

IMPACT ANALYSIS STUDY OF COVID-19 ON FAMILY ECONOMY & ONLINE LEARNING

A Case study of Bhairab Ganguly College's Students

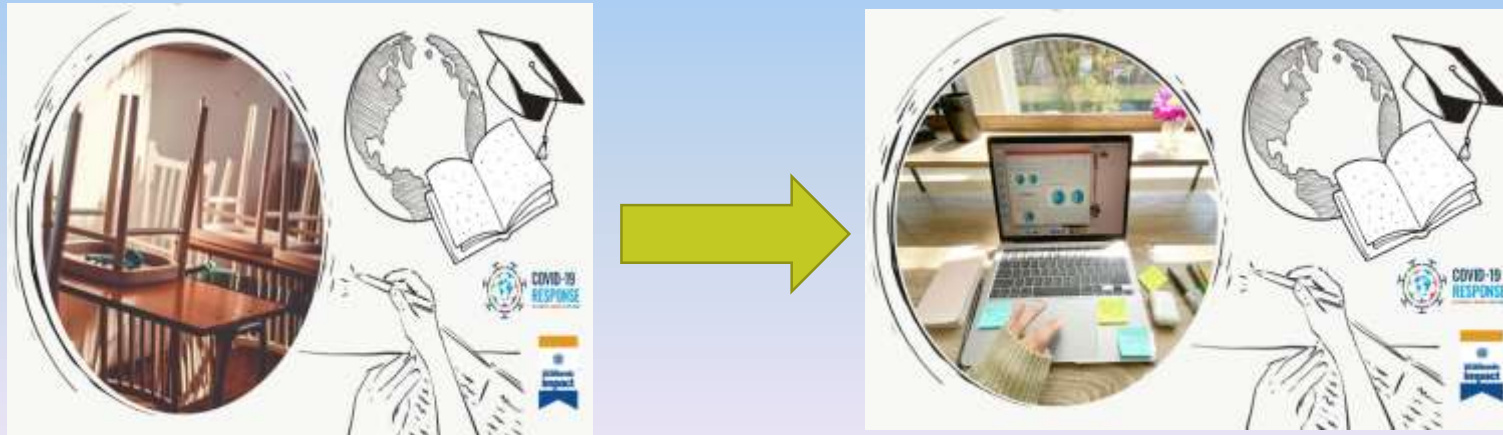


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Introduction

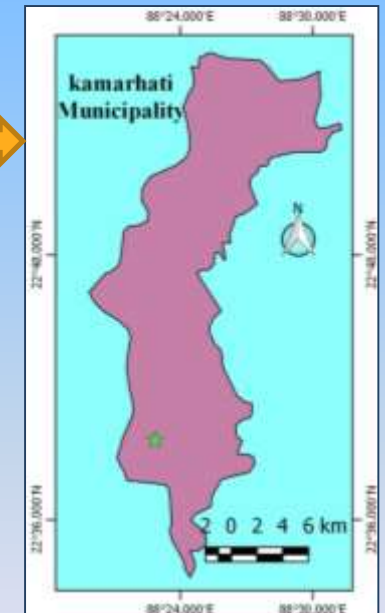
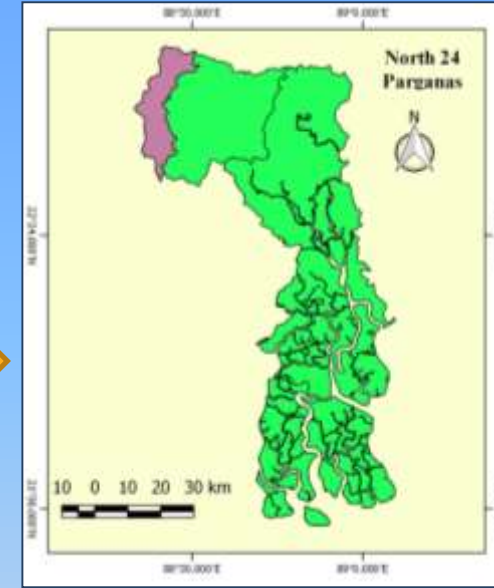
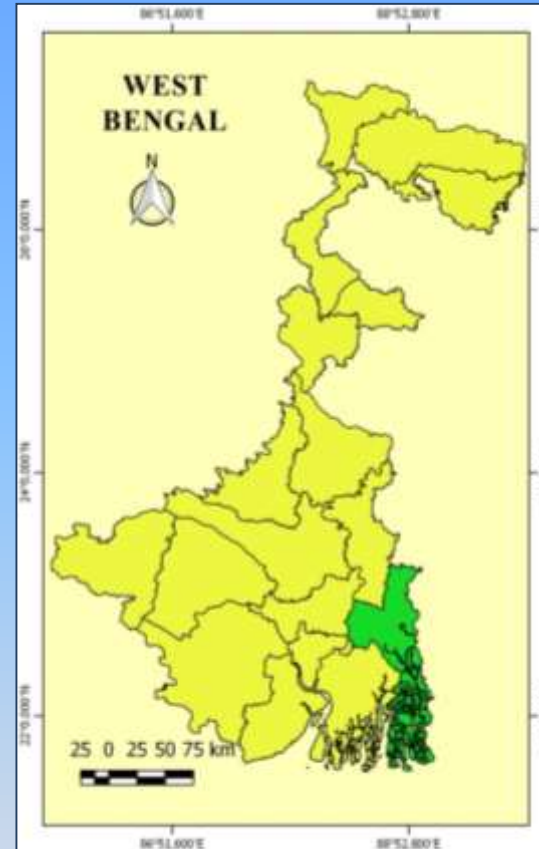
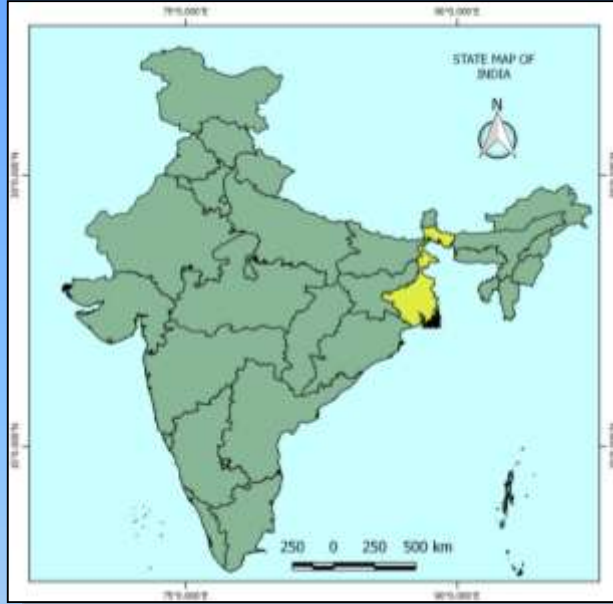
Our present study aims to identify the problems which students of Bhairab Ganguly College facing amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Bhairab Ganguly College located in Belgharia (Kolkata, West Bengal). Students from various districts of West Bengal come to this college for admission. Students from other districts used to live in nearby hostels so that they can able to travel to college easily. But in this pandemic situation, they are doing online classes. Many students are not able to do online classes regularly.



