

COVID-19 And Higher Education: An Empirical Study On Changed Behavior Of Students

Running Title: - COVID-19 And Higher Education

Dr. Ram Pravesh^{1*}, Dr. Ahmad Tasnim Siddiqui², Mrs. Manisha Srivastava³, Ms. Palak Srivastava⁴, Mrs. Arti Das⁵

^{*1} Asst. Professor, Department of Commerce, Sherwood College of Professional Management, Lucknow UP

² Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, Sherwood College of Professional Management, Lucknow UP

³ Asst. Professor, Department of Computer Science, Sherwood College of Professional Management, Lucknow UP

⁴ Asst. Professor, Department of Commerce, Sherwood College of Professional Management, Lucknow UP

⁵ Asst. Professor, Department of Commerce, Sherwood College of Professional Management, Lucknow UP

***Corresponding Author: - Dr. Ram Pravesh**

^{*1} Asst. Professor, Department of Commerce, Sherwood College of Professional Management, Lucknow UP

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted every sphere of human life in the world. Its influenced the direction of functioning and thinking of human. The people are realizing the changed in the way of live. In this line the education sector is also most influenced sector of the world. Perhaps it was, because the education of the world are going in its own university or college system way. After the COVID-19 pandemic, education of the world turned to online mode, so the functioning style of education world influenced the learning and teaching behavior of the teacher and students. Consequently, there were pros and cons of online studies e.g., mental stress, headache, social life problems and many more. This has changed the behavior of educators as well as students. And this changed behavior of the students and teacher impacted the life style, learning approaches, learning capacity, learning interest, and ultimately extent or degree of learning of the students. The world perception about the learning of the student after it is that they are losing their learning temperament but few of them are taking the advantages. The aim of our paper is to explore the effects of COVID-19 on behavioral change both in students and faculties.

Keywords: COVID-19, student behavior, pandemic, behavior change, empirical study.

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 has widely crushed the education system. In March 2020 the first lockdown was imposed after which all the schools, colleges, and educational institutions were shut down which negatively affected the education and lives of more than 862 million students all over the world [1]. This pandemic era became a hindrance in the career growth of young students.

All the educational institutions switched their classes from offline mode to online mode. Worldwide they have attempted to apply educational technology to provide synchronous or asynchronous online learning. These types of distance learning have become the optimal solution for reducing the effect of the pandemic on student learning and also provide flexibility to teachers. This virus is not a blessing to students but a foreshadowing of the student's further life. Given the fact that the closure of educational institutions has affected the students in a variety of aspects.

The COVID 19 pandemic is both unique and stressful for a variety of reasons including the uncertainty of life of individuals and their close ones. The global economic consequences of the pandemic as well as the various responses to the pandemic such as travel restrictions, stay-at-home orders, and community curfews are strange experiences for people [2].

This pandemic crisis crucially disturbed the life of universities/colleges due to which teaching and learning shifted to online mode and this sudden switch to online mode was very problematic for the students to suddenly gear up themselves for the use of technologies and set up their mind for online learning. However, the use of such online teaching methods may give rise to various problems, such as data security issues in teaching streaming platforms (Ministry of Education [MOE], 2020a) [3] and problems related to decreased exercise levels and prolonged sitting among students. The academic performance of the students has drastically declined throughout the pandemic phase and individuals with developmental skills have halted their progression.

The students experienced a prolonged state of physical isolation from friends, family, and teachers due to which many suffered from depression and anxiety especially those who do not have adequate social support. Another health risk such as alcohol and drug consumption and eating habit disorder has also been reported. Their motivation, self-efficacy, and self-esteem has deteriorated and stress, frustration, dissatisfaction, discomfort, fear, loss, and negative emotions and experiences have proliferated [4]. Researchers have also warned that the pandemic would intensify mental stress [5]. In Israel, a survey of 313 professors confirmed that mental stress during the COVID-19 pandemic has been higher than that before the pandemic [6].

After the government-imposed lockdown, isolation, quarantine, and social distancing became very vital to prevent the spread of the virus and to protect people's physical health. And these preventive measures affected the behavior of students which resulted in many changes among students. The mental health and well-being of students became worse due to detachment from close ones and increasing perception of isolation and loneliness.

Due to these sudden changes in life, students must maintain social distancing and learn at home. Students from low-income regions were very less equipped with the resources which were important to get succeed [7]. And being at home students experienced many changes such as sleep disturbances, fluctuations in mood, lower perceived state of health apart from the negative experiences students also had some positive experiences and changes in habits as well such as more involvement with family, relaxing at home, maintaining health fitness through yoga and other physical workouts, increase in hours of sleep, change in eating habit including healthy items in diet so as to maintain good health and boost the immunity to fight against the coronavirus. The students also experienced an increase in screen time for entertainment as well as studies.

According to the various researches done on this adverse situation, there are two major influences: staying at home which included online education, limitation of outdoors and gym physical activities, and second the situation of boredom caused by the interruption in routine work due to Covid pandemic which in turn resulted in overeating and greater energy intake [8]. Diet qualities have changed and people are prone to buy more affordable and possibly unhygienic things which are a drawback for fighting against the disease [9]. Apart from health fitness students also tend to adopt unhealthy dietary behaviors as they consumed fewer fruits and vegetables and gained weight which increased the chance to get nutritional burdens and an unhealthy lifestyle.

