IMPACT OF E-LEARNING ON THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS DURING EPIDEMIC COVID-19: A STUDY

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Abstract

The research paper will find out the impact of E-Learning on the education of students during the crucial period of epidemic COVID-19 by taking the views of students through questionnaire as Google form. At present all the countries of world are facing a life threatening challenge of epidemic COVID-19 including India. On seeing it has spread in all countries of the world. The situation has become worst and the World Health Organization has declared epidemic to the disease and advised to all the countries for taking immediate steps to combat this dangerous virus COVID-19 because it is transmitted in the person to person contact and the vaccine for the disease COVID-19 is not available all over the world. Due to highly populated country, the India has only and only one alternate which was lockdown to control the COVID-19. When the government of India has announced the lockdown but from this sudden announcement, the stress was created in all over the country including students and teachers. The government has suspended all the services such as educational institutions and other activities closed except essential services. In this crucial time, all the educational institutions have given instruction by the Government of India for E-Learning to mitigate the stress of COVID-19 therefore the studies have to be needed continue for the preparation of coming examination. But the challenge was in front of the government how the students and the teachers to continue the study, because the exams have to come in April-May for the session of 2019-20 in the anxious and

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critical environment where no one knows who will out of harm's way or not in the future. So after analyzing the circumstances of miserable environment, the government has one alternate of E-Learning to educate the students.

Keywords: *Government, E-Learning, COVID-19, Lockdown, Epidemic, Education, Students*

"Learning gives creativity, Creativity leads to thinking, Thinking provides knowledge, and Knowledge makes you great." (A.P.J. Abdul Kalam)

Introduction

Our country have not basic health care system to deal with COVID-19 because it is very hard to save the life of citizens and maintain the learning process for the students due to high populated country where only one doctor against ten thousand people. So the country needs to be taken a decision of lockdown. On seeing the Corona Virus spread across the world, and India has decided to all educational and other institutions including commercial activities closed. Thus, the situation has been the worst hence all the people got worried from the virus and came into under trauma of COVID-19. So the government has just one way to mitigate the stress of students by prolong the educational process through E-Learning to make the free time period of lockdown useful. E-Learning has a noteworthy role in the education of students at the time of lockdown. Therefore, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has decided that the teachers will connect with students through E-Learning so the stress of COVID-19 will not create in the students. It means we can say that E-Learning is playing very imperative role to make the students creative in the disheartened situation of Corona Virus Disease. When the all educational institutions are off, E-Learning is the most important contrivance to provide education and study material for exams. The government has taken noticeable decision of E-Learning in the country to diminish the effects of lockdown and provide students with constant access to learning during this

period. Both school and higher education institutions have been started online classes and sharing of study material depending on the resources available with them and with the students through some apps such as Skype, Zoom, Google Classroom, Google Hangout, Piazza, YouTube, Whats App, along with government portals. The University Grant Commission (UGC) has instructed to all educational institutions of India engaged the students through the any medium of E-Learning which available and have to make the students prolific in this free time of lockdown. It has advised to the students and the teachers to take preventive measures maintain social distancing and encouraged to utilize this time creatively by engaging in online learning. There are many online education websites offering their content for free now, so the students who are sitting at home can make full use of this learning material.

Objectives of the Study: The main objectives of the study are as given below:

- To examine the impact of E-Learning on the education of students due to the epidemic COVID-19.
- To study the Government initiatives for E-Learning during COVID-19.
- To analyses the E-Content provided by the educational institutions to the students at the time of pandemic disease.
- To collect the feedback of students about the impact of E-Learning on their education at the time of lockdown.
- To study the key challenges faced by the learners.
- To give the measures for improvement in the E-Learning.

Research Methodology:

The purposive and random samplings have been used in the study by the researchers because they are familiar with the areas of study. By which the respondents are selected according to the need of the study hence by the purposeful sampling, students or learners who do not meet the purpose of

the study are rejected. The areas of study are selected through purposive sampling, which are Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh. The 145 respondents are selected through random sampling. The respondents are selected randomly from different educational institutions. The study refers to the lockdown period of COVID-19 that is 14 March 2020 to 30 April 2020.

Tools of Data Collection:

The study is depending upon primary data as well as secondary data. The secondary data is obtained from e-books, journals, newspapers, government websites and news channels. The primary data is collected from the students who are engaged with E-Learning at the time of lockdown due to COVID-19. The tool of primary data collection is questionnaire through Google form for the study. There were 16 questions in questionnaire including personal description of students. Some questions have multiple choices and some with short detail. A suitable statistical tool SPSS is used for analysis of the primary data.