Literature Review

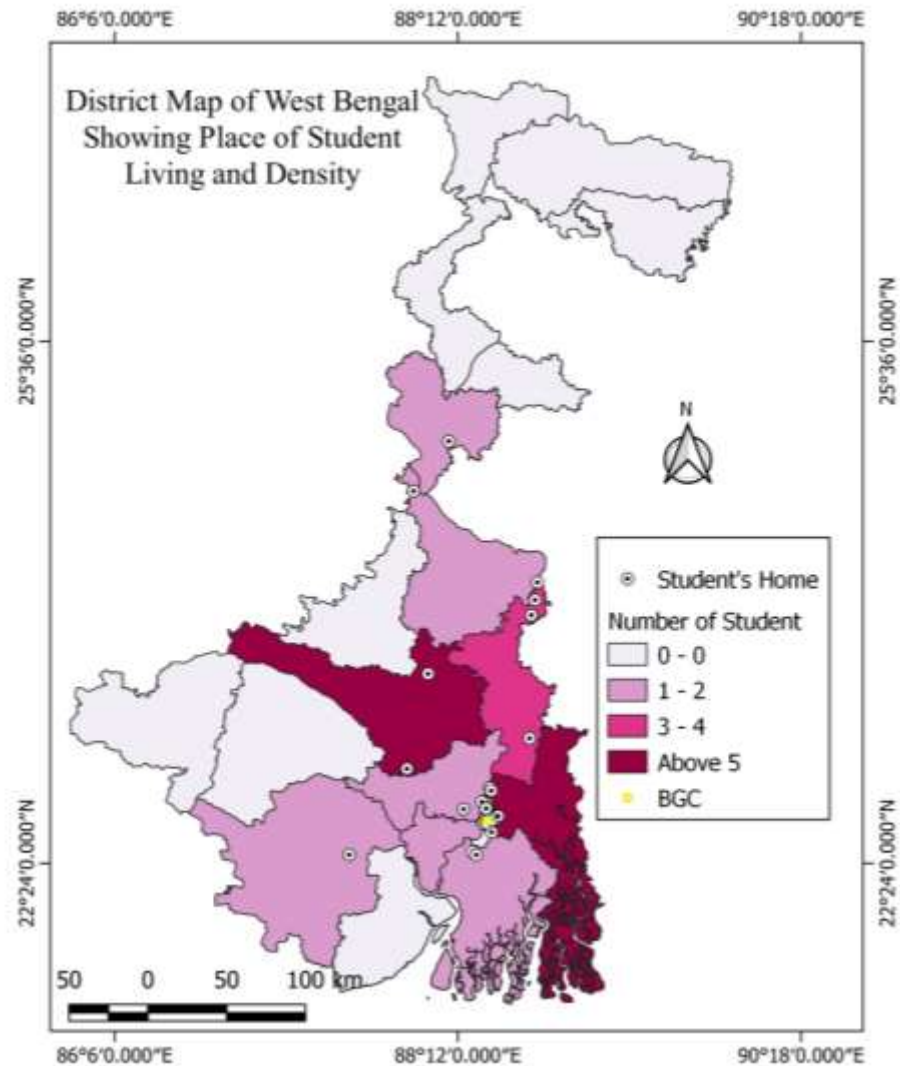
TITLE	AUTHOR	MAIN CONTENT
Impact of covid-19 pandemic on teaching and learning	Sumitra Pokhrel and Roshan Chhetri	To provide a comprehensive report on the impact of covid -19 on online teaching and learning and indicate the way forward.
Barriers to online learning in the time of covid-19: A national survey of medical students in Phillipines	Ronnie E. Baticulon et.al	This study aims to identify barriers to online learning from the perspective of medical students in a developing country.
Conventional to online education during covid-19 pandemic: Do developed and underdeveloped nations cope alike.	Atika Qazi et al	Aim to access and compare the use of online learning of Bruneians and Pakistanis amid enforced lockdown using a five items satisfaction scale underlying existing literature.
Impact of pandemic covid-19 on education	Dr. Pravatkumarjanian	Aims to find out the positive and negative impacts of covid-19 on education.
Impact of covid-19 on school education in India	Protiva Kundu and ShivaniSonawane	Highlights issue associated with school closure which need immediate attention.
Impact of covid-19 on Indian economy	Sayali Deshpande	The impact of coronavirus pandemic on India has been largely disrupted in terms of economic activity and loss of human lives.

Study Area



BhairabGangulyCollege is a college in Belgharia, in the district of North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India, that was set up on 3 September 1968. It is currently affiliated with the West Bengal State University. It was formerly affiliated with the West Bengal State University. Address of the college 2, Feeder Rd, Beehive Garden, Belghoria, Kolkata, West Bengal 700056. Latitude - 22.65955729661024N, longitude- 88.38040755767177E.

Study Area



Objectives

- 1 To Analyse The General Economic Condition Of Student's Family And Also The Economic Breakdown During Pandemic.
- 2 To Identify The Problems Related To Online Learning During This Lockdown Amidst The COVID-19 Pandemic.
- 3 To Identify The Financial And Mental Stress That Student Has Suffered.
- 4 To Find Out The Remedies For Supporting Students During Pandemic.
- 5 To Analyse The Effectivity Of Covid Crisis Fund Program.
- 6 To Make An Assessment Of The Continuation Of Financial Support Even In Post Pandemic Period.
- 7 To Chalk Out Strategies To Provide All Kind Of Supports To The Students In Their Learning And Personality Building Process



Methodology

1st Phase

After problem identification, various pandemic related literatures have been studied to find out the research gap. The hypothesis has been formulated.

2nd Phase

The primary survey has been conducted from July 16 – July 22, 2021 through online, using Google form. This form has been provided to the students through what's App and mail. The secondary data has been collected from the concerned authority of the college.

3rd Phase

After collecting data, it has been analysed diagrammatically. We have also tried to find out the strategies accordingly report has been prepared.