The novel coronavirus disease has devastated normal human health, lifestyles, and social life and badly influenced the local and national economy. This pandemic emergence has adversely affected the physical, psychological, and mental capabilities as well as daily activities of everyone especially the students [9].

The negative experiences are recorded more in comparison to the positive change. The main aim of this paper is to study the changed behavior of students post covid-19.

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

1. Dante L Mack et.al (2021), collected data from 217 undergraduate students across United States. To study the behavior, he used Student Life mobile Smartphone sensing app, and for mental health, depression and anxiety were measured using self-reported ecological momentary assessments. The study shows that at initial lockdown people spent more time on their mobile phones, seated at one place, visited few places and seen more symptoms of anxiety and depression. As the pandemic continued, in spring it showed similar changes in behavior and mental health. Ample number of people shifted to mental health and the behavior was critical to understand [10].

2. Ghada Refaat El Said (2021) examines the changes experienced by students from face-to-face learning to online learning due to COVID-19. He used both qualitative and quantitative method to collect data from one of the University of Egypt. And the result found was no difference in learning as was expected [11].
3. According to Dr. Boshra Karimi et al. (2021) the academic had impacted to some extent due to pandemic and students lacked experience of togetherness and connectedness to the university. It also suffered lack of self-discipline and routine in life. His study showed that the optimum combination of online, hybrid, face-to-face mode of delivery can enhance the level of education [12].
4. According to the study conducted on 301 dental students in Indonesia. by Lisa R. Amir, Ira Tanti et al. (2020), concluded that students could adapt the new learning method and can have a combination of classroom and online learning and can be implemented henceforth. This study also concluded that due to covid-19 pandemic there was utilization of technology and for future could be a new practice in education sector [13].
5. According to Sidhi Menon U and Manu Vasudevan Unni (2020), Digitalization, internet, technology, connectivity has the potential to provide quality and improved education, but it should reach to the remote areas to receive the proper outcome. During COVID19 technology and internet have made virtual education a feasible replacement for traditional education [14].
6. Mahmood Ali Akbar (2021), mentions COVID19 to be the turning point for innovation and how this change affects the global education system. this study says online learning necessitates less time and have better information retention. Online learning can also help in overcoming many problems that are faced in traditional learning system and improve the overall performance. The study also says that e-learning adoption depends on the behavioral intention of the user and also suggests for increased e-learning adaptation [15].
7. Sol Smith Fuentes Hernández and Anderson Naren Silva Flórez (2020) considered online teaching to be beneficial and motivating as it has access to unlimited information. At the same time in contrary it mentions low motivation due to continuous feeling of isolation, poor internet and disturbance faced in the place of study [16].
8. According to Dr. Pravat Kumar Jena (May 2020), COVID19 has brought many challenges but at the same time it has created many opportunities to the education sector to learn and use technology. He suggested for free internet and digital facilities by government to encourage online learning [17].
9. Daniel L. Chen Et.al (2022) did a study with 1920 students from 17 schools and found decline in performance of students in non-cognitive skill of grit and there is a strong correlation between student's behavioral grit and overall performance [18].
10. Taswiyah, Ali Imron (2020),” STUDENT BEHAVIOR TOWARDS ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEMS DURING THE COV.19 PANDEMIC”. This research was studied qualitatively based on journal literature and observations were made to Untirta students who experienced learning difficulties. This study aims to determine the impact of online learning media that can make students enthusiastic about attending lectures and individual behaviour in participating in learning from the Covid-19 pandemic era. And this research was also carried out as a university strategy in maintaining student enthusiasm so that they can continue to be enthusiastic about online learning during the COVID-19 Pandemic [19].
11. According to Victor M. Jones, (2021)” COVID-19 and the “Virtual” School-to-Prison Pipeline” The lives of children have been turned upside down; their way of existence, including the ways that they learn, grow, and interact with their peers, has been altered by the pandemic. School districts should keep this critical consideration in mind when providing education to children. use this novel time period for innovation and revisit the manner in which students are educated, including their approach to defining and addressing disruptive classroom behaviors [20].
12. As per the study of Andrea May C. Malonzo et al. (2020)” ADJUSTING TO THE NEW NORMAL: EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR DEVCOM STUDENTS” Development Communication students were able to experience online platforms in using the Blended Learning Approach, the majority of them still do not like to do pure online distance learning. This study evaluated the blended learning approach used by the Dev Com department; determined the capability and resources of DevCom students to engage in different distance learning platforms as well as their learning preferences; and suggested appropriate alternative learning strategies for Dev Com students given the new normal [21].
13. According to study conducted by Mítzi S. Brammer (2021),” Student Resilience and COVID-19” impact of the corona virus pandemic of 2020 on graduate students’ resilience was analyzed. The purpose of this qualitative research was to investigate perceptions of resilience of Communication Sciences and Disorders graduate students who are completing their first year of study [22].
14. According to Núria Rodríguez-Planas (2021) “**COVID-19 and College Academic Performance: A Longitudinal Analysis**” the study was conducted to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on lower-income students’ academic performance during the spring 2020 semester relative to their higher-income peers. And it was found that top-performing lower-income students underperformed both in terms of GPA and credits earned relative to their higher-income counterparts and this lower performance may be driven by lower-income top-performing students

experiencing greater challenges with online learning and asking for more incompletes than their higher-income peers [23].

