

IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON EDUCATION
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Abstract:

While corona is trying to recover from the lockdown, it is still difficult to predict exactly how behaviours will change in some cases while living with the corona. In such cases, education has to be considered as a priority, because although many issues like online education are being discussed as an alternative in this regard, its feasibility will be important from the point of view of the government, educational institutions and students-parents. That is why there is still a lot of confusion regarding some of the unfinished exams as well as the future course of schools and colleges. The ongoing lockdown is now over. Unconditional unlocking of markets has opened up markets, government-semi-government offices have sprung up on the strength of few employees, and efforts are being made to start industries and businesses on the available manpower. Weddings are starting to take place, shopping is in full swing. The public transport system is also slowly recovering. Although the corona is a source of fear, it is now certain that there will be a resurgence of the overall circulation, as it is certain to live with the corona in the future; But even though everything else seems to have started, the situation regarding schools and colleges still seems to be confusing when it comes to the education sector. Although schools have been asked to start as usual, these schools have been started only for teachers and staff.

Key words: "Covid 19 & Education"

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Introduction

Children are at risk of falling behind as schools close to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Countries are implementing distance learning programs to keep the children of the world learning. Yet many children in the world - especially in poor households - do not even have access to the Internet, personal computer, TV or radio at home, adding to the effects of existing educational inequality. Students who do not have access to the technology required for home education have limited resources to continue their education. As a result, many face the risk of not going back to school, reversing progress in education worldwide. With schools closed in 188 countries, many are looking for alternative ways to continue teaching using technologies such as the Internet, TV and radio. However, access to this technology is limited in many low- and middle-income countries, especially poor families. Many researchers are examining how the new environment affects

students' mental, physical and social health in order to compensate for the damage caused by this epidemic and to better prepare for future epidemics. There is a lack of data at the moment, but some researchers say previous schools were closed due to hurricanes and other natural disasters. As schools have shifted from traditional attendance in school buildings to attendance via the Internet, families have come under new stress. It is becoming increasingly clear that families are more dependent on schools than math and reading. Shelter, food, health care and social welfare are all dependent on schools to provide children and adolescents as well as their parents or guardians.

Decreased wages have had a negative impact on many families, leading to food insecurity and housing insecurity; Some disadvantages are that parents need to be at home with young children who cannot attend private school. This economic instability has led to increased depression and anxiety. In the survey, parents reported behavioural problems in their children, which they attributed to epidemics and virtual schooling. Children have been infected with the coronavirus and have been affected. Covid infection is not the only problem that affects the health of children during epidemics. When school goes virtual, school-based health care and school-based meals are lost, and children in the lower socio-economic classes are more severely affected. Although some districts have been able to distribute school meals, school-based health care is the primary source of health care for many children and some acute conditions are not controlled during epidemics. Many families report that the stress of the epidemic has led to an increase in the consumption of sweet and fried foods by children. The epidemic has exposed some of the major flaws in the Indian education system. School closures have had a major impact on neglected students. Educational institutions need to have a holistic approach to online education with an increase in investment in technology infrastructure upgrades. Teachers need to be stressed to train. All higher education institutions are now aware of the importance of technology and should take serious measures to conduct technology based education through a learning management system. Educational institutions should use technology in all aspects, educational institutions can divide the curriculum into traditional teaching and online teaching, this will help to inculcate technology in the classroom. Online teaching will increase digital literacy among teachers and students which will increase their exposure and learning ability and make them more employable for the digital world, which will contribute to social sustainability.

The Government of India has announced lockdown and closure of educational institutions as a logical measure to bridge social gaps in communities. The nationwide lockdown has had a major impact on the education system in the country, especially on students in rural areas. Due to the dominance of classroom studies in the Indian education system, the present situation has made the functioning of educational institutions very difficult. All educational activities like examinations, school admissions, entrance tests of various universities and competitive examinations etc. As the days go by without any immediate measures being taken to prevent this outbreak, the closure of schools and universities is having a major impact on education across the country.

Objectives of Research Paper

1. Covid 19 Review of the current situation in the context of education.
2. To study the effect of Covid 19 on education.
3. Suggest positive measures for education.

Conclusion.

1. Countries are implementing distance education programs. Yet many children in the world - especially in poor households - do not even have access to the Internet, personal computer, TV or radio at home, adding to the effects of existing educational inequality.
2. Many are looking for alternative ways to continue teaching using technologies such as the Internet, TV, and radio. However, access to this technology is limited in many low- and middle-income countries, especially poor families.
3. Decreased wages have had a negative impact on many families, leading to food insecurity and housing insecurity; Some disadvantages are that parents need to be at home with young children who cannot attend private school.
4. Parents reported behavioural problems in their children, which they attributed to epidemics and virtual schooling.
5. The epidemic has exposed some of the major flaws in the Indian education system. School closures have had a major impact on neglected students.
6. Although many issues like online education are being discussed as an alternative in this regard, its viability will be important from the point of view of the government, education institutes and students-parents. That is why there is still a lot of confusion regarding some of the incomplete exams as well as the future course of schools and colleges.

Recommendations

1. Educational institutions should use technology in all matters,
2. Teachers need to be trained.
3. All higher education institutions are now aware of the importance of technology and should take serious measures to conduct technology based education through a learning management system.
4. Educational institutions should use technology in all aspects, educational institutions can divide the curriculum into traditional teaching and online teaching, and this will help to inculcate technology in the classroom.

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