Source Of
Data

Primary Data
Collection

Online Survey

Secondary Data
Collection

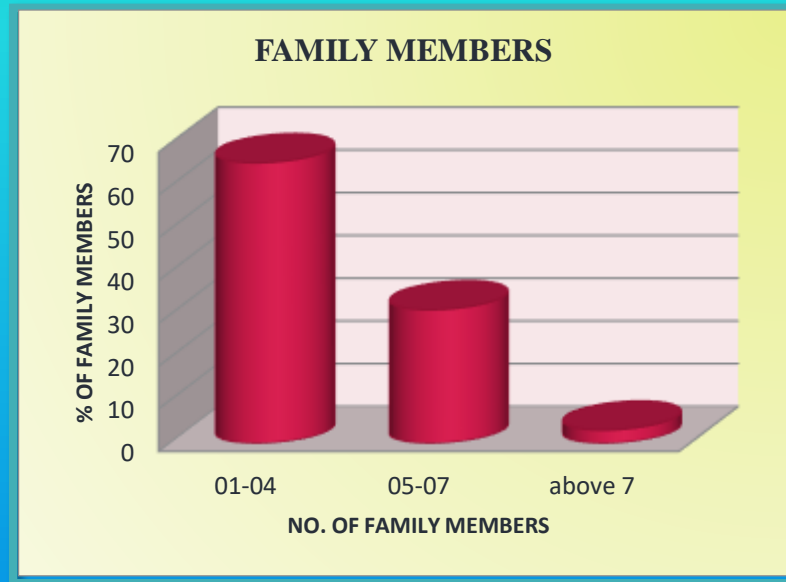
Concerned Authority
Of The College

Data
Analysis

Results &
Findings

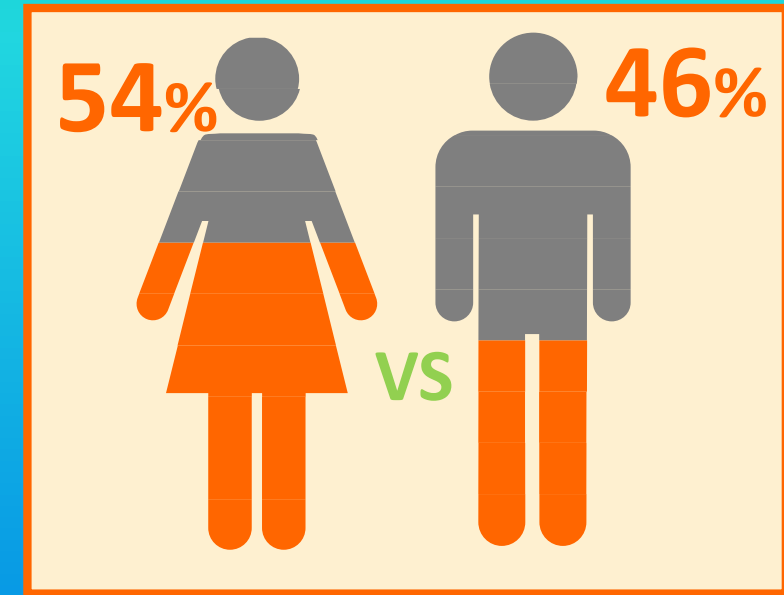
Demographic Profile of the Student

FAMILY STRUCTURE



In this diagram we can see Majority of the student does belong to the nuclear family. Almost 66% (63) of the students having 3-4 family members, 31% (30) student having 5-7 family members and Very few 4% (3) students' belong to the joint family.

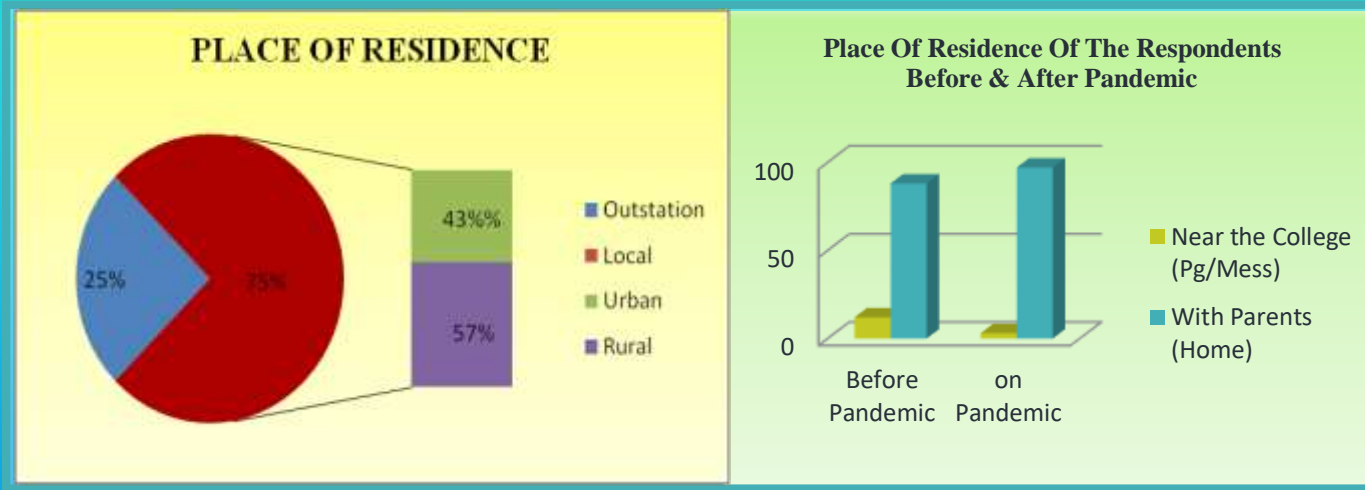
STUDENT'S PARTICIPATION BASED ON GENDER



Here we can see some difference in male-female participation rate. The female participation rate is grater then male participation rate. In the survey the female participation rate is 54% where the male participation is 46%. So the female students family are much more effected by this pandemic situation than the male students.

Demographic Profile of the Student

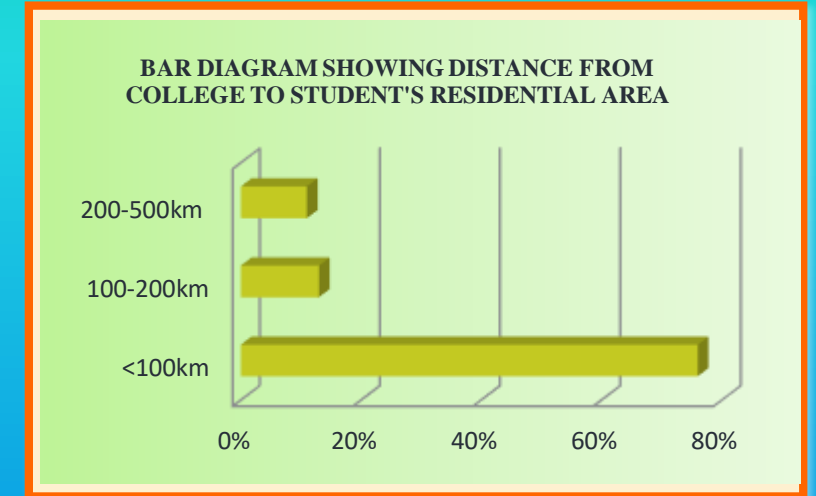
PLACE OF RESIDENCE



In this diagram we can see 75% of the students comes from local areas. Only 25 % from outstations. These 25 % students used to live in hostels or mess.

Here we also noticed that a huge difference of living outstation student on before pandemic and on the pandemic time. On the Covid pandemic time maximum students around 97% live with their parents. Very few students only 3% used to stay in hostels for attending classes. After the closure of the colleges they went to their homes.