15. Mr. Ravi Rai Dangi and Mr. Mathew George (2020) conducted the study “**Psychological Perception of Students During COVID-19 Outbreak in India**” and found out that 76.44% students were having severe anxiety and 23.66% students were having moderate anxiety. Education, online classes provided by online institution and duration of online classes were associated with anxiety. The study also revealed that 26% of students needed extra internet data/connectivity for online classes and video lectures. Investigators concluded that mental health is also as important as physical health [24].
16. According to the study conducted by David Hardt, Markus Nagler, Johannes Rincke (2022) “**Tutoring in (Online) Higher Education: Experimental Evidence**”, paper presents field-experimental evidence on the potential role of remote small-group tutoring programs in (online) higher education. Tutored students achieved around 30% more credits and a one grade level better GPA across treated subjects. The tutoring program improved the students’ study behaviour, but left the students’ self-reported mental health unaffected and demand for online tutoring services in higher education is expected to further increase in post-pandemic times [25].
17. According to the study conducted by Yung-Hsiang Hu (2021) “**Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the online learning behaviors of university students in Taiwan**”, this study highlighted the differences in the behaviors of university students enrolled in asynchronous remote courses during pandemic and non pandemic periods, he founded that asynchronous remote courses, allowed students more autonomy over their learning and more flexibility with their time, and analyze the backend database records to better understand students’ learning responses during the pandemic. And also that higher education institutions should maintain the quality of online learning and consider how changes to the external environment affect students’ learning, thereby improving their learning efficiency [26].
18. According to Emmanuel Mogaji, Varsha Jain “**Impact of the Pandemic on Higher Education in Emerging Countries: Emerging opportunities, challenges and research agenda**” this study found out that there are opportunities for universities in emerging countries to meet the growing demand of prospective students who may not be able to travel abroad for their higher education. There are opportunities to improve the quality of education, opportunities to collaborate and build a partnership, albeit virtually with different Universities around the world. Institutions have to be agile and adaptive, innovative and should re-position their programs and courses which is more outside-in approach [27].

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. Assessment of learning behavior before and after COVID
2. Assessment of changed education style adopted by institutions over students
3. Assessment of adopted life style after COVID.

RESEACH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is the framework of undertaking the research study. The study is totally based on primary data. In this study the data were collected through structured questionnaire. The questionnaire has designed on the basis of 5-point likert scale for the collection of required information. After collection of the data, it has been analyzed through SPSS for required interpretation. The study has basically based on Lucknow city of Uttar Pradesh. For the collection of data, the region of the study has been segmented in four areas such as North, West, South and East. And the data were collected proportionately by each area from different universities and colleges through online mode. The convenient sampling has been used for the determination of sample by which data has to be collected.

SAMPLE SIZE

The total sample size of the data was 313 for the study. The 78 sample were drawn from each area of the study. The total 8 academic institutions of higher education were selected for collection of data from each area

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Statistics					
N	Age (Years) [Age Group]	Gender [Gender]	Education Level [Level of Study]	Profession	Country e.g. India
Valid	313	313	313	313	313
Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Reliability Analysis

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.839	60

The total sample size of the study was 313 which were distributed amongst students and teachers and other profession of the academic field. The value of Cronbach's Alpha is .839 which reveals the high degree of reliability of the responses of the study.

Table-1 Analysis of Age distribution of the study (in Years)

Age (Years) [Age Group]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	17 – 20	112	35.8	35.8	35.8
	21 – 25	98	31.3	31.3	67.1
	26-30	102	32.6	32.6	99.7
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

The table-1 is revealing the Analysis of Age distribution of the study. The table it has to reveals that the 35.8 percent of the respondents were from the 17 to 20 twenty age group of the study and the 31 percent of the respondents from the 21 to 25 age group and 32.6 percent of the respondents were has more than 27 year of the age that's belongs to higher education field of the education

Table-2 Analysis of gender distribution of the study

Gender [Gender]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	108	34.5	34.5	34.5
	Male	204	65.2	66.5	99.7
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

The table-2 it has to reveals the Analysis of gender distribution of the study. It is revealing that the 34.5 percent of the respondents were female and the 66. 7 percent of the respondents were male

Table-3 Analysis of distribution of education level of the study

Education Level [Level of Study]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Diploma	4	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Doctorate	49	15.7	15.7	16.9
	Post Graduate	511	36.7	36.7	31.9
	Undergraduate	144	46.0	46.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

The table-3 depicts the analysis of distribution of education level of the study. The table it has to reveals that the 46 percent of the respondents has the gradation in their concern field of the study and the 36.7 percent of the respondents has master degree. The 15.7 percent of the respondents were doctorate and only 1.3 percent of the respondents were diploma holder of the study.

Table-4 Analysis of distribution of profession of the study

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Educator	72	23.0	23.3	23.0
	Other	24	7.7	7.7	31.0
	Student	216	69.0	69.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

The table-4 depicts the analysis of distribution of profession respondents of the study. 23.3 percents of the respondents were educators, 69 percents were students and 7.7 percent of the respondents were from other profession of the education field.