Significance of Study

The study is executed in only three states of country therefore, attention must be paid in generalization of the impact of E-Learning on education during the lockdown period. This study will be helpful for intellectuals to improvement in E-Learning for students' education for future prospects.

Concept of E-Learning: E-Learning is one of the most important tools which provide education through the use of electronic medium and technology. E-Learning is important component for the development of any country, because in modern era, every person is thinking about growth and educational development with this aspect (Arnab Kundu, Dr. Kedar Nath Dey 2018). In education, the web (World-Wide-Web) has usually been used as an important source of information or even as a learning device (Mahieu & Wolming, 2013). E-Learning is increasingly moving towards this approach, providing new situations, contexts and tools which enable

students to produce knowledge, promote scientific thought and to boost their own motivation (Corazza, 2006). The developments of recent decades in Internet and Web-based technologies have had a large impact upon education (Dabbagh & Bannan Ritland, 2005; Elhers, 2013), making a decisive contribution to the growth of E-Learning, which consists of using ICT tools to support the teaching and learning process by providing electronic content and encouraging active and collaborative learning methods (Trentin, 2001a). At this toughest time, E-Learning is thrust area for imparting education using educational tools and communication media in the present situation in which no one can go outside due to lockdown. It is the learning tool supported by Information Communication technologies (ICT). The broad objective of government at the time of COVID-19 is to develop and promote the E-Learning in the country for ensure the education of students. Through the medium of E-Learning the students can access the platform for enhanced learning, cost effective delivery, flexibility of learning at the convenience of the learner, uniform quality content delivery, re-usability of the content etc.

Review of Literature

Many researchers have been working on the concept of E-Learning, role of E-Learning in education and impact on students and education of E-Learning. Some review of literature has taken in the paper as:

Benjamin, Alcott &, Pauline Rose (2017) have used a large-scale household survey for investigation of the disparities in learning change over the primary school cycle in their study. Gender gaps also widen, although only among the poorest. In the comparison of other countries, overage status is positively associated with learning early on, but its importance dissipates by later grades.

Agarwal, Sarvesh (2019) has discussed in his paper about career change comes with multiple complications so it might required to upgrade your

skills or learn new ones while you are already juggling with your personal life and current job.

Ray, Sandipan, Srivastava Sanjeeva, Nair Bipin and Diwakar Shyam have observed through the study about online statistics indicates that virtual lab users have been increasing in India. The researcher tried to figure out the impact and penetration of virtual labs through hands-on workshops in rural South Indian biotechnology and engineering institutes and compared them with data from urban areas.

Kumar, Abhiyendra (2007) has studied the diffrent facets of E-Learning, status of E-Learning, organizations & their technologies for creating E-Learning information systems, regulatory framework, government initiations, and impact of E-Learning technologies on the education system. It is also worked on the framework of E-Learning for rural India and a business case of implementation of E-Learning "knowledge hubs" in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh.

Shivcharan (2018) is described E-Learning, its benefits and challenges at higher educational institutes in India. The purpose was to present an intuition about E-Learning and used in the higher institutions. Further, it elaborates the reasons for slower progress of E-Learning.

Thanji, Meenakshi and Vasantha, S. (2018) is discussed intrinsic goal orientation aspects and the impact of learner characteristics on perceived satisfaction of learners and the impact of benefits, limitations of online learning features on the overall effectiveness of the online learning methods.

The reviews clearly show the area of impact of E-Learning on education during the time of lockdown due to epidemic COVID-19 is less explored. So the researcher is trying to explore the area of impact of E-Learning on student's education at the time of lockdown in India.

Decisions of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grant Commission (UGC) for E-Learning at the Time of Lockdown in India

The MHRD and UGC has tried to come out the students from the fear of COVID-19 through the dynamic use of time with technology through E-Learning and tried to increase the admittance of students to their academic sessions and complete the syllabus which have not covered due to lock down. The UGC and MHRD advised to the educators to make accurate use of the lockdown period in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak as given:

• UGC had formed an expert committee for recommendations on E-Learning and starting the online education systems in country due to lockdown period. The views of experts committee has important to take the decision for E-Learning in India because the teaching and learning from home to recover the academic loss by the pandemic disease so there was a great need of suitable platform for E-Learning.