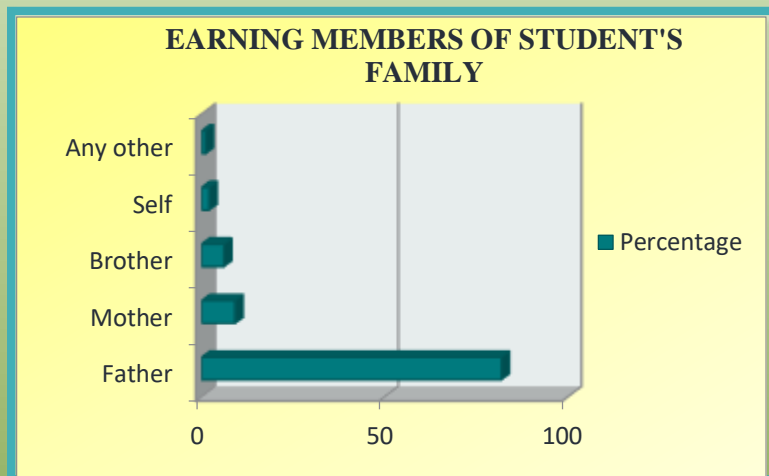
RESIDENTIAL DISTANCE FROM THE COLLEGE



In the college maximum number around 76% of student's resident is within 100km. from college. Few student around 13% live 100km to 200km from the college and only 11% of student's resident distance from college is 200km to 500km.

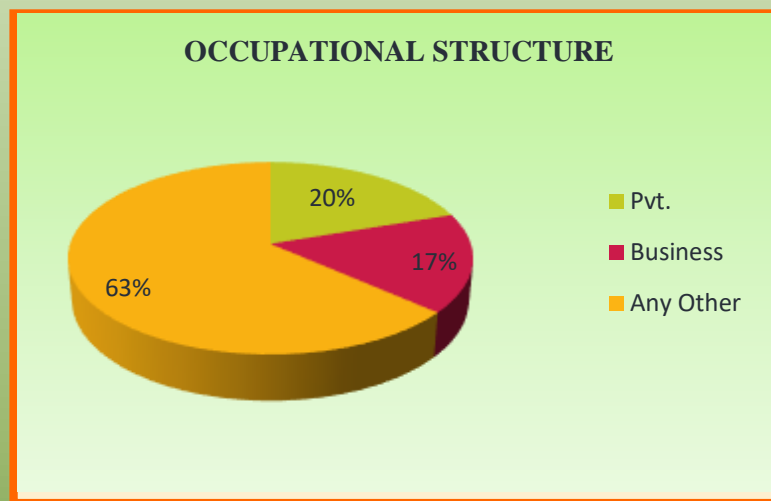
Economic Background Of The Students

EARNING MEMBERS OF STUDENT'S FAMILY



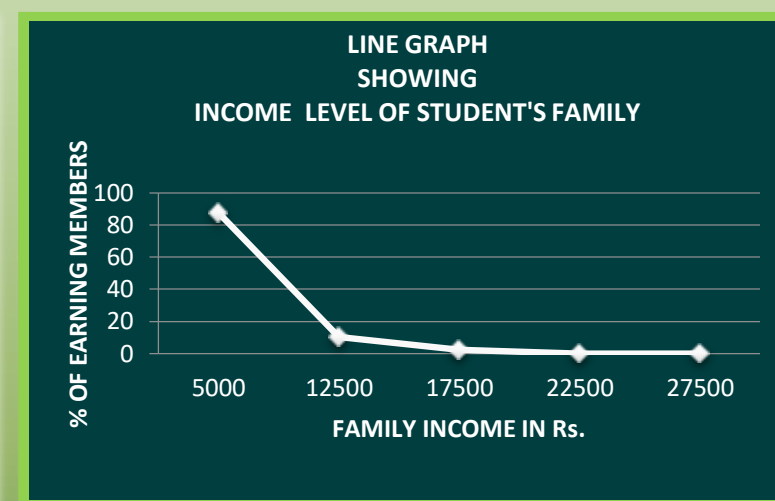
This survey shows father is the only earning member for almost 80% of the students. For some students, mother and brother also take the burden of their family and also look after their children's education. It has been noticed from the survey that there are few students who earned for their family and also for their education.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE



Here we can see 20% of students family member are job in Pvt. Sector where 17% students family member's main occupation is business. And rest of 63% of student's family member join other types of work.