Table-5 Analysis of distribution of Participation in exercise [Pre-COVID]

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No	194	62.0	62.0
	Yes	119	38.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	

Table-5 of the response about Analysis of distribution of Participation in exercise Pre-COVID such as yoga, aerobics, etc. reveals that 62 percent of the people have no change in their exercise activity before COVID, and around 38 percent of the respondent had their changes in exercise participation. So, the analysis has shown that more than 60 percent of the people have no change in their exercise activity, and only 38 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in exercise participation has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-6 Analysis of distribution of participation in exercise (yoga, aerobics, etc.) changed, [Post-COVID]

Has your participation in exercise (yoga, aerobics, etc.) changed? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	164	52.0	52.0	52.0
	Yes	149	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-6 of the response about the changed participation in exercise such as yoga, aerobics, etc. reveals that 52 percent of the people have no change in their exercise activity post-COVID, and around 48 percent of the respondent had changes in exercise participation. So, the analysis has shown that only 52 percent of the people have no change in their exercise activity, and 48 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in exercise participation has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-7 Analysis of participation in cooking new/traditional recipes changed? [Pre COVID]

Has your participation in cooking new/traditional recipes changed? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	209	67.0	67.0	67.0
	Yes	104	33.0	33.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-7 of the response about the changed participation in cooking new and traditional recipes reveals that 67 percent of the people have no change in their cooking habits before COVID, and around 33 percent of the respondent had changes in cooking participation. So, the analysis has shown that more than 60 percent of the people have not changed their cooking habits, and only 33 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in cooking participation has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-8 Analysis of participation in cooking new/traditional recipes changed? [Post COVID]

Has your participation in cooking new/traditional recipes changed? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	161	51.0	51.0	51.0
	Yes	152	49.0	49.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-5 of the response about the changed participation in cooking new and traditional recipes reveals that 51 percent of the people have no change in their cooking habits post-COVID, and around 49 percent of the respondent had changes in cooking participation. So, the analysis has shown that only 51 percent of the people have no change in their cooking habits, and 49 percent of people have changed their cooking habits due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in cooking participation has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-9 Analysis of participation that you have to undergo some specific therapy [Pre COVID]

Did you have to undergo some specific therapy? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	278	89.0	89.0	89.0
	Yes	34	11.0	11.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-6 of the response about undergoing some specific therapy reveals that 89 percent of the people had not undergone any specific therapy before COVID. Around 11 percent of the respondent had gone through specific therapy. So, the analysis has shown that more than 80 percent of the people have not undergone, and only 11 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people taking the therapy has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-10 Analysis of participation that you have to undergo some specific therapy [Post COVID]

Did you have to undergo some specific therapy? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	269	86.0	86.0	86.0
	Yes	44	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-7 of the response about undergoing some specific therapy reveals that 86 percent of the people have not undergone any specific therapy post-COVID, and around 14 percent of the respondent had gone through specific therapy. So, the analysis has shown that more than 80 percent of the people have not undergone, and only 14 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people taking the therapy has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-11 Analysis of participation to keep track of the trend the disease is taking [Pre COVID]

Do you keep a track of the trend the disease is taking? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	198	63.0	63.0	64.0
	Yes	115	37.0	37.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-8 of the response about keeping track of the trend disease is taking reveals that 63 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 37 percent of the respondent had their changes in keeping track. So, the analysis has shown that more than 60 percent of the people have no change, and only 37 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people keeping a track record of disease has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-12 Analysis of participation to keep track of the trend the disease is taking [Pre COVID]

Do you keep a track of the trend the disease is taking? [Post OVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	126	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Yes	187	60.0	60.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-9 of the response about keeping track of the trend disease is taking reveals that 40 percent of the people have no change post COVID, and around 60 percent of the respondent had their changes in keeping track. So, the analysis has shown that only 40 percent of the people have no change, and 60 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people keeping a track record of disease has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-13 Analysis of participation such as hand washing, isolation, quarantine, and social distancing [Pre COVID]

Have you taken participation such as hand washing, isolation, quarantine, and social distancing? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	144	46.0	46.0	46.0
	Yes	169	54.0	54.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-10 of the response about taking participation in social distancing, quarantine, hand washing, isolation, etc. reveals that 46 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 54 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that only 46 percent of the people have no change, and 54 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people maintaining social distance, hand washing, isolation, etc. has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-14 Analysis of participation such as hand washing, isolation, quarantine, and social distancing [Post COVID]

Have you taken participation such as hand washing, isolation, quarantine, and social distancing? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	47	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Yes	266	85.0	85.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-11 of the response about taking participation in social distancing, quarantine, hand washing, isolation, etc. reveals that 15 percent of the people have no change post-COVID, and around 85 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that only 15 percent of the people have no change, and 85 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people maintaining social distance, hand washing, isolation, etc. has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-15 Analysis of monitor educational variables (enrollment, attending, facilities, etc.)? [Pre COVID]

Have you monitored or will you monitor educational variables (enrollment, attending, facilities, etc.)? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	120	38.0	38.0	38.0
	Yes	193	62.0	62.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-12 of the response about monitoring educational variables reveals that 38 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 62 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that only 38 percent of the people have no change, and 62 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people monitoring educational variables has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-16 Analysis of monitor educational variables (enrollment, attending, facilities, etc.)? [Post COVID]

Have you monitored or will you monitor educational variables (enrollment, attending, facilities, etc.)? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	98	31.0	31.0	31.0
	Yes	215	69.0	69.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-13 of the response about monitoring educational variables reveals that 31 percent of the people have no change post COVID, and around 69 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that only 31 percent of the people have no change, and 69 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people monitoring educational variables has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-17 Analysis of support of your family friends changed? [Pre COVID]