• The Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC) said to all the Vice-Chancellors (VCs) of the Universities and degree colleges to ensure participation in sharing their ideas about boosting and improving online education to promote the initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development via e-mail.

• When from started the lockdown, we can see that the concept of E-Learning in the country has increased. The authorities are trying to engage the every student with their academics and preparing for exams which have to conduct the examination when the situation will be normal.

• The every educational institution has given the orders officially to the teachers to ensure their academic duties through e--content such as online classes, provide study material and upload the e-content on college websites.

• Union HRD Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank has done regular monitoring through video conferencing with the heads of educational

institutions and given necessary guidance and directions, and received feedback on E-Learning for boost the online education system at the time of lockdown.

Bharat Padhe Online Campaign:

One more important step has taken by the MHRD about starting a campaign "Bharat Padhe Online.'

• The ministry has invited the suggestions from the teachers and students for improving the E-Learning system in India when the educational institutions are shut down at the time of COVID-19. The last date for giving the idea through email was April 16, 2020.

• It is important to move ahead with the collective efforts to fight the Corona Virus pandemic, and also make the time productive for education during the current situation for which adopting Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for teaching-learning process, and contributing towards the intellectual wealth of the nation.

• All educational institutions are requested to send the details of the Bharat Padhe Online campaign to the teachers, students, researchers and experts. It is informed to provide their valuable inputs on twitter or via e-mail.

• The Ministry Human Resource Development (MHRD) invited the students, teachers and educationists across the country to participate in an online campaign 'Bharat Padhe Online' aimed at boosting E-Learning and online education in India. Interested candidates must note that the last date to apply is April 16 and only one day is left to avail this golden opportunity.

• Amid closed academic institutions, suspended classes and postponed exams, E-Learning is the need of the hour. In order to promote the online education system and intensify E-Learning in India, the HRD Minister, Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank initiated the campaign asking ideas and suggestions from the academic fraternity.

• While tweeting about the initiative, the minister asked the academic fraternity and students all across the country to wear the thinking cap and write the ideas to the HRD minister to help them improve the online education system in the country. Interested candidates could simply write their ideas and mail them to bharatpadheonline.mhrd@gmail.com.

Initiatives of Government for E-Learning

There are several ICT or E-Learning initiatives of the MHRD, UGC and its Inter-University Centers (IUCs), Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) and Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC), in the form of digital platforms. These digital platforms can be accessed by the teachers, students, and researchers in Universities and Colleges for learning. These ICT initiatives have been prepared by experts for providing an outstanding learning platform to all. The HRD Ministry is providing the free E-Learning portals to the learner students as well as teachers for study during the disaster of Corona Virus at the time of lockdown when they do not go outside for study. So the Ministry is provided free gear for learners and educators as given below:

1. **Study Webs of Active–Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) Online Courses:** The Government of India has launched SWAYAM online e- learning programme designed to achieve the access, equity and quality in the field of education. The main objective of this E-Learning programme SWAYAM is to take the best teaching learning resources to all. At this time of lockdown, the ministry has decided to open this app for all learners who are interested to continue the preparation of exams which have to come in May June 2020. These resources about the syllabus of all streams were earlier delivered on the SWAYAM platform but now to help the students or learners who can registered on SWAYAM website swayam.gov.in in the January 2020 semester can continue their learning as usual.

2. **Massive Open Online Course MOOCs:** MOOC is providing to the learners Massive Open Online Course and run online by many universities worldwide. MOOCs online programme are open to all and any learner can register in one single course may admit the thousands of students together. The UGC advised to the learners to register in the MOOC courses which they needs. Through which the learners can study any particular subject deeply during to this toughest time of lockdown.   Many famous universities worldwide are now offering MOOCs for the needy learners who are stay at home. MOOCs give students the option of studying a subject in depth without going outside. They can take classes from everywhere and not required the formalities for admit in the course. It is open for all online and they do not require previous qualifications so the courses on MOOCs are open to anyone. Learners can take the classes on MOOC as per their convenience.