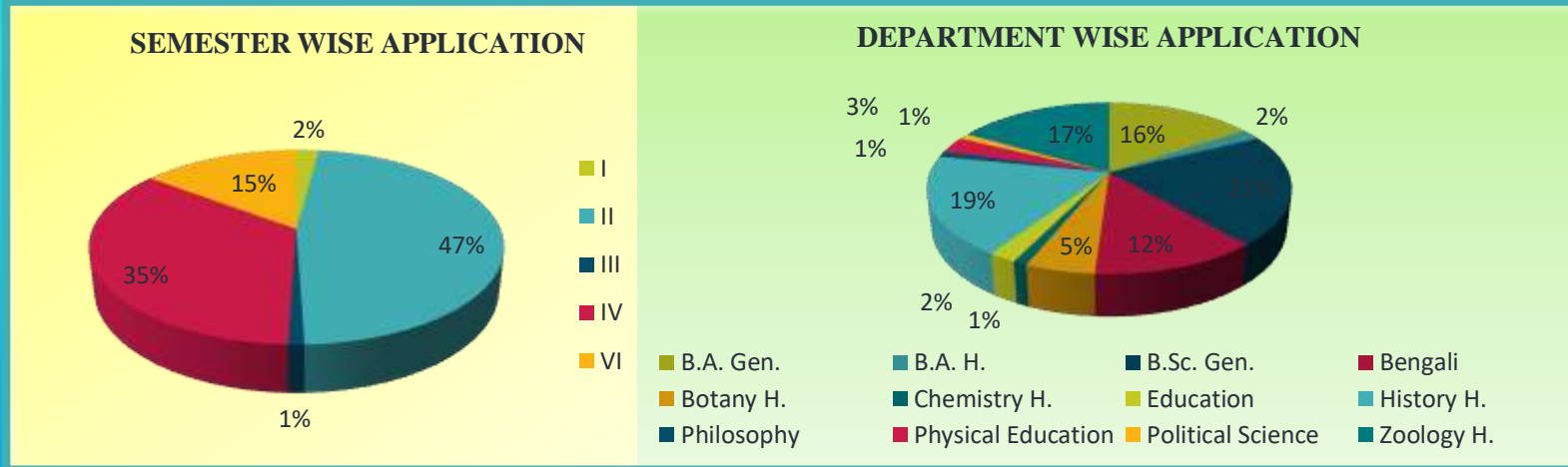
INCOME LEVEL OF STUDENT'S FAMILY



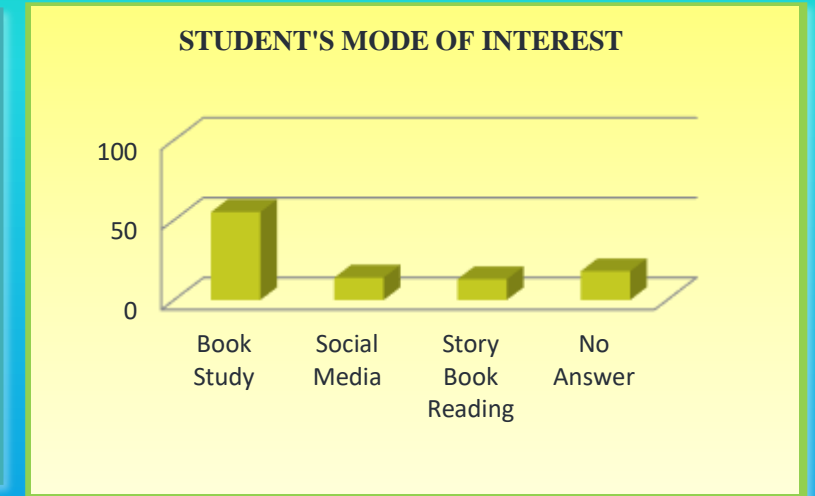
From our study, we can see almost all the students have family income less than Rs. 10000. Both the diagrams (family income and occupational structure) determine that students are from poor and marginalised family.

Students And Issues Of Concern

SEMESTER WISE AND DEPARTMENT WISE CLASSIFICATION



STUDENT'S MODE OF INTEREST



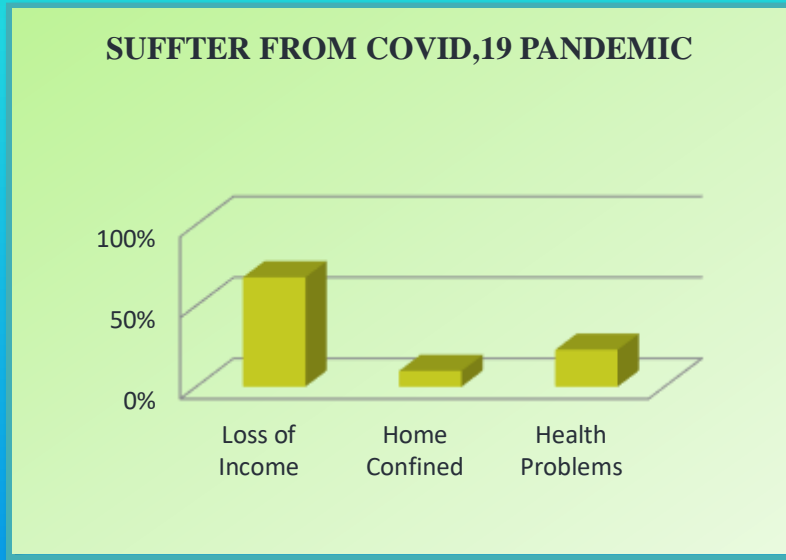
For undergraduate courses there are all about six semesters. 47% of the students are from second semester. 35% of the students from fourth semester. Most of the students are from these two semesters because our online survey was taken in the month of July (when students have already taken admission to second and fourth semester).

Here we also classify the applied student based on their department. Here we notice that maximum students are from B. Sc. general and B. A. Honours and only 1% student apply from Political Science, Philosophy and Chemistry (H) department.

Here we show how students are spending time at home besides online classes. Maximum students are interested in studying text books. Some students are interested in reading story books. Very Few students are interested in social media which actually determines that students are facing problem regarding internet issues (such as poor network connection, not able to recharge 2G or 4G internet pack).

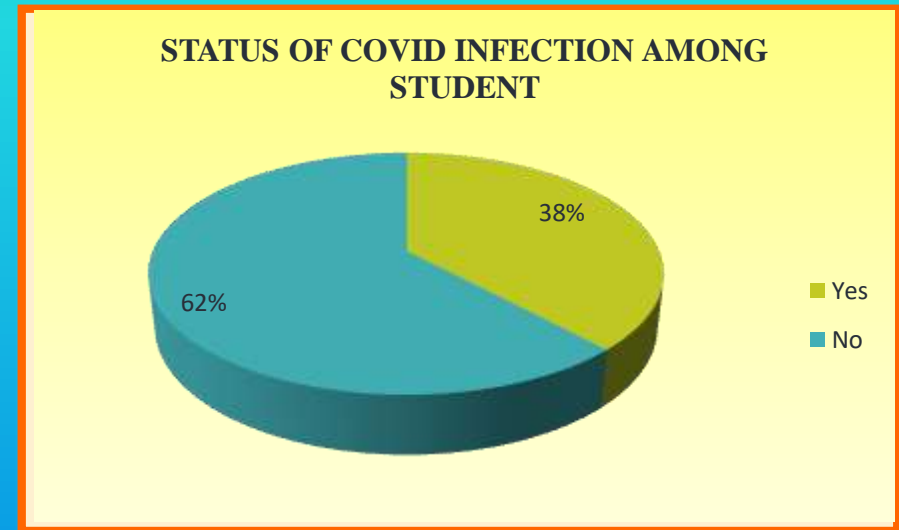
Students And Issues Of Concern

FINANCIAL & MENTAL STRESS THAT STUDENTS HAVE SUFFERED



From our online survey we have come to know students are facing various problems. Most of the students are suffering from financial crisis. The bar diagram has categorised the student suffering as: loss of income, home confined and health problems. Majority of the students are suffering from loss of income. Little and few students are suffering from health problems and home confined.

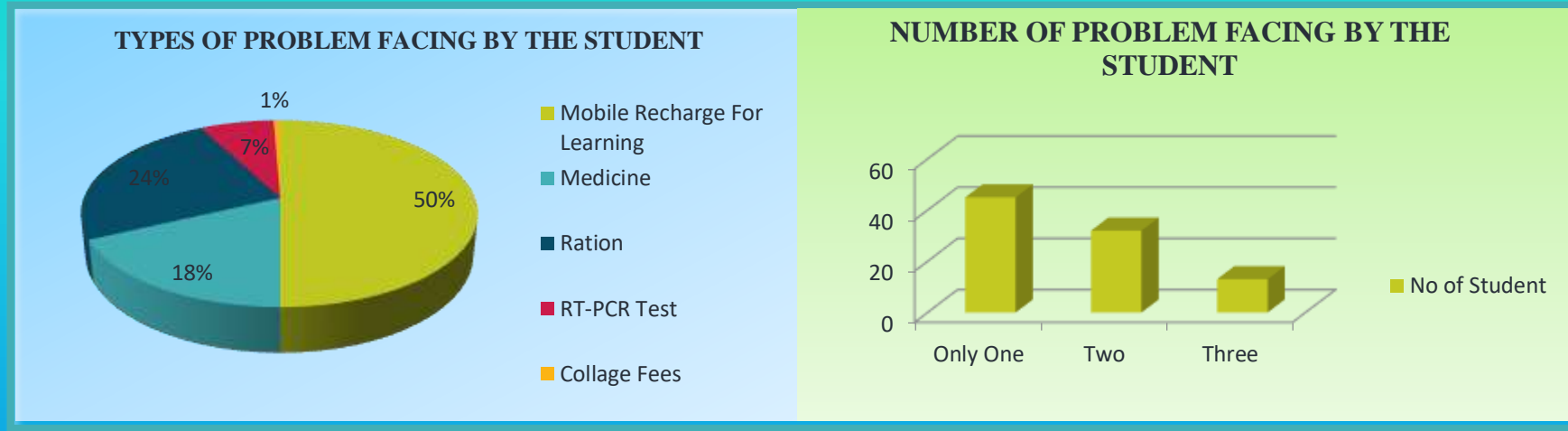
PROPORTION OF STUDENTS WHOSE FAMILY SUFFERED COVID INFECTION



The pie diagram showing how many students suffered from covid-19 disease. Only 38% students have suffered from this disease. This is mainly because students are staying at home and they are away from the crowded area. That's why effect of COVID-19 is less on students.