Has the support of your family friends changed? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	206	66.0	66.0	66.0
	Yes	107	34.0	34.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-14 of the response about change in support of family and friends reveals that 66 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 34 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that more than 60 percent of the people have no change, and only 34 percent of people have experienced change due to COVID. So, the percentage of people having a change in support of family and friends has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-18 Analysis of support of your family friends changed? [Post COVID]

Has the support of your family friends changed? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	169	54.0	54.0	54.0
	Yes	144	46.0	46.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-15 of the response about change in support of family and friends reveals that 54 percent of the people have no change post COVID, and around 46 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that only 54 percent of the people have no change, and 46 percent of people have experienced change due to COVID. So, the percentage of people having changed in support of family and friends has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-19 Analysis of participation that you often long for excitement [Pre COVID]

Do you often long for excitement? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	159	51.0	51.0	51.0
	Yes	154	49.0	49.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-16 of the response about change in long for excitement reveals that 51 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 49 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 51 percent of the people have no change, and 49 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people experiencing a change in long for excitement has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-20 Analysis of participation that you often long for excitement [Post COVID]

Do you often long for excitement? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	159	51.0	51.0	51.0
	Yes	154	49.0	49.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-17 of the response about change in long for excitement reveals that 51 percent of the people have no change post-COVID, and around 49 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 51 percent of the people have no change, and 49 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people experiencing a change in long for excitement has been constant during the time of COVID-19.

Table-21 Analysis of participation that you usually carefree [Pre COVID]

Are you usually carefree? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	163	52.0	52.0	52.0
	Yes	150	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-18 of the response about being usually carefree reveals that 52 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 48 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 52 percent of the

people have no change, and only 48 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people being usually carefree has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-22 Analysis of participation that you usually carefree [Post COVID]

Are you usually carefree? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	203	65.0	65.0	65.0
	Yes	110	35.0	35.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-19 of the response about being usually carefree reveals that 65 percent of the people have no change post COVID, and around 35 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 65 percent of the people have no change, and only 35 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people being usually carefree has been decreased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-23 Analysis of participation that your mood go up and down frequently [Pre COVID]

Does your mood go up and down frequently? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	172	55.0	55.0	55.0
	Yes	141	45.0	45.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-20 of the response about experiencing frequent changes in mood reveals that 55 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 45 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 55 percent of the people have no change, and only 45 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people experiencing frequent mood changes has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-24 Analysis of participation that your mood go up and down frequently [Pot COVID]

Does your mood go up and down frequently? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	145	46.0	46.0	46.0
	Yes	168	54.0	54.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-21 of the response shows how frequently the mood goes up and down. It reveals that 46 percent of the people did not find any change in mood going up and down frequency after COVID, and 54 percent of the respondent had their found mood go up and down frequency. So, the analysis shows that the respondent's mood going up and down has increased after COVID.

Table-25 Analysis of participation that you have a habit to analyze people when you meet them [Pre COVID]

Generally, do you have a habit to analyze people when you meet them? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	107	34.0	34.0	34.0
	Yes	206	66.0	66.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-21 of the response shows the habit of analyzing people when they meet them. The table shows that during Pre COVID 34 percent of respondents did not have the habit to analyze people when they meet them and 66 percent analyzed the people when they meet them during Pre COVID.

Table-26 Analysis of participation that you have a habit to analyze people when you meet them [Post COVID]

Generally, do you have a habit to analyze people when you meet them? [Post-COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	87	28.0	28.0	28.0
	Yes	226	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-23 of the response shows the habit of analyzing people when they meet them after COVID. The table shows that 28 percent of the respondent had no changes in the habit to analyze people when they meet them and 66 percent of respondent started the habit of analyzing the people when they meet them during Post COVID. The analysis shows the habit of analyzing people has increased.

Table-27 Analysis of participation that you like going out a lot when you feel lonely [Pre COVID]

Do you like going out a lot when you feel lonely? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	112	36.0	36.0	36.0
	Yes	201	64.0	64.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-24 shows the percentage of respondent like going out when they feel lonely during Pre COVID. It shows 36 percent did not like going out when they feel lonely while 64 percent respondent like going out when they feel lonely.

Table-28 Analysis of participation that you like going out a lot when you feel lonely [Post COVID]

Do you like going out a lot when you feel lonely? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	143	46.0	46.0	46.0
	Yes	170	54.0	54.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-25 shows the percentage of respondent like going out when they feel lonely during Post COVID. It shows after COVID 46 percent had no change in habit and did not like going out while 54 percent respondent liked going out when they feel lonely. The analysis shows there is increase in percentage of respondents for going out while they feel lonely.

Table-29 Analysis of participation that you prefer to have few friends [Pre COVID]

Do you prefer to have few friends? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	85	27.0	27.0	27.0
	Yes	228	73.0	73.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-26 shows the preference of having few friends during Pre COVID. The table shows only 27 percent respondents did not like having few friends and rest 73 percent preferred to have few friends.