3. **e-PG Pathshala:** e-PG Patahshala is started by the MHRD under the National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT) and executed by the UGC. e-PG Pathshala is organized high eminence, curriculum-based, interactive e-content containing 23,000 modules including e-text and video in 70 P G subjects of social sciences, humanities, natural & mathematical sciences. It is contained three tools for providing the online education as given below:
    • e-Adhyayan (e-Books): e-Adhyayan is a platform of books where the students can take the help of these books to complete their requirements of education. This platform has provided more than 700 e-Books for the P-G Courses and derived from e-PG Pathshala.
    • UGC MOOCs (Online Courses): UGC-MOOCs are one of the important courses for Post Graduate subjects in SWAYAM Online Courses initiated by MHRD. UGC is one of the national coordinator of SWAYAM & INFLIBNET is technical partner for UGC-MOOCs.
    • e-Pathya : e-Pathya is one the part of e-PG Pathshala which is software driven course or content package that helps the students

to pursuing their higher education PG level in campus learning mode.

4. **e-Content courseware in UG subjects:** Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) has started to develop the e-content under the National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT), under Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India. It develops the courses of various different subjects through e-content as per the UGC model curriculation for undergraduate students in collaboration with its 22 media centers. This is the digital content could be accessed over internet anywhere, anytime and available for near about 87 Undergraduate courses with about 24,110 e-content modules is available on the CEC website at http://cec.nic.in/.

5. **SWAYAMPRABHA:** SWAYAM Prabha is an initiative taken by the Ministry of Human Resources Development to provide 32 High Quality Educational Channels through DTH (Direct to Home) of the country on 24X7 bases. It has curriculum-based course covered different disciplines and aimed at making quality learning accessible to remote areas where internet availability is not available because the DTH channels are running through the GSAT-15 satellite for programme telecasts. It is convenient for the learners because the SWAYAM PRABHA has new content everyday for four hours which would be repeated five times in a day.   The DTH Channels is covered higher education, school education and other courses. The important feature is that these channels are free to air and can also be accessed through your cable operator. The telecasted videos/lectures are also as archived videos on the Swayam prabha portal.

6. **CEC-UGC YouTube Channel:** This YouTube channel is launched by UGC via the link https://www.youtube.com/user/cecedusat provides access to unlimited education curriculum based lectures to the learners free of cost. It has been established with the goal of addressing the needs of Education through the use of powerful medium of YouTube

channel. CEC-UGC YouTube channel of UGC is providing access to curriculum based lectures free of cost.

7. **National Digital Library (NDL):** The National Digital library of India (NDLI) is a project under Ministry of Human Resource Development, India and objective is to collect the metadata and provide full text index about the topic from several national and international digital libraries, as well as other relevant sources. It is a digital library where containing textbooks, articles, videos, audio books, lectures simulations, fiction and all other kinds of learning media. It is provided access to many books in English and in the other Indian languages free of cost.

8. **Shodhganga:** It is the important source of thesis and dissertations which are known as the rich and unique source of information. This platform is replaced the obsolete trend of research because through this can stop the necessary duplication and repetition that is the anti-theses of research and wastage of huge resources, both human and financial. The UGC Notification (Minimum Standards & Procedure for Award of M.Phil/ Ph.D Degree, Regulation, 2016) has released on dated 5th May 2016 to make the submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations by the researchers in universities for an aim to facilitate open access to Indian theses and dissertations. "Shodhganga" is deals with digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations set-up by the INFLIBNET Centre. The Sanskrit word "Shodh" is denoted for research and discovery. The "Ganga" is refers to holistic river. So Shodhganga is refers to digital repository podium of 2, 60,000 Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations for research students to deposit their Ph.D. theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access.

9. **e-Shodh Sindhu:** The MHRD has established eShodhSindhu through integration of three consortiumsteps, namely UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The e-ShodhSindhu is to provide current as well as archival access to more

than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals to researchers and learners.

10. Vidwan: VIDWAN is the platform which contains the premier database profiles of scientists, researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other Research & Development organization involved in teaching and research in India. It provides important information about the research expert's personal, academic and research experience. It is requested to Faculty members to register the data so have to expand the database of experts on the Vidwan portal.

No doubt before this epidemic time, the MHRD and UGC was running curriculum based online courses with the objective of creating awareness among the academic fraternity, using the institutions' websites, e-mail and social media apps such as Face book, Whats App, Twitter etc but it was up to the will of learners. Now the systematic online education is needed in this crucial situation of worldwide disaster COVID-19, so the duties and responsibilities have fixed by the educational institutions to continue educate the students so the educators or teachers have to serve their duties from home on as per the guidelines of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. There was formed an experts committee on the concept of minimum academic loss of students by the government on E-Learning education to continuing the education of student in this time of high terror of epidemic. After discussed with an Expert Committee, the decision has taken for E-Learning nationwide. The MHRD has decided to provide many online platforms to ensure the academics of students and increased easy access free of cost. These platforms are easy to access for the students, teachers, researchers and all who are wanted to learn something new to make this horrible time productive.