Students And Issues Of Concern

PROBLEMS RELATED TO ONLINE LEARNING DURING PANDEMIC



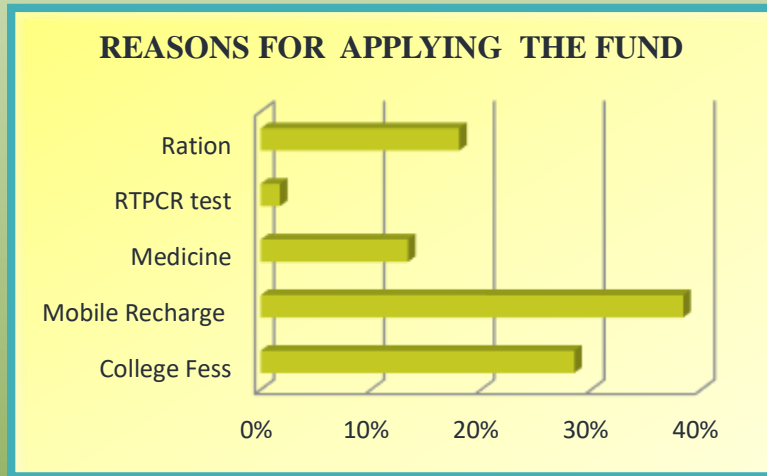
Students are dealing with several problems during pandemic (for eg: problems related to mobile recharge, ration, medicine, RT-PCR test). The first and foremost problem is- students are unable to recharge their internet connection which creates an obstacle between student and online classes. In this study, we have discussed all the problems that student has suffered during pandemic.

The pie diagram categorised the student's problem due to loss of income (such as mobile recharge for learning, medicine, ration, RT-PCR test, college fees) Many students are dealing with the mobile recharge problem

Apart from mobile recharge problem, students are facing various other problems. Some students are not able to buy ration, medicines. The bar diagram shows - students are dealing with how many problems. Many students are dealing with one problem that is, not able to recharge mobile. Thus they are not able to attend online classes

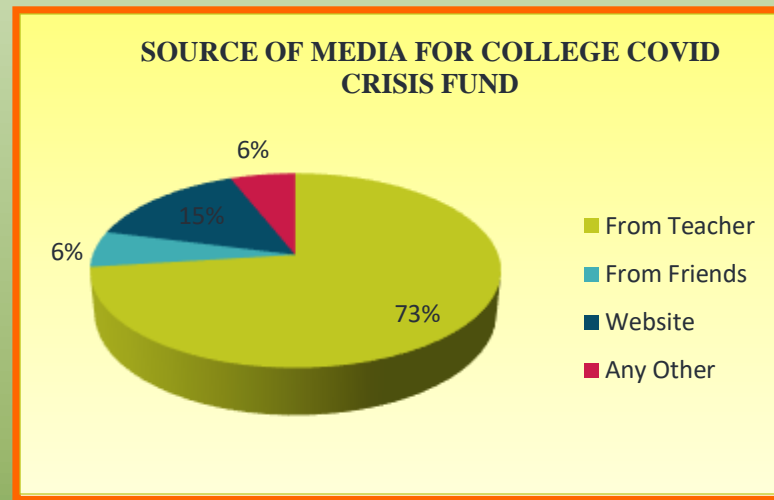
Analysis of Perception Survey On Covid Crisis Support By The College

REASONS FOR APPLYING THE FUND



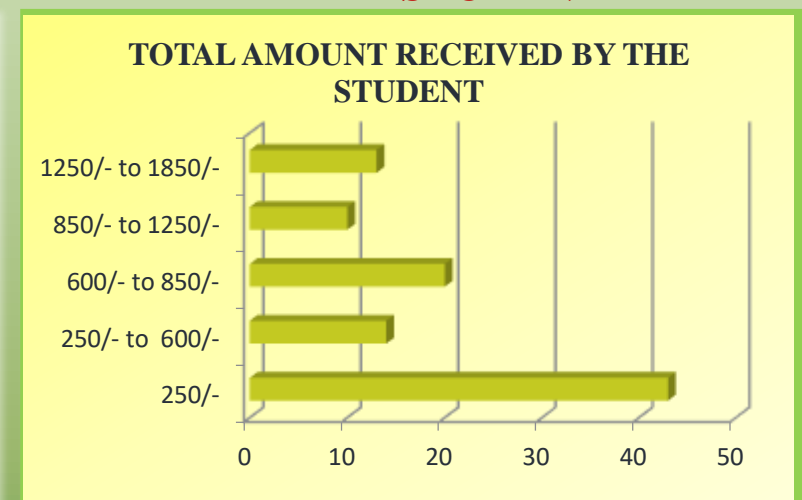
From our survey we can conclude, maximum students have applied fund for mobile recharge. Those students have applied only for mobile recharge, seems that they are concerned for their study. And also their family conditions are not so poor. But those who have applied for ration, medicine, RT-PCR test, mobile recharge and also college fees, their family condition is not at all good. Some students have applied for only ration that means they are concerned with the availability of food for their family members

SOURCE OF MEDIA FOR COLLEGE COVID CRISIS FUND



The pie diagram shows that 73% students came to know about the fund from their teachers. Only 6% students came to know about college covid crisis fund from their college website. 15% students came to know about this from their friends. From this diagram we can say one thing that teachers are very much concern.

TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE STUDENT

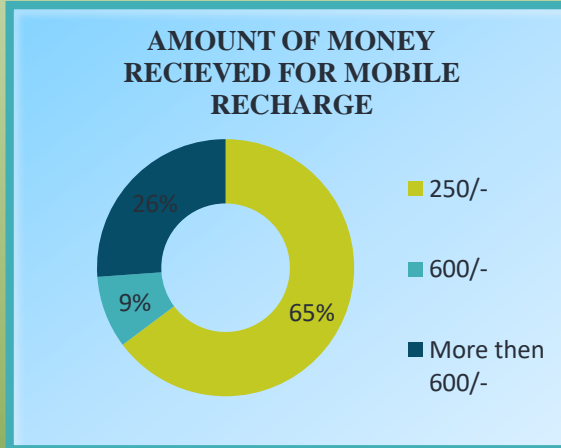


The bar diagram shows total amount of money received by the students as per their requirement. Here we noticed that maximum student around 43% give Rs. 250/- then other because many student apply for mobile recharge.

