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## **A Comparative Analysis of Pre Covid and Post Covid towards Students Learning**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The crippling pandemic has devastating effect in all the sectors including education. Education is the bedrock of any institution. It is important to work together and be prepared to think differently to ensure that the education of all students remains of the highest quality. The COVID -19 pandemic has Trans muted the traditional and modern methods of teachings to New modern method of teaching. It has introduced us to technology in a new way to New education.

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

The lockdown due to COVID 19 seems to have generally caused a severe impact on the learning of higher education students as they were in the middle of their even semesters and this lockdown imposed on them, led to a shift in their learning methods. These students were not able to learn on a one on one basis with their educators, as the pandemic initiated an immediate and complete closedown of all the educational institutions, the shift in learning from traditional classroom learning to computer based learning became one of the greatest academic changes which the students needed to cope with. The current study has been undertaken to comprehend the student's perception about the imposed changes in learning methods due to COVID 19 problem at higher education institutions. Thus, it helps in developing better understanding of required educational reforms in the pandemic and post pandemic times, as education system need to be transformed significantly instead of waiting for normalcy.

This paper begins by providing background on previous research on online distance learning and the COVID-19 lockdown in Section 2. This is followed by a description of the research methodology, procedures, and data collection in Section 3. Results and discussion are presented in Section 4, followed by the recommendations in Section 5. Finally, the research conclusion, limitations, and suggestions for possible future work are included in Section 6

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### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- To examine the affect of COVID 19 on learning methods.
- To identify the different aspects significant for learning.

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### **SCOPE**

- During pandemic the mode of education shifted to online or virtual mode. So through this study we can examine the affect of learning methods in pandemic. We can also identify the different aspects of learning .
- Further with the help of study we can find the difference in perception of learning methods of study by a student during pre covid and post pandemic.

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### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

In the present pandemic environment the main focus of teaching and learning has been on maintaining consistency in delivering quality education. Unfortunately pandemic situation with imposed lockdown has forced educational institutions to adopt online learning methods, but the previous studies established that students are not in favour of using technology like mobile phones to assess online education which are essential to deal with this crisis. Therefore, the effectiveness of these new ideas of remote learning need to be evaluated, to have a clear understanding of effectiveness of these methods.

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## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research.
- If you do connect your study's limitations to suggestions for further research, be sure to explain the ways in which these unanswered questions may become more focused because of your study.

## TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

The tools used for the data analysis in the research are simple percentage.

### SIMPLE PERCENTAGE:

The percentage refers to a special kind of ratio percentage is used in making comparison between two or more series of data.

$$\text{Simple percentage} = \frac{\text{Total no of repondents}}{\text{Total no of samples}} * 100$$

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## REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. **Cunha et al., 2020** The higher education market has become increasingly competitive with the addition of distance and open education models.
2. **Watermeyer et al., 2020** The pandemic has posed significant challenges in the day-to-day activities of education. The immediate impact has been lockdowns over the last year and the enforced closure of schools, colleges and universities.

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

### DATA COLLECTION:

The information required for the preparation of report is collected through two sources.

- Primary Data
- Secondary Data

### AREA OF STUDY

The area of the study refers to Coimbatore city.

### SOURCE OF DATA

#### Primary data

The primary data has been obtained by a structured questionnaire to the students in Coimbatore city.

#### Secondary data

The secondary data was collected from the study related websites and magazines. It was collected through the library to facilitate proper understanding of the conceptual framework about the study.

#### Sample size

120 respondents have been selected for the purpose of the study.

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## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### Age wise classification

Data relating to the age wise classification of the respondents are described in the following table

**Table 4.1**

**Age wise classification**

S.no	Particulars	No of respondents	Percent
1	10-19 years	60	51.7
2	20-29 years	56	44.2
3	30-39 years	4	4.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

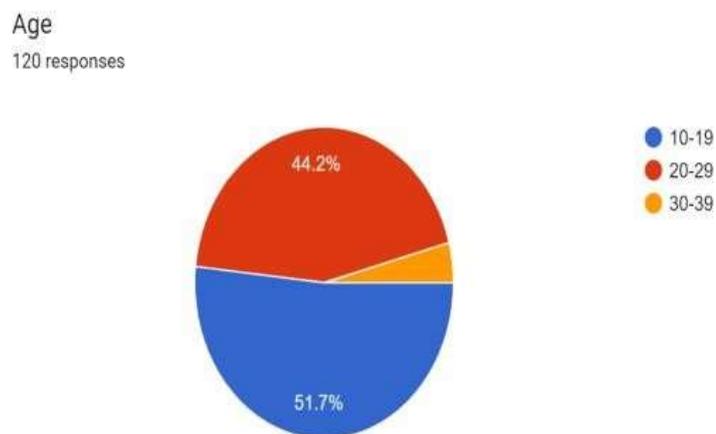
From the above table, it clearly shows that from the 120 respondents, 51.7 percent of the respondents are belongs to the age group of 10 – 19 years, 44.2 percent of the respondents are belongs to the age group of 20 – 29 years, 4.1 percent of the respondents are belongs to the age group of 30 –39.

**Majority (51.7%) of the respondents are belong to the age group of 10 – 19 years.**

**Chart 4.1**

Chart showing the age wise classification

No. of respondents

**4.3 Gender wise classification**

Data relating to the gender wise classification of the respondents are described in the following table

**Table 4.3**

**Gender wise classification**

S no	Particulars	No of respondents	Percent
1	Male	39	34.2
2	Female	81	65.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

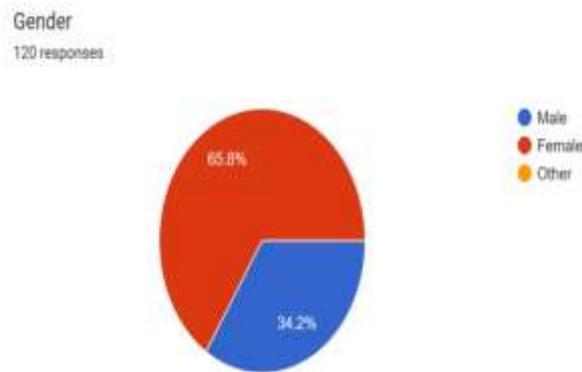
From the above table, it clearly shows that from 120 respondents, 65.8 percent of the respondents are female, 34.2 percent of respondents are male.

**Majority (65.8%) of the respondents are female.**

**CHART 4.3**

Chart Showing The Gender wise classification

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**No. of respondents**

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**FINDINGS**

- Majority (95.8%) of the respondents are Unmarried.
- Most (84.2%) of the respondents are Nuclear family
- Most (45.8%) of the respondents are family income is Rs30000 – Rs. 40000.
- Most (52.5%) of the respondents are Lack of Face to Face communication.
- Most (50.8%) of the respondents are Increased in Learning.

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**SUGGESTION**

- The studying scope increased better in offline when compare to the online.
- Pre-covid, students had more opportunities for social interaction with their peers, teachers, and other support staff. Post-covid, students may have less social interaction, leading to feelings of isolation and disengagement.

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**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion , Offline classes are the conventional mode of learning that allows students to interact with their peers and teachers in person regularly. It is not much dependent on technological aspects. It instills discipline in students by setting up a routine for them to follow. Teachers can also keep an eye on each student in the class and guide them when needed. Even after so much advancement in online learning, it is impractical to fully replace this conventional style of teaching. While online learning provides flexibility and convenience, offline classes offer a more structured and social learning environment. Students in offline classes have the opportunity to interact face-to-face with their teachers and peers, which can help them develop important communication and collaboration skills.