Impact of E-Learning through Data Analysis on the Basis of Feedback of Students

The study has been conducted to find out the reality about E-Learning impact on the students and find out the genuine position which far from the objectives of government efforts on continuing the education at the time of lockdown and it will argue through the investigation of primary data.

Feedback of Selected Respondents about Impact of E-Learning on the Education of Students due to the Epidemic COVID-19

Table-1

Sr. No.	Questions	Response	Response	Response
1.	What kind of alternative educational arrangements have been made by your Institution to minimize the academic loss of your study?	Online Class 24(16.6%)	E-content on Institution Website 49(33.8%)	Any Other Mode 72(49.6%)
2.	Do you feel any type of stress of COVID-19 during E-Learning?	Yes 52 (45.9%)	No 93 (64.1%)	-
3.	Do you agree that your remaining syllabus, which could not be completed due to nationwide lock-down of COVID-19, will be completed through the E-Learning, i.e., online lecture/ e-contents/ lecture notes provided by your all subject teachers	Yes 102(70.3%)	No 43(29.7%)	-
4.	Are you satisfied with the alternative educational arrangement made by your institution to cover up your remaining syllabus?	Yes 96(66.2%)	No 49(33.8%)	--
5.	Are you satisfied with the quality of study material which is being provided by	Yes 105(72.4%)	No 40(27.6%)	--

	your subject teachers during COVID-19?				
6.	Are you using the programmes of E-Learning offered by the MHRD and UGC, like, SWAYAM, MOOCS and any other? If yes, which programme is most suitable for you? Please Tell.	You Tube

24(16.6%) | Whats App

58(40%) | Google Classroom

24(16.6%) | Any Other Govt. Apps)

14(9.7%) |
| 7. | Which mode of learning is beneficial for you-- E-Learning or Conventional Classroom Teaching? | E-Learning

58(40%) | | Conventional Learning

87(60%) | -- |
| 8. | Do you agree with the conceptual clarity provided through the E-Learning than Classroom Teaching? | Yes

96(66.2%) | | No

49(33.8%) | -- |
| 9. | Whether E-Learning tools are reducing the difficulties of your syllabus as compared to class room teaching | Yes

71(48.9%) | | No

74(51.1%) | -- |
| 10. | Do you maintain punctuality in E-Learning as compared to Conventional Class Room Learning? | Yes

79(54.5) | | No

66(45.5%) | -- |
| 11. | If you have any doubt during E-Learning, do you try to clear it or put it on hold? | Yes

96(66.2%) | | NO

49(33.8%) | -- |
| 12. | Which app is being used by your teachers to provide you the E-Contents for E-Learning, like, YouTube, Whats App, Zoom Classroom or any other? | Whats App

58(40%) | | You Tube

24(16.6%) | Zoom Classroom 24(16.6%) |

Source: Primary Data Collected from the Students of Haryana, Punjab & Chandigarh.

The above table is described descriptive statistics and percentage of the data collected from the students of different educational institutions either government or private of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab on the impact of E-Learning on the education of students at the time of COVID-19. It has been observed from the data collected primarily that 45.9 % of students are feeling stress of COVID-19 because the disease is untreatable; they are not able to focus on the preparation for their examination or not continuing their studies methodically. When the question has been asked from the students that what kind of alternative educational arrangements have been made by your Institution to curtail the academic loss of your study? In this context, the 24(16.6%) respondents reported that online classes is taking by their teachers, 49(33.8%) said about e-content provided through institution websites and rest of the respondents told any other source. The 102(70.3%) respondents were agreed that their remaining syllabus, which could not be completed due to nationwide lock-down of COVID-19, it is completing through the E-Learning, i.e., online lecture/ e-contents/ lecture notes provided by their all subject teachers but 43(29.7%)   are reported that they have not to be provided study material through E-Learning.

