professors and students face numerous challenges. At home, there was a lack of basic facilities, external distraction, and family disturbance during teaching. Barriers to educational institution support include a lack of funding for sophisticated technology purchases, a lack of training, a lack of technical assistance, and a lack of clarity and direction. Teachers had to deal with technical issues as well. The issues were categorised as a lack of technical support, which included a lack of technical infrastructure, a lack of knowledge of online teaching platforms, and security concerns.

Teachers' personal issues, such as a lack of technical understanding and course integration with technology, limit their willingness to teach online.

CONCLUSIONS

- We may conclude that the move to an online learning platform as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic had an effect on all students' mental and physical health.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we may conclude that peer learning was significantly impacted by the e-learning environment for all university level students.
- We may conclude that, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, all university students' motivation to study was negatively impacted by the e-learning environment.
- We can infer that the COVID-19 epidemic has had no substantial impact on the delivery of education in an online learning environment for all university level students.
- There is a statistically significant difference between male and female university students' motivation to study as a result of the pandemic's impact on the e-learning environment. We may conclude that the impact on female university students is significantly bigger than on male university students.
- There is a statistically significant difference between male and female university students' perceptions of the impact of the pandemic's e-learning environment on the delivery of education. We may conclude that the impact on female university students is significantly bigger than on male university students.
- There is no significant difference in the impact of the e-learning environment on the physical and/or mental health of male and female university students, respectively. We may conclude that the e-learning environment has an equal impact on both genders, although it has a greater impact on female pupils.
- The study has aided us in comprehending the impact of covid-19 on education. Covid+19 was a huge blow to our education system, and it has had a significant impact on how we deliver education in our country. This isn't to suggest that Covid-19 didn't have any favourable effects. It resulted in the digitalization of education, allowing for more technological integration in our educational system. The poll enables us to comprehend how Covid -19 has influenced students' education and, in some ways, revolutionised the concept of education and studying. The correlation analysis aids us in determining numerous parameters relating to the relationship between the various survey questions and components or variables. It assists us in gaining a thorough knowledge of how various factors have interacted.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

At an individual level:-

- Each student should devote more time to his or her studies.
- In the e-learning environment, each student has the right to take care of his or her mental and physical well-being, which includes resting eyes, getting enough sleep, eating well, and exercising regularly.
- During lectures, each student is accountable for being proactive, which includes active engagement in all forms of discussion with lecturers and fellow students.
- Each student should try to motivate himself or herself to study using various ways; it is not the institution's entire and full obligation to cater to each student's motivation to study.

At Institutional or University Level:-

- The university should ensure that all students are actively engaged in the learning ecosystem by employing active teaching techniques that necessitate student involvement in an otherwise dull medium of education,
- The university should ensure that all students are actively engaged in the learning ecosystem by employing active teaching techniques that necessitate student involvement in an otherwise dull medium of education.
- The university should take significant steps to ensure that students are not overburdened with work that may negatively impact their physical and/or mental health.
- The university should encourage peer learning by assigning more group projects.

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