

## **The Impact of E-Learning on Academic Performance of University Students in Malaysia During Covid-19 Pandemic**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*E-learning is widely used as an educational approach around the globe, specifically during the COVID-19 pandemic. Rapid technology advancements and widespread Internet access enabled this approach's growth. This research aimed to determine the significant impacts of e-learning on the academic performance of university students in Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, this study empirically measures the extent of a lack of motivation, mental health, and procrastination behaviour on the academic performance of university students. This study was structured through a self-administered survey with university students in Malaysia who were identified and chosen for data collection. With 384 respondents, the data were analysed by descriptive, frequency, and inferential analysis using SPSS. These findings show that e-learning has the most significant impact on the academic performance of university students in Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic.*

**Keywords:** *Lack of motivation, Mental Health, Procrastination Behaviour, Academic Performance, E-learning*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

COVID-19 is a newly discovered coronavirus that produces a contagious sickness. Previously, this illness was known as the '2019 novel coronavirus'. COVID-19 was initially detected in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. Malaysia proclaimed its first-ever verified case on January 25th, 2020, and confirmed the death on March 17, 2020, after being initially recorded in China in December 2019. This was just a day before the country issued a strict Movement Restrictions Order (MRO). Malaysians underwent changes during this period in response to COVID-19, including reforms to the education system.

Most university students were ordered to quit their dormitories and residence halls immediately, in many cases without their belongings, and were expected to finish their academic work on the digital platform. These immediate closures prevent students from interacting with one another and thereby decrease the number of cases (Bayham & Fenichel, 2020). The unexpected school and university closures as a consequence of the advent of COVID-19 have caused university officials to make changes in utilizing alternatives to traditional learning practices in times of emergency to safeguard the safety of students still not abandoned without education as to limit the growth of the pandemic. University closure gives significant changes to an educational system where students who used face-to-face classes are forced to use e-learning. This has a significant influence on the academic performance of students as well.

As a result, the researchers need to explore how well this learning system is being received by students and the primary challenges they face when e-learning that impacts their academic performance. This information will assist educational instructors and facilitators, and college and university administrations in determining the modifications that can be made to improve the effectiveness of e-learning so that it can eventually be integrated alongside classroom instruction. The study aims to investigate the impact of e-learning on the academic performance of university students in Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic. There were three objectives of this research