The 96(66.2%) students is satisfied with the substitute educational arrangement made by the concerned institution to cover up their remained syllabus but on the other hand 49(33.8%) were not satisfied with the arrangements of education. It has been highlighted that 105(72.4%) students were satisfied with the quality of study material which has being provided by their subject teachers during COVID-19 but other 40(27.6%) are against this. From above table, it can be also observed that   only 14(9.7%) % were using the programmes of E-Learning offered by the MHRD and UGC, like, SWAYAM, MOOCS but most of the students 131(90.3%) were not using the programmes provided by government. It means, the students do not interested in those E-Learning platforms which are provided by government. Some students have opined that the obsolete

syllabus content is available on MHRD and UGC E-Learning platforms that are why they do not want to use these E-Learning apps. The question was asked from the respondents, which mode of learning is beneficial for you-- E-Learning or Conventional Classroom Teaching? In the response, 58(40%) of students are reported that the E-Learning is beneficial because they can find out every topic through e-education tools. But rest of them 87(60%) were in opposition to the E-Learning and favored conventional classroom because they can learn more and clear their suspicions through teacher on the spot. Even 71(48.9%) was told that they can not clear their concept through E-Learning but in classroom they have more chance to clear their concept. On the basis of above data, we can say that E-Learning is not the replacement of conventional classroom teaching because every student have not E-Learning equipment and well internet facility but at this time we have only one option to mitigate the students through this approach of E-Learning.

Outcomes of the Study: The main findings of the study are as given below:

Horror Situation: When the WHO had declared the COVID-19 as pandemic and advised to all countries for taking decisions as early as possible to save the lives of common people so our country was announced lockdown with instantaneous effect on the basis of danger of the virus COVID-19. Moreover, the fear has been created in all people so   it's very difficult to have concentration on the studies. Every student is under anxiety that how they will accumulate their life, therefore, no probability to think about systematic study in this condition.

Affect the Studies: Most of the students have been reported that they are affected badly due to the disease of COVID-19 because, before lockdown, they were studying in the thought-provoking environment in real classroom with the presence of the students along with teacher. But now they are studying online or through notes provided by teachers on Whats App group, institution websites and through any other mode, they said, it is supportive

and extremely noticeable efforts of the government, but they have not able to understand concept of curriculum through e-education as compared to conventional classroom teaching. So it is observed that they can not get the complete knowledge of matter about their syllabus through online classes and affected their studies badly.

Poor Connectivity of Internet: The students has been reported that the students who are living in rural areas or remote areas where is not availability of E-equipments or E-Learning tools, how they will avail the facility of E-Learning provided by their institution or by the platforms provided by the government. If the students have internet or tools through which they can get E-Learning. If online classes or e-content is to be made available by the authorities, this should be done by keeping in mind the network and data usage which bearable for the learners.

Poor financial Background: In India, approximate half of the students are from poor families where some students have not android mobiles, computers, other equipments or the environment of study in their families, so they can not avail the E-Learning, and they are facing the challenge of both COVID-19 and studies. Through the views of respondents we can say that online classes are a big failure somewhere for the students who can not avail this facility due to their poor financial background. The students are not able to connect to the classes due to internet problem and somewhere the students have not has e-mediums for the E-Learning

Uncertainty of Lockdown Situation and Life: The respondents has highlighted that it's really tough to study in this kind of pandemic situation where they don't know when they will get affected with the virus of COVID-19. So there is a sort of tension in minds of students which is making difficult to concentrate on study at the moment. The negativity is existed in the air so it's not easy for students to concentrate on their studies where every time live with the threat of COVID-19 worldwide.

Excessive Liberty to the Students: E-Learning provides to the students excessive liberty such as choice of platform for study, accountable for their self, self-assessment, flexible timetable and irregular time management in the comparison of conventional classroom. Due to these flaws, the interaction between students and teachers are not maintained properly and the learners lose their efficiency, even the syllabus also couldn't be completed. They are unable to get proper material due to different searches and the study material are not informative and qualitative instead of real classroom learning.

Discontinuity in Studies by Improper Time Table: The respondents informed that   everyone to stay at home to save the life from COVID-19 as per the instruction of government of India. The students viewed also, they are not maintained the proper schedule for make their free time   of lockdown productive for further studies due to fear of virus some are in tension and some are feel bored along with some respondents have reported that they have not enough space in their houses, the disturbance or the kids are making the noise. So it has been observed that the main problem is to make the time table and discontinuity of studies due to over liberty having by the students in E-Learning.

Develop Laziness in Students: Due to this epidemic, the government has not taken the clear decision about the examination. Some illusions have in social media that exams will conduct or not. So the students are not preparing for the exams due to these rumors in news. While the teachers send the notes, provide e-content through website, Whats App and online classes but in the absence of clear decision for exams by the government, they become lazy and don't want to prepare systematically. Even they assumed that their queries will not to be cleared by their self or concerned teachers.

