

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on School Life

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How to cite this article:

Johnson L. K, Senthil kumar. T, Akhila Shiju, *et al.* / Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on School Life / Int J Pediatr Nurs. 2023;9(1):23–28.

Abstract

Introduction: The pandemic COVID-19 has spread over whole world and compelled the human society to maintain social distancing. The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted students' education across the universe. An unexpected temporary suspension of classes had become indefinite due to the severity of COVID-19 all over the world. Thus, the lockdown destroyed the schedules of every student. The students from less privileged backgrounds have experienced large negative impact due to COVID-19 outbreak. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A quantitative approach with descriptive survey design was used. The sample consists of 348 high school students, aged 11 to 16 years, were selected by convenient sampling technique. The impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic scale was prepared by the investigator to collect the data.

Results: Descriptive and inferential statistics were tailored to analyse the data and the analyses were carried out on the basis of the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The mean score of the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic was 108, median 112 and the standard deviation 20.11. The school life was moderately and severely affected at 68.6% and 22.4% respectively. There were a correlation between mean scores of curriculum and co-curricular, behavioural mean scores and 'r' value 0.947 and 0.921 were highly positively correlated. There were no associations with the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic and selected demographic variables at 0.05 levels.

Discussion: The study showed that, moderate and severe level of impact had identified on high school students due to COVID-19 pandemic. The impact may deteriorate very badly if pandemic continues for a year.

Keywords: School life; COVID-19 pandemic; Impact.

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Received on: 25.11.2022

Accepted on: 26.12.2022

INTRODUCTION

When news of an epidemic began to spread in a Chinese city in early 2020, no one anticipated the scope of the epidemic for the entire world in a very short period. From Wuhan (China) to New York (USA) through Africa, South America, Asia, and Europe, the new coronavirus, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) or severe acute respiratory

syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has paralyzed, to a greater or lesser extent, the life in many countries, causing thousands of deaths and about 6 million infections.¹

The pandemic COVID-19 has spread over whole world and compelled the human society to maintain social distancing. The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted more than 120 crores of students and youth across the planet. The education sectors including schools, colleges and universities became closed. Classes suspended and all examination of schools, colleges' universities including entrance examination postponed it indefinitely. Thus, the lockdown destroyed the schedules of every student.² The students from less privileged backgrounds have experienced large negative impact due to COVID-19 outbreak.³

The lockdown has compelled many educational institutions to cancel their classes, examination and to choose the online mode. Initially, the educators and the students were quite confused and didn't understand how to cope up with the situation of this sudden crisis that compelled closure of educational activities. But later on all realized that the lockdown has taught so many lessons to manage the emergence of such pandemics. Thus, COVID-19 has created many challenges and opportunities for the educational institutions to strengthen their technological knowledge and infrastructure. The lockdown has given them a ray of hope for teachers & student to continue the educational activities through online. The teachers assigned works to the students through online, delivered lectures through video conferencing using different apps.⁴

With this sudden shift away from the classroom in many parts of the globe, some are wondering whether the adoption of inline learning will continue to persist post-pandemic and how such a shift would impact the world wide education market.⁴

Need for the study

As online classes have become a reality in the corona virus infected world, a survey in Delhi and Mumbai shows that 74% of school students find the online classes to be good. But they prefer the classroom study. As per the survey conducted by New Delhi researcher Suranjana Bhadwas and Mumbai based researcher Kalpana Bindu in Mumbai and Delhi shows that 85% of students preferred classroom classes for different reasons and they miss their classroom environment.⁶

The other study says that: An overwhelming 88% of the students covered in the survey said that they were missing out an interactions with their teachers, peers and friends. As many as 51% students missed their extracurricular activities such as physical education, arts, music and dance.

One of the survey said that high school students delayed food and wake up time and shifted Chrono type toward evenings during this COVID-19 pandemic and during the pandemic the physical and physiological domains are not attended.⁷

Problem statement

A study to assess the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on school life among high school students in a selected community, Kannur.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study are to:

- Assess the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on school life among high school students.
- Find the correlation between impacts on school life variables.
- Find the association between the impacts on school life and selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

To achieve the stated objectives the hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- **H₀₁:** There is no significant correlation between mean curricular score and mean co-curricular, behavioural score.
- **H₀₂:** There is no significant association between impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic mean scores and selected demographic variables.

Assumption

The study assumes that:

- The COVID-19 pandemic has any form of effects on high school students.
- Children prefer offline classes than online classes.
- Online academic session reduces the students' performance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach

A quantitative research survey approach was adopted for this study to assess the impact of covid 19 pandemic on school life among high school students in selected community, Kannur.

Research Design

Descriptive survey research design was used in the study.

Variables

Dependent Variables

In this study the dependent variables were school lives among high school students.

Independent Variables

In this study the independent variables were the impact of COVID-19 pandemic.

Setting of the Study

This study was conducted in high school students in Kannur district.

Sample

In this study the sample comprises of 348 high school students in selected high schools in Kannur district.

Sampling Technique

In this study convenient sampling was used.

