

**THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON GIRLS EDUCATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THIRUVARUR DISTRICT AT TAMIL NADU**

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**ABSTRACT**

The virulent disease of COVID-19 pandemic is disturbing schools, colleges, students, teachers, and parents. The COVID-19 emergency increase social inequality in colleges. Students from additional advantaged parents focus college among healthier digital infrastructure and teachers might have advanced level of digital knowledge skills. Several colleges can be glowing prepared in digital technology and educational property. Underprivileged students are presence colleges with lower ICT infrastructure and educational property. Subsequent COVID-19 extra privileged students are presence colleges to adopt online education. Colleges during underprivileged, rural area lack the suitable digital infrastructure requisite to convey teaching at the distant. Also, there is an important difference between private and government colleges in technology and educational property. In most countries, private colleges are more efficient than government colleges. Students' have not equivalent right to use to digital technology and educational resources. In the survey, the study find throughout colleges closure the level of apprehension, depression disorders, and anxiety are high along with students. In this study, the force of coronavirus on the teaching system, impact of COVID-19 on children, students, teachers, and parents, the suggested solution about the permanence of education system during COVID-19, online learning challenge, opportunities, and education system after coronavirus correlated trainings have been reviewed and discussed.

**Key words:** *COVID-19 pandemic disease, human life, education system, Economic Problem.*

**INTRODUCTION**

The corona virus (COVID-19) is a pandemic virus that affects the education system of dissimilar revenue point countries. The United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have been known that the corona virus pandemic eruption has impacted the education system in the world. A set of pandemics have occur in human being history, and precious human being life, education system, and economic growth in the world. The first COVID-19 As a consequence, upward countries are anguishing their peak economic refuse in addition to closure of their education and transportation system. Distance education solutions are containing platforms, educational applications, and resources with the purpose of intended to help parents,

students, and teachers. Digital learning management systems, substantial unlock online course stages, and self-directed learning comfortable. On the other hand, due to lack of internet connectivity, information technology, educational materials, and digital technology skill coldness learning is complicated for teachers, students, and families in developing countries. Some upward countries convey classes through radio, television, and online platforms. However, the poorest families and students have not radio, television, and other strategy to access the possessions and to study at their house. So, a few promising countries offer property such as textbooks, radios, equipment, and study guides to the poorest students.

Distance learning is an explanation to carry on the learning system, but it is hard in upward countries since a lot of parents have not themselves been to College and here is a require of the essential Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructures, computers, radio, and television to offer distance learning. Access to computers with right of entry to the internet is basic to successful coldness teaching.

### **MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH**

The closures schools and college unenthusiastically influence the mental and physical health of children, students, parents, and teachers in the globe, particularly within upward countries. Because all through college's closures, both boy and girl students in the majority rural areas can be compulsory to fully carry their families in cattle herd in addition to undeveloped.

Girl students from low-income families and rural areas are able to be at an advanced hazard of sexual abuse, and forced labor, and premature marriage. The impure belongings fast raise have formed logic of apprehension and ambiguity about what will happen. The lockdown due to corona virus may people are emotion stress, panic, and nervousness, such as a fear of vanishing, a fear of their relatives dying.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to "Article 21A" of "The Indian constitution", education is a essential right for each human being. Education growth is a crucial indicator for the development of a country. Education helps girls to participate in economic and political decision-making at the community level as well as in their homes. However, the education systems suffer a lot owing to the eruption of Covid-19 and created many unenthusiastic impacts on girls' learning in India (Dar & Lone, 2021).

Due to the countrywide lockdown clams of school colleges were stopped, and examinations and new admissions were also suspended. Different boards from different states have postponed the annual examination and entrance tests also, which affects the girl education badly. Due to the countrywide lockdown many universities and schools implemented online classes to continue the teaching procedure, but in India dare to economic breakdown and unemployment rate families are not supporting their girls to participate in online classes (Khan. et al. 20213. Girls from rural India are not getting enough support from their families to continue their education as a consequence they failed to participate in online courses.