Table-30 Analysis of participation that you prefer to have few friends [Post COVID]

Do you prefer to have few friends? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	81	26.0	26.0	26.0
	Yes	232	74.0	74.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-27 shows the preference of having few friends during Post COVID. The table shows only 26 percent respondents did not like having few friends and rest 74 percent preferred to have few friends. The analysis shows not much change in preference of having few friends during post COVID also

Table-31 Analysis of participation that you usually let yourself go and enjoy a lot at a lively party? [Pre COVID]

Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy a lot at a lively party? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	141	45.0	45.0	45.0
	Yes	172	55.0	55.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-28 shows the response that they usually let themselves go and enjoy a lot at a lively party before COVID. The response shows that 45 percent respondent did not let themselves to go and enjoy at a lively party, where as 55 percent respondent usually let themselves go and enjoy a lot at a lively party.

Table-32 Analysis of participation that you usually let yourself go and enjoy a lot at a lively party? [Post COVID]

Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy a lot at a lively party? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	194	62.0	62.0	62.0
	Yes	119	38.0	38.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-29 shows the response that they usually let themselves go and enjoy a lot at a lively party during Post COVID. The response shows 62 percent respondent did not let themselves to go and enjoy at a lively party, where as 38 percent respondent had no change in Post COVID and usually let themselves go and enjoy a lot at a lively party. The analysis shows decrease in number of respondents in this area.

Table-33 Analysis of participation that you call yourself tense or 'highly strung' [Pre COVID]

Would you call yourself tense or 'highly strung'? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	225	72.0	72.0	72.0
	Yes	88	28.0	28.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-30 shows whether the respondent call themselves tense or highly stung during Pre COVID. The response shows 28 percent respondent called themselves tense or highly stung where as 72 percent respondent denied to called themselves tensed or highly stung.

Table-34 Analysis of participation that you call yourself tense or 'highly strung' [Post COVID]

Would you call yourself tense or 'highly strung'? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	201	64.0	64.0	64.0
	Yes	112	36.0	36.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-31 shows whether the respondent call themselves tense or highly stung during Pre COVID. The response shows 64 percent respondent called themselves tense or highly stung where as 36 percent respondent denied to called themselves tensed or highly stung.

Table-35 Analysis of participation that you get palpitations or thumping in your heart [Pre COVID]

Do you get palpitations or thumping in your heart? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	248	79.0	79.0	79.0
	Yes	65	21.0	21.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-32 of the response about getting palpitations or thumping in heart reveals that 79 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 21 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that more than 60 percent of the people have no change, and only 21 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in getting palpitations and thumping in heart has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-36 Analysis of participation that you get palpitations or thumping in your heart [Post COVID]

Do you get palpitations or thumping in your heart? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	231	74.0	74.0	74.0
	Yes	82	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-33 of the response about getting palpitations or thumping in heart reveals that 74 percent of the people have no change post COVID, and around 26 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that more than 60 percent of the people have no change, and 26 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in getting palpitations and thumping in heart has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-37 Analysis of participation you get attacks of shaking or trembling? [Pre COVID]

Do you get attacks of shaking or trembling? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	276	88.0	88.0	88.0
	Yes	37	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-34 of the response about getting attacks of shaking or trembling reveals that 88 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 12 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that more than 60 percent of the people have no change, and only 12 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in getting attacks of shaking or trembling has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-38 Analysis of participation you get attacks of shaking or trembling? [Post COVID]

Do you get attacks of shaking or trembling? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	269	86.0	86.0	86.0
	Yes	44	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-35 of the response about getting attacks of shaking or trembling reveals that 86 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 14 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that more than 60 percent of the people have no change, and 14 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in getting attacks of shaking or trembling has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-39 Analysis of participation that you ever been late for online as well as offline class [Pre COVID]

Have you ever been late for online as well as offline class? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	179	57.0	57.0	57.0
	Yes	134	43.0	43.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-36 of the response about getting late for online as well as offline class reveals that 57 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 43 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 57 percent of the people have no change, and only 43 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in getting late for online as well as offline class has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-40 Analysis of participation that you ever been late for online as well as offline class [Post COVID]

Have you ever been late for online as well as offline class? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	163	52.0	52.0	52.0
	Yes	150	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-37 of the response about getting late for online as well as offline class reveals that 52 percent of the people have no change post COVID, and around 48 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 52 percent of the people have no change, and 48 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in getting late for online as well as offline class has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-41 Analysis of participation that you call yourself an irritable, inferior and infuriated person [Pre COVID]

Would you call yourself an irritable, inferior and infuriated person? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	256	82.0	82.0	82.0
	Yes	57	18.0	18.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-38 of the response about calling yourself an irritable, inferior and infuriated person reveals that 82 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 18 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 82 percent of the people have no change, and only 18 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in calling themselves an irritable, inferior and infuriated person has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-42 Analysis of participation that you call yourself an irritable, inferior and infuriated person [Post COVID]

Would you call yourself an irritable, inferior and infuriated person? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	244	78.0	78.0	78.0
	Yes	69	22.0	22.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-39 of the response about calling yourself an irritable, inferior and infuriated person reveals that 78 percent of the people have no change before COVID, and around 22 percent of the respondent had their changes. So, the analysis has shown that 78 percent of the people have no change, and 22 percent of people have changed it due to COVID. So, the percentage of people in calling themselves an irritable, inferior and infuriated person has been increased during the time of COVID-19.

Table-43 Analysis of participation that you would say that you were fairly under-confident [Pre COVID]

Would you say that you were fairly under-confident? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	198	63.0	63.0	63.0
	Yes	115	37.0	37.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-40 shows the response for the user that he/she felt underconfident after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 62 percent of the people have no change in their confidence, and only 37 percent of people felt underconfident due to COVID. So, the percentage of people underconfident during the time of COVID-19 is less.