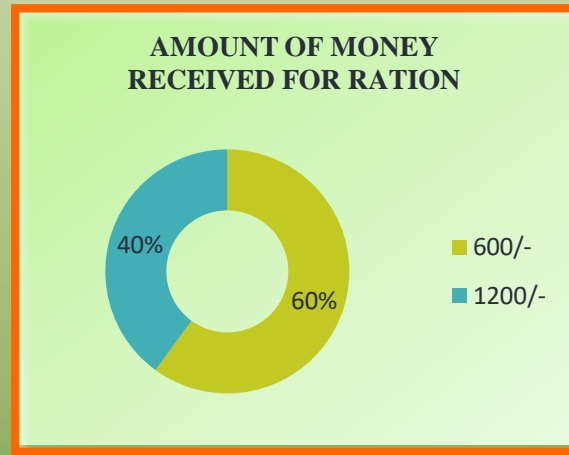
Analysis of Perception Survey On Covid Crisis Support By The College

AMOUNT OF FUND RECEIVED BY THE STUDENTS

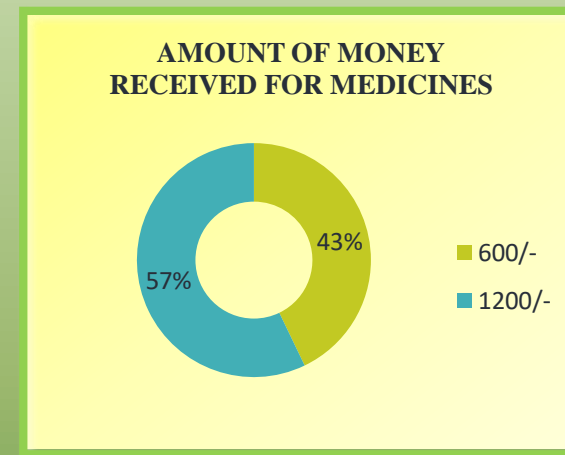
FOR MOBILE RECHARGE



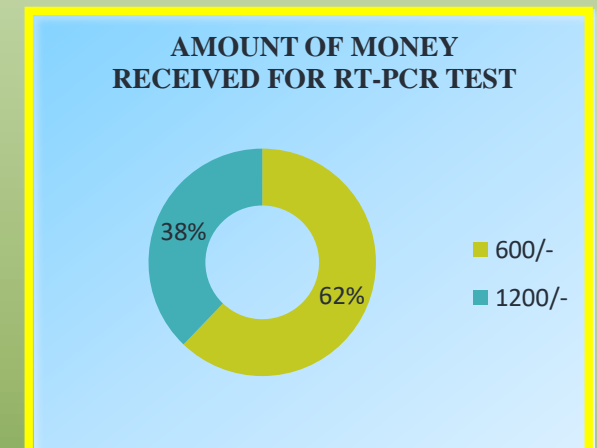
FOR RATION



FOR MEDICINES



FOR RT-PCR TEST



The diagram shows that amount of money received by the student for mobile recharge. 65% students have received Rs. 250/- as per their requirement. There are about 26% students who received more than Rs. 600/- (as per requirement).

The diagram shows amount of money received for ration. 60% students who are mainly from nuclear family received Rs. 600/-. Other 40 % students are mainly from Joint family, that's why they have received Rs. 1200/-.

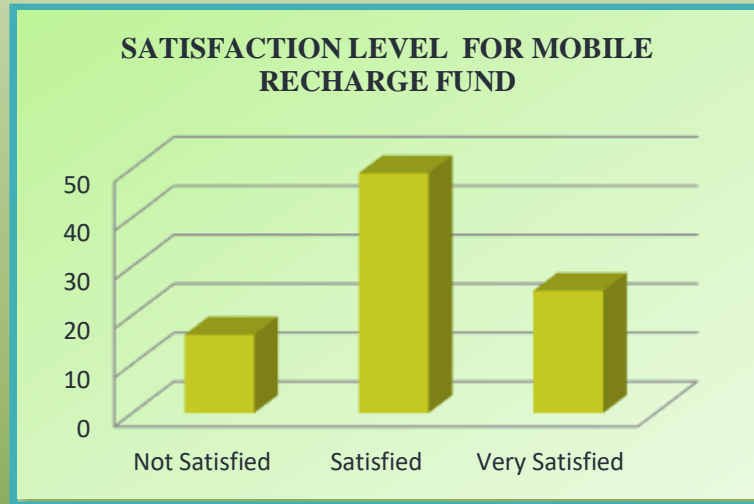
The diagram shows the amount of money received by the students for medicines. Maximum students have received Rs. 1200/- for medicine. Only few student around 43% have received Rs. 600/- for medicine.

The diagram given below shows the amount of money received by the students for RT-PCR test. Here maximum students have received Rs. 600. That means students and their family members are suffering from other health problems than COVID-19.

Analysis of Perception Survey On Covid Crisis Support By The College

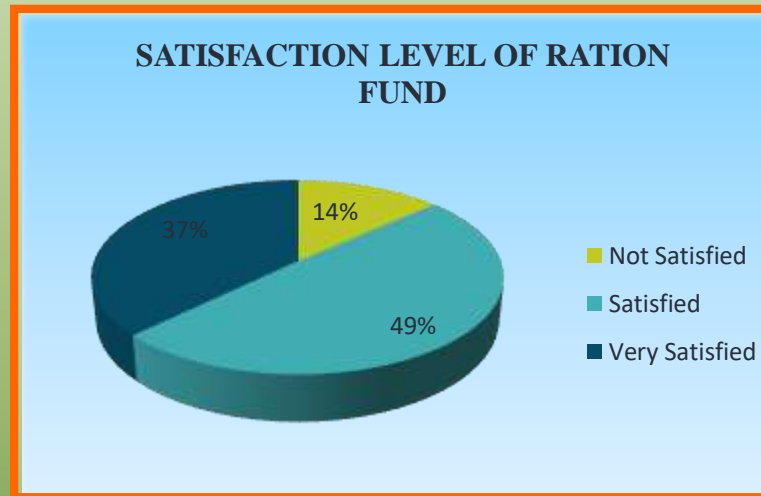
SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE STUDENTS

FOR MOBILE RECHARGE



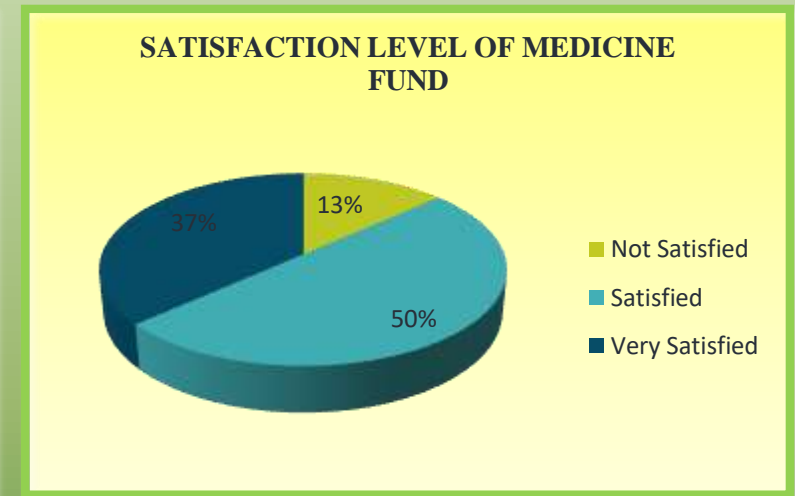
The bar diagram shows the satisfaction level of the students after receiving the fund for mobile recharge. Students are satisfied with this fund. They can now able to attend online classes. Now a day's examinations are taken through online. So proper internet connection required for examination. This fund had helped the students a lot. But still there are few students who are not satisfied with the fund. This may be their condition is much poorer than others.