The mid-day meal programme is a meal programme in government schools in India, and a huge number of girls are dependent on that in rural India (Gupta &Juwanda, 2020). Due to the

closure of schools, rural girls face difficulties getting proper nutrition, for this reason, they become weak and get serious health issues during the pandemic, which affects girls' education hardly. 2.2 Effects of COVID-19 on girls of rural and urban India.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

The study adopted quantitative as well as qualitative methods to examine the impact of Covid-19. Cross-sectional data of before with during COVID period were collected from the College Students using quantitative survey questionnaires. Qualitative data was collected the focus-group of students in various colleges. The survey data gathering took place during the month of November 2023. In order to get the essential collection for the research questions, a mix of primary and secondary document is required. Using standardized questionnaires and a Likert scale with five points ranging from socio demographic factors to various dimensions. Primary data were collected and analysed. The research has done a lot of reading on the subject before settling on the decision to do their own research.

#### The following study objectives are framed

- To know the socio demographic factors of the respondents.
- To analyse the COVID-19 impact on education.
- To analyse the perceptions of female respondents towards online study during COVID-19.
- To analyse the impact of online study during the pandemic situation.
- To analyse the precautions taken by colleges after lockdown period.

Research Design	: Descriptive study
Total Population	: Students(Infinite)
Sample Size	: 120 Sample
Sampling technique	: Simple random sampling technique
Area of Study	: The study area is confined to Thiruvarur District
Types of data	: Both Primary and Secondary data
Type of instrument	: Questionnaire
Statistical Tools	: Percentage analysis, Chi-Square Analysis, Analysis of Variance

#### Research Hypothesis

- There is significant relationship between Age and Comfortable studying.
- There is significant relationship between the Department and Online learning concept.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1: Percentage Analysis**

Demographic Factors	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Gender Category	Female	120	100
Age	18-20	49	41
	19-21	45	38
	20-22	21	17
	22-25	5	04

Degree Category	Under Graduate	89	75
	Post Graduate	31	25
Year of Studying	I	37	31
	II	30	25
	III	53	44
Monthly Income	Below 10000	24	20
	10000-20000	37	31
	20000-30000	38	32
	Above 30000	21	17
Learning Mode	Zoom	22	18
	Team	15	12
	Google Meet	43	36
	Classroom	40	34
Satisfied the Online Teaching	Highly satisfied	30	25
	Satisfied	76	63
	Highly dissatisfied	04	03
	Dissatisfied	10	09
Social Media Platform	Facebookk	09	08
	Twitter	04	03
	Youtube	55	46
	Whatsapp	37	31
	Instagram	15	12
Purpose	Social news	33	27
	Health news	70	58
	Education news	11	10
	Political and Cultural news	06	05
Peaceful Environment At Home	Yes	78	65
	No	42	35
Comfortable Study At Home Compared To College	Highly satisfied	25	21
	Satisfied	68	56
	Highly dissatisfied	10	08
	Dissatisfied	17	15
ICT's Tools Are Sufficient to Online	Highly satisfied	18	15
	Satisfied	80	66
	Highly dissatisfied	07	06
	Dissatisfied	15	13

Suitability of Online Teaching	Yes	34	29
	No	86	71
Facing Health Issues	Yes	92	77
Remote or Hybrid	I was encouraged to take responsibility for my own learning	23	20
	I was able to through the subject material at my own pace	39	32
	It was easy to navigate the subject learning material	09	07
	The face-to-face resource sessions were valuable when supplemented with online learning	42	35
	Electronic communication with the subject lecture was useful	07	06
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Family Responsibilities	Yes	92	77
	No	28	23
Social Isolation	Yes	82	69
	No	38	31
Developing And Promoting Online Education System	Yes	83	69
	No	37	31
Internet And Technical Devices Promoting Online Teaching	Yes	91	76
	No	29	24
Using The Internet	Yes	78	65
	No	42	35
Managing The Study	Yes	91	76
	No	29	24
Factor Affected TheCovid-19 Learning Issues	Impact on lifestyle and economic activities	32	26
	Affecting economic,social and environmental actions	69	57

	Not an issues for social distancing and follow-up on protecting measures	16	13
	Disagreeing all	05	04
Education System	Implement changes in the education system	60	50
	Not wishing to change the existing system of education	31	26
	Not enough emphasis on creativity and innovation	14	11
	Use technology as an education tool	15	13
Online Resources For Promoting The Learning	Yes	67	55
	No	53	45