Harmful for Health: The students told that the E-Learning is provided through electronic equipment, which is harmful and create stress on eyes along with mental fatigue of the students due to continues use of e-

equipments. So their parents or families does not let them study more than two or three hours in a day through electronic items, so it's very tough to complete their syllabus and well preparation for exams. The respondents have also reported that they are feeling bored, physical and mental fatigue due to E-Learning at the time of this depressed situation of COVID-19.

Not Having Enough Resources: We all know it is the time of exam so this pandemic has also affected the preparation for these exams and COVID-19 announced suddenly nationwide although the students managed to carry some books self-made notes along with them at home these are not enough for the exam preparation. But they are not having enough resources to meet the requirements for exams needed for their preparation.

Need of Conventional Learning: It has been observed that the students are unable to enjoy conventional classroom through which they want to do learn some more values with their targeted syllabus. The institution does not provide proper notes and e-content in the views of 33% of the respondents, so the students are not able to be clear their doubts as compared to conventional classroom. Sometimes the students are taking online classes but network issue and inaudible voices are let them make disinterested in regulate the study. Many quarries come to in the mind of learners but E-Learning cannot clear these quarries properly. The students can not get the time or attention that much they get in the real classroom.

Unclear Doubts: A lot of tensions in the mind of student that when will conduct the examination, when submit their assignments, how the assessment of students put by teachers and when practical exams conducted. If the syllabus is not completed, the teachers will complete because the Ministry of Human Resource Development has given the orders to all institutions so all the teachers are to be given assignments daily to the students. But the students are feeling over burdened with the daily assignments. Along with incomplete syllabus one more problem that the doubts are created daily in the mind of students and no one knows what

will happen regarding exams. Who will give the answers of these queries of the students?

Worst Situation of COVID-19: On seeing the situation is becoming worst and the cases are increasing day by day so the mental stress is developing in the whole country, therefore, the students are not able to understand properly about their study due fear of virus.

Irrelevant Content Availability: The respondents said that when they are tried to search the particular topic so too much more topics are visible on screen so it's very tough to search qualitative material for the study. There is very harsh to decide the subject matter which is constructive for them. Sometimes numerous topics which are not defined obviously and they are not able to recognize these topics thoroughly.

Lack of Debate on Topic: It has been informed that there is lack of discussion and debate in E-Learning as outcome they are incapable to feel about different dimension of the requisite topic as compared to actual classroom teaching. Some respondents said that teachers are supportive and try to provide their best but if the teachers are taking online classes created volume problems, disturbance due to poor connectivity and many problems come in the way of teaching. Doubts are not to be cleared properly and not ask any questions in between the topic and do not cop up with the understanding of topic.

Interaction Impossible: The communication between the teacher and the students are not feasible with everyone through E-Learning it just creates a chaos. Sometimes the apps are not appropriate and protected, now the Ministry of Human Resource Development announced about Zoom app that is not protected. The 40% of respondents told that source of learning which is provided by our teachers is Whats App, and no one can clear any concept or topic through Whats App. We must get the lectures offline for download so that we can revise them later. If the particular website crashes because so many students are use the same website or application.

Non-Working Attitude: As attending regular lectures the students were able to clear their doubts and it was at regular basis, but on internet available huge content they make themselves confused, and they are not able to get to the exact point. The teachers were using almost free apps for study students which are not secure and qualitative.

Recommendations

There is made some suggestions to improve the strategy for e-education in the lockdown period on the basis of views of students through questionnaire. The suggestions are given as below:

•   E-Learning is only one alternate to replace the offline learning in the situation of lockdown at the time of COVID-19. But our half of the population is poor so those students are not having the medium of E-Learning than how the institution ensures the study continues. The government should provide E-Learning equipment to every student of country with free broadband connections to see the future prospects otherwise we can not ensure the access of every student to study in this crucial time.

•   The students have not aware about search qualitative E-Learning sources so the institution should make some provision to provide the direction to the students for study material which is best for their examination or any other exams at the time of disaster COVID-19. If the teachers are taking online classes, they should make a planned time-table, ensure regularity and maintained discipline at the time of learning. Along with the teachers should have to elucidate the topics in english as well as hindi or other dialect because it helps those students who are having different medium of language in the subject. If the classes are taken as scheduled time than students become more responsible, accountable and disciplined.