FOR RATION



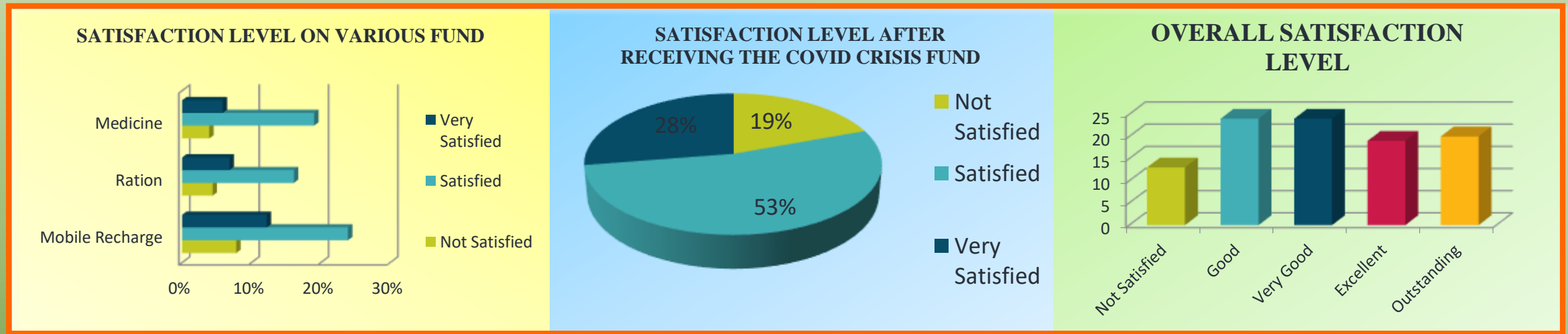
Both the pie diagram signifies that students are moderately satisfied with the ration and mobile recharge fund. That means their some needs have been fulfilled. But still they are dealing with the problem regarding loss of income. That's why problems for ration and medicines have not fully solved.

FOR MEDICINES



Analysis of Perception Survey On Covid Crisis Support By The College

SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE STUDENTS



The first bar diagram shows satisfaction level on various fund. Students are mostly satisfied with the mobile recharge fund because maximum students have applied for that. Students are now able to do online classes. Students can refer digital open books now. They can able to attend Webinar and also they can sit for online competitive examination.

After receiving this fund, conditions of their families are much better than before. They are satisfied with this fund and if this fund program continues then it will be more helpful to them.

From the above diagrams, we can interpret that students are satisfied with this fund. Because they are benefitted from this Covid Crisis Fund.

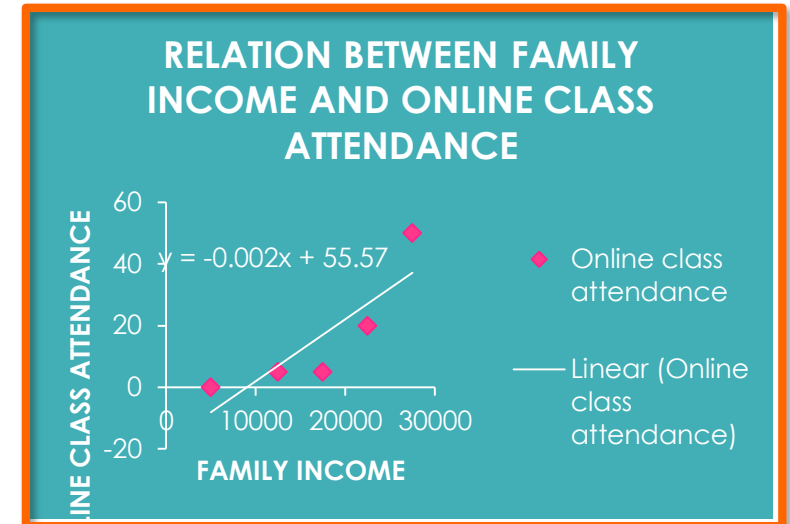
Findings & Suggestions

From our study we have able to find **two** most important points that are:

Firstly, We Have Showed The Relation Between Family Income And Online Class Attendance.
That Means Due To Economic Breakdown Students Are Not Able To Attend Online Classes.

In the following diagram, a scatter diagram has been drawn to interpret the relation between two indicators- family income and online class attendance. In the horizontal axis we have plotted family income in rupees (x) and on the vertical axis (y) we have plotted online class. We have drawn linear trend line YC after plotting family income and online class attendance.

From the following diagram we indicate the positive correlation between family income and online class attendance. As we know due to closure of schools and colleges, students have to do online classes. For doing online classes internet connection is very much needed. But due to loss of income, it is impossible for students to recharge their internet connection monthly. If there are four classes in a day, then they can able to attend only one or two classes. If they manage to attend all the four classes, then it is not possible for them to attend classes for next day. This is mainly because in this lockdown period many people have either lost their jobs or their salary has reduced..



Thus we can conclude that attendance of students in online classes dependent on family income.



That Means Economic Breakdown Of Student's Family Has An Effect On Online Class Attendance Of The Students.

Findings & Suggestions

Secondly, Benefits That Student Has Received From Covid Crisis Fund Program

Benefits That Students Have Received From Bhairab Ganguly College Covid Crisis Fund

- **Students have an easy access to internet connection.**
- **They can able to attend online classes regularly.**
- **They can able to refer digital open books.**
- **They can give online examinations.**
- **They can attend webinars.**
- **They can participate in online quiz, drawing etc. competition.**
- **They can able to provide ration and medicines to the family members.**
- **Apart from education they can able to do their responsibilities for family.**

Findings & Suggestions

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

- ❖ The continuation of Covid Crisis Fund Programme, until and unless the economic breakdown of the student's family gets resolved.
- ❖ If central government or state government take the initiatives of covid crisis fund programme then it will be much better.
- ❖ If government able to provide any kind of financial support to the students as per their requirement then it will be easier for the students to continue their education.
- ❖ Apart from this fund, there should be made a uniform academic plan for all the colleges and universities.
- ❖ Initiatives should be taken to make proper Education Continuity Plan (ECP) to continue the learning process during pandemic.

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Thank You