

# Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Educational Sector in Kerala

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**Abstract:** *The study emphasis on the impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on educational sector in Kerala. The world has been experiencing a rare disaster of Covid-19 pandemic (corona virus disease) since 2019. Covid -19 pandemic has spread all over the world. Everybody are confused and so tensed and also excited about the pandemic because it is a rare disease and the medicine for the same is not yet innovated. Even scientists are not able to predict the future spread of the disease, so the only thing what the countries can do is to stop spreading the virus in the country. For that most of the countries in the world have been implementing quarantines, lockdowns and social distancing practices to contain the pandemic. Covid -19 pandemic has impacted every sector in the economy such as education, tourism, business, health, finance etc. In this context an attempt is made to examine the impact of covid-19 on Kerala's economy. Here we examine the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on educational sector in Kerala and through this study the researcher tries to explain the positive as well as negative impacts of Covid -19 pandemic on educational sector in Kerala with special reference to Thrissur district.*

**Keywords:** Covid 19, Educational Sector, Positive Impact, Negative Impact

## I. INTRODUCTION

Covid pandemic has major impacts on every sectors of India like educational sector, business and research sector, industrial sector, tourism sectors etc.

The covid19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near total closures of schools, universities and colleges. Most governments decided to temporarily close educational institutions in an attempt to reduce the spread of covid19. As of 12 January 2021 approximately 825 million learners are currently affected due to the school closures in the response to the pandemic. According to UNICEF monitoring, 23 countries are currently implementing nationwide closures and 40 are implementing local closures impacting about 47 percent of the world's student population. 112 countries schools are currently open.

School closure impact not only students, teachers, and families but have far reaching economic and social consequences. School closures in response to the pandemic have shed light on various social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food insecurity, and homelessness, as well as access to child care, health care, housing internet and disability services. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families causing interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, child care problems, and consequent economic cost to families who could not work.

In response to school closure UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programs and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education. Colleges have scrambled to find creative solutions to teaching students online, in person but socially distant or in a hybrid format.

Most educational institutions around the world cancelled in-person instruction and moved to the remote teaching and learning system in march 2020 in an attempt to contain the spread of covid19. Although the adoption of distance learning is key to ensure the continuity of education following physical closure of schools, students are, on average, likely to experience a learning loss during the lockdown. There are several arguments put forward to explain this. First,

there is evidence showing that quarantined students tend to spend less time in learning compared to when schools are open. Second, many students confined at home due to covid19 may feel stressed and anxious, and all this may negatively affect their ability to concentrate on school work. Third, physical school closures and the lack of in-person contact may make students less externally motivated to engage in learning activities.

## **II. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The present study is devoted to analyses the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on educational sector in Kerala. The respondents of this study are belonging to the Thrissur district in Kerala. The study will be helpful for better understanding about the positive and as well as the negative impact of Covid-19 pandemic on educational sector in Kerala and also the study is helpful to understand the level of success of the online education in Kerala, and to examine the attitude and satisfaction level of students towards online education in Kerala, which is implemented as the result of Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown. Through this study, we can understand the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on educational sector in Kerala.

## **III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Andrew Atkeson (2020) The study aimed to introduce simple SIR (Susceptible, Infected, Recovered) model to economist regarding the progression of COVID-19 in the US over the next 12-18 months. It is a Markov model that allows for quantitative statements on trade-off between social timing and suppression of disease through social distancing and progression of disease in population. The main conclusion for economist from this study was that it requires severe social distancing for a year or 18 months to avoid severe public health consequences. Therefore, it appears that there is significant trade-off to happen between the choice of economic cost of whether we should impose social distancing measure for entire 12-18 months or economic cost of large cumulative disease burden of lost work time and life due to disease, and it is hard to determine. In model simulation peak infection rate occurs between 7-14 months from then, therefore it is imperative to try to find how healthcare, economic, and financial institutions would function in period of such concentrated disease burden. Author expected that this study and model would help in further economic evaluation. Richard Baldwin., et al. (2020) The objective of this study was to examine the trade impact of COVID-19 and look beyond it. Study finds COVID-19 to be both a supply as well as a demand shock which will impact international trade in goods and services. Key take away was that the virus is likely to be as contagious economically as it is medically. The study concludes that there is a danger of permanent damage to trade system driven by firm's reactions and policy. The study cautioned not to misinterpret pandemic as justification for anti-globalism. The study also points the important difference between trade collapse in 2008-09 global recession and which is likely to happen on wake of COVID-19 is that 2008-09 recession had impacted mostly demand side, but not much of impact was seen on supply side. However, COVID-19 is likely to adversely impact the both sides- the demand as well as the supply side. Scott R. Baker., et al. (2020) The study has used text-based research by automatic and manual/human reading of newspaper to quantify the role of COVID-19 on US stock market volatility. The study finds that no previous pandemic, including Spanish flu, has impacted stock market as strongly as current COVID-19 pandemic. As per study COVID-19 is said to strongly impact stock market due to three prime reasons: (a) By very nature and severity of this pandemic, apparent ease with which it spreads, it has great grave implications for public health and economy. (b) Information about pandemic is richer and diffuses more rapidly compared to earlier pandemics. (c) inter connectedness of modern economy. Shlomo Maital., et al. (2020): This study surveyed and summarises recent reports on impact of COVID-19 on global economy. The study asserted that major impact of novel COVID-19 outbreak would be on supply side of the market, but the remedies being considered currently is largely focusing on the demand side. It also concludes that under reasonable ongoing scenarios, a global recession is much likely to occur. A.Abiad., et al. (2020) The study was conducted to examine the effect of COVID-19 outbreak on developing Asia. The study finds that given the highly unpredictable nature of the outbreak, it has predicted global impact between \$77 billion to \$347 billion or 0.1 to 0.4% of global GDP, with moderate case estimate of 0.2% of global GDP or \$156 billion. Two third of expected impact is likely to fall on China, where outbreak was concentrated earlier. Mahendra Dev., et al. (2020) The objective