- The e-content on government websites should be organized as the syllabus of the learners and students should be made aware about access process of various E-Learning platforms and their benefits which are decided by the government. The learners should to be obtained most excellent study material for preparation of exams and further preparation for entrance examination and any other competitive examination.

- Sometime the students do not registered online due to the fear of leakage of the personal privacy and cyber crime. There should be made some measures to train the student for using E-Learning tools as well as websites. The qualitative applications should be used by the students which have clearly audible.

- Some respondents suggested that the institution should develop own app than teachers should use graphics to make concept more easy like many educational channel. Teacher should make YouTube videos, provide study material, PPT and used to other easier mode of the learning. A recorded lecture of teacher should send in the group later they should take an online class to clear doubts.

- Appropriate schedule should be making by the concerned authority regarding giving the assignment to connect the student with teachers or their mentors. Petite and clear study material should be given through Whats App or other medium of E-Learning, so that everyone can obtain it easily. The daily assignments should get collected from students so that teachers get updated information regarding the studies of students. The educators should make syllabus targeted notes and videos instead of too much study material so that student can study at any time in this terrible situation.

- Some visuals or slides should used by the educators   related to the topic could be added to make the topic more clear for the students. the some respondents seem to them that teachers must provide one

topic video discussion with used the teaching tools everyday according to syllabus after that there must be queries time to clear their all issues related to concerned subject, and teachers must pay attention that syllabus complete within limited time but without any mental pressure on students. They must get the lectures offline for download so that they can revise by them later.

• The respondents told us that E learning is provided via electronic media, typically on the Internet. They still believe that in some rural and remote area where the internet connectivity is weak, access of e-education not possible, so the authorities should make some other ways like qualitative classes on D.D News, F.M. Radio to provide learning for those students who are sufferer of stress of the disease COVID-19 as well as pressure of studies. Because the students belongs to well financial position, can avail any type of source instead of those students who have not facility. If these facilities are available cost a lot to purchase a device which is essential requirement for E-Learning. There is a need to pay attention to impart basic technical education among students.

• E-Learning is a good way to improve literacy but it should be very selective in nature. Otherwise e learning will harm the conventional classroom teaching. We still lag behind in education in terms of infrastructure, literacy rate so the respondents think that the first and foremost effort should be to improve the facilities of E-Learning, that why the every student of country can avail the benefit. Otherwise approximate half of the students can lacks behind in the field of E-Learning.

• Uncertainty of exams has a big impact on the studies of students because the result plays an important role for getting the admission in next class or to making the career. The decision regarding exams is affected the students concentration on studies as well as their health. The government should take the final decision about the exams,

admission schedule, entrance examination, competitive examination and other related to student opportunity .Because due to COVID -19, their daily routine of study has become affected, exam will be late so such type of mental stress is created and no one knows what will happen.

Concluding Remarks

In the conclusion, we can say that the country was not a single option except of shutting down the nationwide to combat the COVID-19. Unfortunately, the spread of disease COVID -19 is increasing day by day. The study is showing that how the education affected due to this virus but first and foremost alternate to save the life of every people after that can see rest of things as said by the Prime Minister of India Sh. Narendra Modi "Jaan Hai to Jahan Hai". But it was essential to engage the mind in education of youth or students to come outside from the mental stress related to pandemic disease COVID-19. So the MHRD, UGC and other educational authorities have think about how to make productive the lockdown period and mitigate the mental stress of the students of our country. The study was aimed to know about the impact of E-Learning on the education of students at the time of Lockdown period of COVID-19. But it is found in the study conducted by the authors that the students have not doing the proper studies, no practical work and no punctuality in their schedule due to poor connectivity of internet, lack of E-Learning equipments, extreme fear of COVID-19 and uncertainty of examination schedule than how the institution can ensure the education system in our country. Sometime the students have many doubts and these doubts are not clear with the notes and E-Learning provided by the institution or teachers. On the other side every student has doubt that the exams will conduct or not by the authorities due to uncertainty of COVID-19 lockdown period. So the students are not preparing for exam with positive mindset. So we can say that Covid-19 has drastically affected the routine of study and the syllabus is lacking behind of some subjects. Schedules have broken to some extent because they did not realize that lockdown will

extend or not. The students brought books from education place for about fifteen days and now it's been more than one month so it has put a lot effect.

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