### Discussion

Based on above table, it is noted that 100% of the respondents were Female, 75% of the respondents were Under Graduate. 44% of the respondents were age group of studying in III year. 41% of the respondents are age group of 18-20 Years. 32% of the respondents were earned income between 20000-30000. 36% of the respondents were used in a google meet app during online learning. 63% of the respondents are satisfied with online teaching. 46% of the respondents were youtube in use to get news and information. Half of the respondents 58% were health news in mainly seen in pandemic period. Majority 65% of the respondents were accepted in peaceful environment at home to study. 56% of the respondents were satisfied with comfortable studying home compared to college. 66% of the respondents were satisfied with ICT's tools are sufficient to study online. 53% of the respondents were satisfied with study more for online teaching. 71% of the respondents were not accepted, in online learning concepts is suitable for all kinds of students. 35% of the respondents were face-to-face resource sessions be valuable when supplemented with online learning in remote or hybrid mode. 56% of the respondents were not accepted in facing some health issues studying at home during pandemic. 77% of the respondents accepted in family responsibilities were increased. 69% of the respondents were accepted, in feel inconvenient about social isolation. 69% of the respondents were accepted in developing and promoting an online education system. 76% of the respondents were accepted in internet and technical devices promoting online teaching. 65% of the respondents were accepted in overcome your learning difficulties by using the internet. 76% of the respondents were accepted, in new trend for managing the study. Half of the respondents 57% were affecting economic, social and environmental actions in learning issues. 50% were felt that Implement changes in the education system. 55% of the respondents were accepted in prefer online learning using online resources for promoting the learning.

**TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS****1. Testing of Chi-Square Association between age and comfortable studying at home compared to college**

Null Hypothesis (Ho)

There is no significant relationship between Age and Comfortable studying.

Alternative Hypothesis (Ha)

There is a significant relationship between Age and Comfortable studying.

**Table 2: Chi-Square Analysis**

Age	Comfortable studying				Statistical inference
	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	
18-20	11	40	-	9	C.V=11.033 T. V= 15.507 T.V>C. V
19-21	-	22	-	-	
20-22	8	16	1	4	
22-25	-	9	-	-	

**Discussion**

There is a significant relationship between age and online comfortable studying. Hence, null hypothesis is accepted.

**2. Testing of One way analysis of variance among department and online learning concept**

Null Hypothesis (Ho)

There is no significant relationship between the Department and Online learning concept.

Alternative Hypothesis (Ha)

There is a significant relationship between the Department and Online learning concept.

**Table 3: Analysis of Variance**

S. No	Source of sample	Sum of sample	Degree of freedom	Mean of square	F - ratio	Statistical inference
1	Between sample	676	(2-1) =1	1/676=676	676/520 =1.3	T.V=18.51
2	Within sample	1040	(4-2) =2	2/1040=520		C.V=1.3 T.V>C. V

## Discussion

There is a significant relationship between department and online learning concept. Hence, null hypothesis is accepted.

## CONCLUSION

India must extend innovative strategy to build convinced with the purpose of all children should contain sustainable right to use to education throughout pandemic Covid-19. The Indian policy has to comprise a variety of persons on or after an assortment of background with inaccessible regions, marginalized and minority group for efficient liberation. Various online education platforms present several plan on the similar subjects with dissimilar levels of certifications, method as well as evaluation parameter. Hence, the excellence of curriculum may differ crosswise dissimilar online learning platforms in Thiruvapur distinct. Then, establishment of quality assurance mechanism as well as quality benchmark for online education program should be alive urbanized as well as accessible by Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in India keep in outlook of quick expansion of the online learning platforms.

I suggested that in Thiruvapur district colleges have increase the technology and internet facility for poor students. The essential infrastructure should attain to the remotest and poorest community to make potential the students to carry on their education during the pandemic period. Every College focus on the remote or hybrid mode of teaching during the pandemic period some college are more concentrate on career development and enrich the students. The distance learning strategy like the ease of use and right to use to digital diplomacy through internet connectivity, the must for secure learning spaces, create capabilities for teachers, families and students to activate and navigate digital devices.

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**E-RESOURCES**

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<https://girlseducationchallenge.org>

<https://www.crisis.org.in>

<https://knowledgetics.com>