of this research was to find the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on Indian economy. The study has analysed Indian economy situation across sectors before the outbreak and after the outbreak. It has mentioned that measures like nationwide lockdown, restriction on international trade & commerce, closure of non-essential services, restricted movement, all these will lead to adversely affect the economic health of the Nation. Further, the study has mentioned that the magnitude of economic impact will depend upon the severity and duration of health crisis, duration of lockdown, how effectively lockdown is handled and also on manner in which situation unfolds once the lockdown is lifted

#### **IV. OBJECTIVES**

1. To know the positive impact of Covid-19 pandemic on education
2. To compare the satisfaction of students about the traditional and online learning method

#### **V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study titled “The Impact Of Covid-19 Pandemic On Educational Sector In Kerala “ is a quantitative research study. This study is tries to examine that, exactly what was the impacts of covid-19 pandemic on educational sector in Kerala with main reference to Thrissur district in Kerala. For that the researcher randomly selected a group of students belonging to different age group and different educational levels and tried to collect their opinion about the online classes provided by their institutions and the satisfaction level of that online learning and also to examine their excitements and anxieties about the online classes and its effectiveness. The sample size used in this study is consist of 50 students belonging to different age group and different education level belonging to Thrissur district in Kerala. Here the researcher randomly selected the respondents and collected their responses. The sample population consists of each and every students in the Thrissur district. The study uses different mathematical and statistical tools like percentage, arithmetic mean and standard deviation and chi-square test and ranking method for data analysis and different charts like pie chart, bar chart etc. for graphical representation of data. The sources of data used in this study is both primary and secondary data.

#### **V. DATA ANALYSIS**

Covid-19 pandemic has positive impact on education

**H<sub>0</sub>:** Covid-19 pandemic has positive impact on education.

**Table 1**

Statement	O	E	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> /E
SA	9	10	0.1
A	4	10	3.6
N	18	10	6.4
DA	8	10	0.4
SDA	11	10	0.1
Total	50		10.6

Degree of freedom = n-1=4

Level of significance = 5%

Table value =9.488

#### **Interpretation:**

Calculated value is 10.6 and it is greater than table value we reject H<sub>0</sub>. So covid 19 pandemic has no positive impact on education.

Give overall rating for online education over traditional education.

1 for poor, 2 for fair, and 3 for good, 4 for very good and 5 for excellent.

**Table 2**

Response	Rank	Weight
26	1	26
6	2	12
12	3	36
2	4	8
4	5	20
Total=50		102

Mean= total weight /n  
= 102/50=2.04

Therefore overall rank is 2.04

#### **Interpretation:**

Here the mean is 2.04 so the ranks is 2.04 and the overall rating for online education over traditional education is second rank. And it is fair.

#### **5.1 Findings**

The study titled “The Impact Of covid19 Pandemic On Educational Sector in Kerala is a research conducted to analyze various impacts of covid 19 pandemic on educational sector of the economy of Kerala. In the study only 13 respondents are opinioned that the covid 19 pandemic has positive impact on education sector in Kerala. And other 37 respondents opposed to that statement. And Most of the respondents opinioned that covid 19 pandemic has no positive impact on educational sector in Kerala. The overall rank obtained to the online teaching and learning over traditional teaching and learning is 2.04 it indicates fair. So the students are not actually satisfied in the online classes.

#### **VI. CONCLUSION**

The study titled the impact of covid19 pandemic on educational sector in Kerala is a research conducted to analyze the effects and impacts of covid19 pandemic and lockdown in educational sector in the economy of Kerala. And the study revealed that the covid 19 pandemic has a negative impact on educational sector in Kerala. And students are not satisfied in their online learning and most of them are prefer offline teaching and learning for their courses. Modern educational systems or online teaching and learning is of course a good innovative and effective concept which should be encouraged. And it is an effective an successful concept in abroad India. But the conservative and orthodox state like Kerala, it is difficult to adopted and digested by the students because we are commonly following a traditional educational system which has a good face to face contact and excellent emotional relationship with the teachers and students. So suddenly a change from that physical class room to the online class room is very strange to the students of Kerala. And lack of device, health problems reduction in social mingling and connectivity issues are also a threat for effectiveness of online teaching and learning in Kerala. So most of them are not interested in these modern concept. And therefore the study concludes that covid 19 pandemic has no positive impact on educational sector in Kerala.

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