Table-44 Analysis of participation that you would say that you were fairly under-confident [Post COVID]

Would you say that you were fairly under-confident? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	194	62.0	62.0	62.0
	Yes	119	38.0	38.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-41 shows the response for the user that he/she felt underconfident after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 62 percent of the people have no change in their confidence, and only 38 percent of people felt underconfident due to COVID. So, the percentage of people underconfident during the time of COVID-19 is less.

Table-45 Analysis of participation that you find it hard to really enjoy yourself at a lively party [Pre COVID]

Do you find it hard to really enjoy yourself at a lively party? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	192	61.0	61.0	61.0
	Yes	121	39.0	39.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-42 shows the response for the user that he/she finds it hard to really enjoy himself at a lively party before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 61 percent of the people have no change. i.e. They enjoyed the party, and only 38 percent of people felt it hard to enjoy a lively party before COVID. So, the percentage of people who enjoyed the party is more before COVID-19.

Table-46 Analysis of participation that you find it hard to really enjoy yourself at a lively party [Post COVID]

Do you find it hard to really enjoy yourself at a lively party? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	178	57.0	57.0	57.0
	Yes	135	43.0	43.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-43 shows the response for the user that he/she finds it hard to really enjoy himself at a lively party after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 57 percent of the people enjoyed the party, and only 43 percent of people felt it hard to enjoy a lively party before COVID. So, the percentage of people who find it hard to really enjoy themselves at a lively party after COVID, increase in comparison to pre covid.

Table-47 Analysis of participation that you worry more about your health [Pre COVID]

Do you worry more about your health? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	131	42.0	42.0	42.0
	Yes	182	58.0	58.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-44 shows the response for the user that he/she worried more about their health before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that 42 percent of the people worried more about their health before COVID, and more than 58 percent of people felt that he/she worried more about their health before COVID. So, the percentage of people who worried about their health is less before COVID-19.

Table-48 Analysis of participation that you worry more about your health [Post COVID]

Do you worry more about your health? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	85	27.0	27.0	27.0
	Yes	228	73.0	73.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-45 shows the response for the user that he/she worried more about their health after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that 27 percent of the people have no worry about their health before COVID, and more than 73percent of people felt that he/she worried more about their health after COVID. So, the percentage of people who worried about their health increases after COVID-19.

Table-49 Analysis of participation that you suffer from sleeplessness [Pre COVID]

Do you suffer from sleeplessness? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	228	73.0	73.0	73.0
	Yes	85	27.0	27.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-46 shows the response for the user that he/she suffers from sleeplessness before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 73 percent of the people have no change i.e. They do not suffer from sleeplessness, and only 27 percent of people suffer from sleeplessness before COVID. So, the percentage of people who suffer from sleeplessness is less before COVID-19.

Table-50 Analysis of participation that you suffer from sleeplessness [Post COVID]

Do you suffer from sleeplessness? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	206	66.0	66.0	66.0
	Yes	107	34.0	34.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-47 shows the response for the user that he/she suffers from sleeplessness after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 66 percent of the people have no change i.e. They do not suffer from sleeplessness, and only 34 percent of people suffer from sleeplessness after COVID. So, the percentage of people who suffer from sleeplessness is increased in comparison to pre-COVID-19.

Table-51 Analysis of participation that Is it difficult to stay focused on your studies right now? Has online method affected your education? [Pre COVID]

Is it difficult to stay focused on your studies right now? Has online method affected your education? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	191	61.0	61.0	61.0
	Yes	122	39.0	39.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-48 shows the response for the user that he/she finds it difficult to stay focused on their studies as well as online method affected their education before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 61 percent of the people have no change, and only 39 percent of people find itdifficult to stay focused on their studies as well as online method affected their education before COVID.

Table-52 Analysis of participation that Is it difficult to stay focused on your studies right now? Has online method affected your education? [Post COVID]

Is it difficult to stay focused on your studies right now? Has online method affected your education? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	115	37.0	37.0	37.0
	Yes	198	63.0	63.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-49 shows the response for the user that he/she finds it difficult to stay focused on their studies as well as online method affected their education after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that only 37 percent of the people have no change, and more than 63 percent of people find it difficult to stay focused on their studies as well as online method affecting their education after COVID. So, the percentage of people who finds it difficult to stay focused on their studies as well as online method affected their education after COVID is increased in comparison to pre-COVID-19.

Table-53 Analysis of participation that satisfied with the current learning model at your college/ University? [Pre COVID]

Are you satisfied with the current learning model at your college/ University? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	104	33.0	33.0	33.0
	Yes	209	67.0	67.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-50 shows the response for the user that he/she was satisfied with the current learning model at their college/ University before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that only 33 percent of the people are not satisfied with the current learning model at their college/ University, and 67 percent of people satisfied with the current learning model at their college/ University before COVID.

Table-54 Analysis of participation that satisfied with the current learning model at your college/ University? [Post COVID]

Are you satisfied with the current learning model at your college/ University? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	147	47.0	47.0	47.0
	Yes	166	53.0	53.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-51 shows the response for the user that he/she was satisfied with the current learning model at their college/ University after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that 47 percent of the people are not satisfied with the current learning model at their college/ University, and 53 percent of people satisfied with the current learning model at their college/ University after COVID.