Inclusion Criteria

- High school students who are willing to participate in study
- Age group between 11-15 year's
- Selected high schools

Exclusion Criteria

- High school students who are not willing to participate in study
- Age less than 11 & more than 15 years old

Description of the tool

Tool - I: The first part of the tool consisted of 12 items related to the baseline characteristics. The second part consists.

RESULTS

A few highlights from the demographic variables of the study.

Distribution of samples based on their type of school.

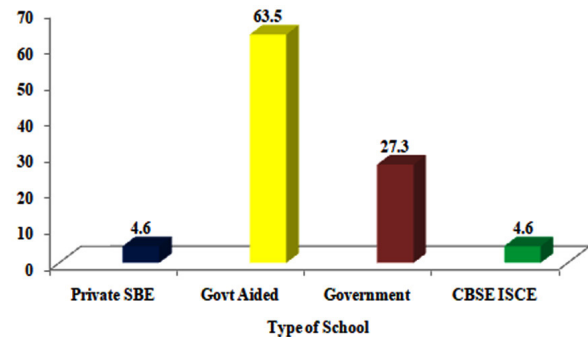


Fig. 1: Distribution of samples based on their type of school.

Fig. shows that the more, 63.5%, studied in the Govt. aided school, 27.3% studied in the Government school and 4.6% studied in private state board of examination and CBSE/ ISCE.

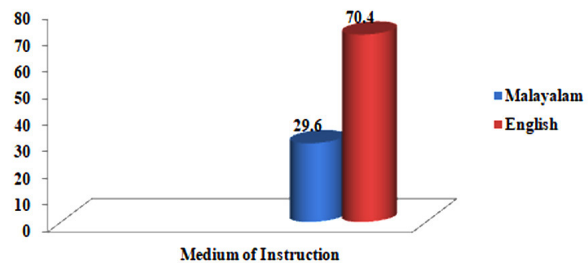


Fig. 2: Distribution of samples based on their medium of Instruction

Data in the figure shows that most 70.4% of students were in English medium and 29.6% were in Malayalam medium.

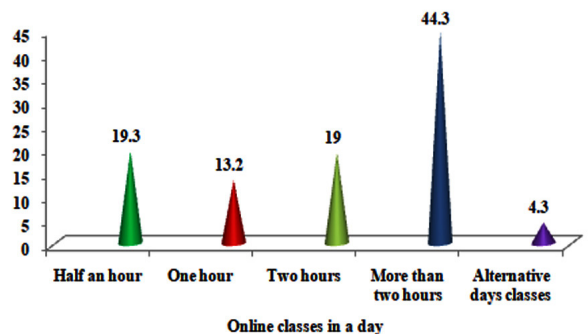


Fig. 3: Distribution of samples based on their Online classes

Data in the fig. shows that the online classes for students, in which 44.3% had more than two hours classes in a day, less than 20% had half an hour, one hour and two hours classes and only 4.3% had alternative day classes.

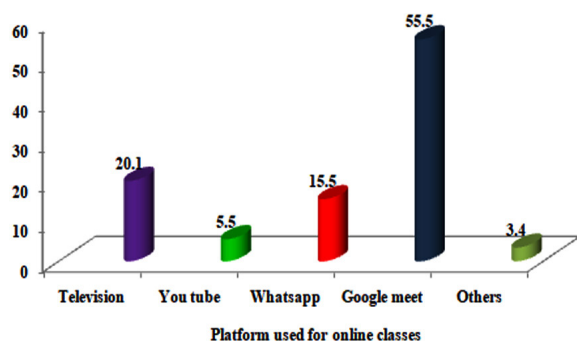


Fig. 4: Distribution of samples based on the platform used for online classes

Fig. shows that the platform used for online classes, in which more than half, 55.5%, used Google meet, 20.1% used television, 15.5% were using whatsapp, 5.5% had you tube and 3.4% other platform.

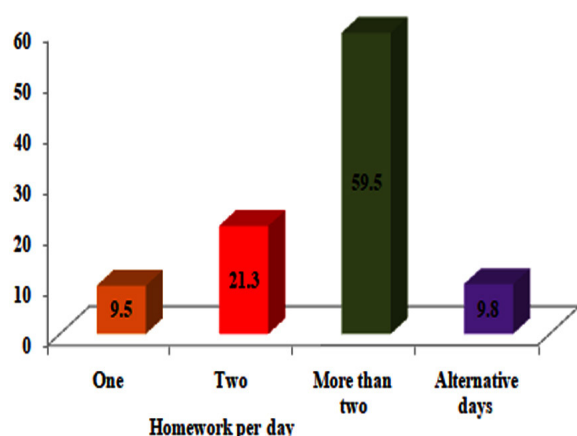


Fig. 5: Distribution of samples based on number of homework

Data in the diagram shows that more than half, 59.5%, had more than two homework, 21.3% had two and less than 10% had one and alternative day homework.

Table 1: Distribution of sample according to the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic

n=348

Grading	Range	Impact of School life	
		Frequency	Percentage
Not affected at all	40	4	1.1
Mildly affected school life	41-80	27	7.7
Moderately affected school life	81-120	239	68.6
Severely affected school life	121-160	78	22.4

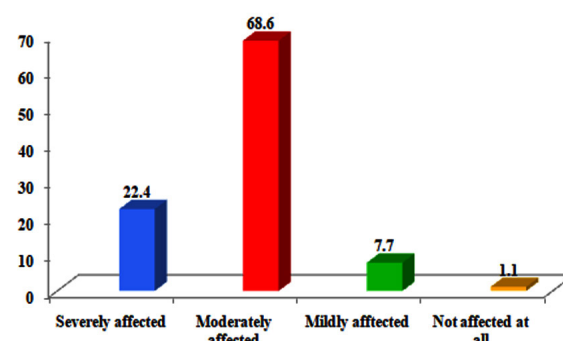


Fig. 6: Description on impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic

Bar diagram showed that most, 68.6%, had moderately affected, 22.4 % had severely affected, 7.7% affected mildly and 1.1% expressed not affected at all.

Table 2: Range, Mean, median and Standard Deviation of level of Helicopter Parenting

n=348

Impact of school life	Range	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
	32-160	108	112	20.1

Maximum Score: 160

The data presented in the table 2 shows that the mean, median and standard deviation of the impact of school life scores were 108, 112 and 20.1 respectively.

Table 3: Area wise analysis on impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic

n=348

S. No.	Area	Mean Score
1.	Curricular	69.7
2.	Co-curricular	15.5
3.	Behaviour	22.6

Correlation between the impacts of school life variables.

This section dealt with the correlation between the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic mean curricular score and mean co-curricular, behavioural scores.

H₀: There is no significant correlation between mean curricular score and mean co-curricular, behavioural score.

To test the correlation, an alternative hypothesis was formulated and Karl Pearson correlation coefficient test was computed to test the hypothesis.

H₁: There is a significant correlation between

mean curricular score and mean co-curricular, behavioural score.

Table 4: Mean, correlation 'r' value between the curricular, co-curricular and behaviour scores of the high school students

<i>n=348</i>				
Group	Mean Curricular score	Mean co-curricular score	Mean behaviour score	'r' value
High school students		15.5		0.921*
	69.7	22.6		0.947*

'r', $df=n-2=0.308$,

$p<0.05$ *=Significant

Karl Pearson correlation values computed at $df=n-2$ between the mean curricular score and mean co-curricular score and the 'r' value was 0.921. Similarly, the mean curricular score and mean behaviour score and the 'r' value was 0.947 positively correlated and research hypothesis was accepted.

Association between the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic and selected demographic variables.

This section dealt with the association between the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, medium of instruction, number of online classes, platform used for online classes, number of homework per day, father's education and occupation.

To find the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic and selected demographic variables following null hypothesis was stated.

H₀: There is no significant association between impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic mean scores and selected demographic variables.

In order to test the null hypothesis, an alternative hypothesis was stated.

H₂: There is a significant association between impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic mean scores and selected demographic variables.

Chi-square test was used to find the association. It is identified that, there was no association between mean scores of the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic and the following demographic variables.

Table 5: Chi-Square values between the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic and selected demographic variables.

n=348

Sl. No	Variables	X ²	P Value
1.	Age	9.5	0.446
2.	Gender	5.0	0.107
3.	Religion	1.0	0.890
4.	Type of school	5.0	0.866
5.	Medium of instruction	1.0	0.562
6.	Online classes in a day	1.94	0.378
7.	Platform used for online classes	1.0	0.486
8.	Homework in a day	1.5	0.349
9.	Type of family	5.0	0.989
10.	Family income	3.2	0.799
11.	Father's education	4.1	0.538
12.	Father's occupation	3.3	0.996

$p<0.05$ *Significant

There was no association with the impact of school life due to COVID-19 pandemic and selected demographic variables at 5% confidence level and the test is not statistically significant as $p<0.05$ so null hypothesis was accepted and research hypothesis was rejected.

DISCUSSION

Covid 19 pandemic has brought a new challenge for educational department and also the scenario of Covid pandemic influences the innovator to think newly and brought the uninterrupted academic sessions for children and adolescents. The quality of education has dipped down when it's compared to the earlier but technology outweigh it and it made it full-fledged classes for students to strengthen the educational strategies. Role of department of education and administration to continuously train the teachers for online session and also the use of advanced technology. Moreover the availability to the institution is at most important. The students should know about the importance of online classes even if they miss their school atmosphere. It is the responsibility of the teachers and parents to teach them to cope up with the adverse situation and look forward for their bright future.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all the aspects of the society like work, schooling, economy, trade, film etc. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic among school life is well understood when we assess the

high school students. High school children are more potential to get affected by the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Because at the peak of the adolescent age they may wish to spend the time with their friends. Here, the researcher feels that the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated online classes has adversely affected the high school students. This study is an attempt to understand the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in social, emotional, physical and educational aspects.

Conflict of interest statement: All other authors have no conflict of interest to disclose.

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