Table-55 Analysis of participation that you concerned about your academic growth/ career right now [Pre COVID]

Are you concerned about your academic growth/ career right now? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	69	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Yes	244	78.0	78.0	78.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-52 shows the response for the user that he/she is concerned about their academic growth/ career before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that only 22 percent of the people are not concerned about their academic growth/ career before COVID., and more than 78 percent of people were concerned about their academic growth/ career before COVID.

Table-56 Analysis of participation that you concerned about your academic growth/ career right now [Post COVID]

Are you concerned about your academic growth/ career right now? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	56	18.0	18.0	18.0
	Yes	257	82.0	82.0	82.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-53 shows the response for the user that he/she is concerned about their academic growth/ career after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that only 18 percent of the people are not concerned about their academic growth/ career after COVID., and more than 82 percent of people were concerned about their academic growth/ career after COVID.

Table-57 Analysis of participation that any kind of effect current learning model having on your social, emotional wellbeing [Pre COVID]

Is any kind of effect current learning model having on your social, emotional wellbeing? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	196	63.0	63.0	62.3
	Yes	117	37.0	37.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-54 shows the response from the user that any kind of effect the current learning model has on their social, emotional wellbeing before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 63 percent of the people gave a negative response, and only 37 percent of people felt that current learning model has an effect on their social, emotional wellbeing before COVID.

Table-58 Analysis of participation that any kind of effect current learning model having on your social, emotional wellbeing [Post COVID]

Is any kind of effect current learning model having on your social, emotional wellbeing? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	143	46.0	46.0	46.0
	Yes	170	54.0	54.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-54 shows the response from the user that any kind of effect the current learning model has on their social, emotional wellbeing after COVID-19. So, the analysis has shown that 46 percent of the people gave a negative response, and more than 54 percent of people felt that the current learning model has an effect on their social, emotional wellbeing after COVID.

Table-59 Analysis of participation that you prefer the promotion without examination [Pre COVID]

Do you prefer the promotion without examination? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	231	74.0	74.0	74.0
	Yes	82	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-56 shows the response from the user that they prefer the promotion without examination before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 74 percent of the people gave a negative response, and only 26 percent of people prefer the promotion without examination before COVID.

Table-60 Analysis of participation that you prefer the promotion without examination [Post COVID]

Do you prefer the promotion without examination? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	199	63.0	63.0	64.0
	Yes	114	37.0	37.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-57 shows the response from the user that they prefer the promotion without examination after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 63 percent of the people gave a negative response, and 37 percent of people prefer the promotion without examination after COVID.

Table-61 Analysis of participation that you prefer exams to be conducted online [Pre COVID]

Do you prefer exams to be conducted online? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	178	57.0	57.0	57.0
	Yes	135	43.0	43.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-58 shows the response from the user that they prefer exams to be conducted online before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that more than 57 percent of the people gave a negative response, and 43 percent of people prefer exams to be conducted online before COVID.

Table-62 Analysis of participation that you prefer exams to be conducted online [Post COVID]

Do you prefer about exams to be conducted online? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	119	38.0	38.0	38.0
	Yes	194	62.0	62.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-59 shows the response from the user that they prefer exams to be conducted online after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that only 38 percent of the people gave a negative response, and more than 62 percent of people prefer exams to be conducted online after COVID-19.

Table-63 Analysis of participation that are you confident that you can do well in college/university during this period? [Pre COVID]

Are you confident that you can do well in college/ University during this period? [Pre COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	49	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Yes	264	84.0	84.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-60 shows the response from the user that they felt confident about they can do well in college/ University before COVID. So, the analysis has shown that only 16 percent of the people gave a negative response and more than 84 percent of people confident about their performance in college/university before Covid-19.

Table-64 Analysis of participation that are you confident that you can do well in college/university during this period?
 [Post COVID]

Are you confident that you can do well in college/ University during this period? [Post COVID]					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	96	31.0	31.0	31.0
	Yes	217	69.0	69.0	100.0
	Total	313	100.0	100.0	

Table-61 shows the response from the user that they felt confident about they can do well in college/ University after COVID. So, the analysis has shown that 31 percent of the people gave a negative response and more than 69 percent of people are confident about their performance in college/university after Covid-19.

Conclusion

The study analyzes the changed behavior of the students of higher education due to COVID-19. After collection of primary data from the students of various courses and a review of the available literature of the concerned field, it's found that the student's Participation in exercise before COVID-19 such as yoga, aerobics, etc. changed due to fear factors so; the percentage of people in exercise participation has been increased during the time of COVID-19. To break the fear factor the percentage of people in cooking participation, taking therapy, keeping a track record of disease, maintaining social distancing, hand washing, isolation, monitoring educational variables, etc, changes in support of family and friends, experiencing a change in long for excitement, usually carefree behavior, frequency mood changes, outing due to loneliness, thumping in heart, shaking or trembling, irritable, inferior and infuriated, unpunctuality in attendance of class, under-confidence, tense about health, sleeplessness, difficulty in education, unsatisfactory learning mode, tense of career growth, and the effect of the current learning model has an adverse effect on their social and emotional wellbeing. And the students have preferred to have few friends to enjoy their life due to the pandemic. So, it can be concluded that the percentage of people who worried about their health, education, performance, and career growth was less before COVID-19.

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