

IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON EDUCATION**Mr. Sumit Suhas Joshi & Mr. Haribhau Sama Kharat***Changu Kana Thakur Arts , Commerce and Science College, New Panvel, Navi Mumbai.***Abstract:**

Educational institutions Like schools, colleges, and universities in India are currently based only on traditional methods of learning, that is, they follow the traditional set up of face-to-face lectures in a classroom. Covid-19 caused by a Corona Virus (SARS-CoV-2) shook the entire world. Around 32 crore learners stopped to move schools/colleges and all educational activities halted in India. The World Health Organization declared it as a pandemic. This situation challenged the education system across the world and forced educators to shift to an online mode of teaching. Many academic institutions had no option but to shift entirely to online teaching–learning. The Research paper will attempt an analysis of Origin of Covid 19 & its impact on education of Covid 19.

Key words: *Origin of covid 19, positive and negative impact of covid on education, etc.*

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Objective of the study:-

1. The rise and origin of covid-19.
2. To study of impact of covid-19 On education in india.

Research Methodology :-

In this research paper the data for the present study is collected mainly through secondary sources the objectivity of historical and current writings has been used to develop a frame work of the study and conclusion. The data collected with a view to identify and analysis the impact of covid 19 on education in india. The Research approach used in this project is a ‘Secondary Data Analysis’. The information existing in the following analysis is based on Government Surveys, Internet, Newspapers, Magazines and Books etc.

Introduction :-

Education is very powerful key. The Education sectors of India are badly affected from this COVID-19. On March 11, 2020 World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 as a pandemic. In India, the first affected case of Covid-19 was detected on 30 January 2020 in the state of Kerala and the affected had a travel history from Wuhan, China. According to a survey report of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India conducted on higher education it was observed that there are 993 universities, 39931 Colleges and 10725 stand-alone institutions listed on their portal, which contribute to education. According to

the UNESCO report, over 290 million students across 29 countries are affected.

The disease is transmitted by inhalation or contact with infected droplets and the incubation period ranges from 2 to 14 d. The symptoms are usually fever, cough, sore throat, breathlessness, fatigue, malaise among others. The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in India crossed 80 lakh on October 28, according to data collated from various State Health Departments. As of 7 p.m. on October 28, the figure stood at 80, 01,583 with 1, 20,185 deaths. India's COVID-19 tally crossed the 20-lakh mark on August 7, 30 lakh on August 23 and 40 lakh on September 5. It went past 50 lakh on September 16, 60 lakh on September 28 and crossed 70 lakh on October 11. We may be social distancing physically but mentally and emotionally we are all still so connected. A pandemic like the COVID-19 may have restricted any form of outdoor activity and we are not complaining about it as much. In India, around 250 million students were affected due to school closures at the onset of lockdown induced by COVID-19. The pandemic posed several challenges in public and private schools which included an expected rise in dropouts, learning losses, and increase in digital divide.

Impact of Covid-19 on Education :-

Corona virus that originated in china, spread at an alarming rate throughout the world, took lives in thousands and put its adverse effects on millions. every developed country in terms of health system have resulted in failure. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, one of the founding fathers of United States of America has wisely analyzed that an investment in education pays the best interest. This analysis of Franklin about investment should be an eye-opener for policy makers or rulers. The world is facing the of Corona virus. The new entry of Covid-19 has changed education system from traditional to virtual mode. But at the same time around more than 2 hundred countries in the world, majority of them are investing huge amounts of money in education sector to uplift their countries by boosting diligent ones who yearn to prove their valor in any field. In our country unfortunately this sector is run by bureaucrats selected by ruling parties who have no experience. The more we bureaucratize the education system the more it will fall down. The trauma can be solved only by establishing modern systems equipped with scientific technologies and scrupulous teachers. This will definitely yield paramount mountains and help in solidification of education system. Without investing there will be no change and if done it should be utilized in a proper-proper manner. As from last 9 months 4G internet service is still switched off in the valley. one can guess how adversely it had affected the education sector. Some zealous teachers started to teach on Google class room, Tube but it too needs fast internet speed, on 2G service it pinches and creates frustration. Moreover not everyone in the valley can afford smartphones to attend You Tube lectures, so an act of segregation is created. Undoubtedly the meaning of life has changed in the current century. But our country is yet to adjust its motives and objectives to meet the needs of momentum and upcoming generation's. Our country need to bring improvement in education sector by investing huge amount so as to erase all the barriers. There is a Chinese proverb which says that if you want to live for more than hundred years then you have only one option to educate people.

There are some positive and negative impacts that are seen in India for digital learning in the COVID-19 period.

Positive impact of COVID-19 on Education :-

Though the outbreak of COVID-19 has created many negative impacts on education, educational institutions of India have accepted the challenges and trying their best to provide seamless support services to the students during the pandemic. Indian education system got the opportunity for transformation from traditional system to a new era. The following points may be considered as the positive impacts.

- 1. Rise in use of Learning Management Systems :-** Use of learning management systems by educational institutions became a great demand. It opened a great opportunity for the companies those have been developing and strengthening learning management systems for use educational institutions (Misra, 2020).
- 2. Rise in online meetings :-** The pandemic has created a massive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meetings, webinars and e-conferencing opportunities.
- 3. Improved the use of electronic media for sharing information :-** Learning materials are shared among the students easily and the related queries are resolved through e-mail, SMS, phone calls and using different social Medias like WhatsApp or Facebook.
- 4. Demand for Open and Distance Learning (ODL) :-** During the pandemic situation most of the students preferred ODL mode as it encourages self-learning providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources and customized learning as per their needs.
- 5. Better time management :-** Students are able to manage their time more efficiently in online education during pandemics.

Negative impact of COVID-19 on Education :-

- 1. Reduced global employment opportunity :-** Some may lose their jobs from other countries and the pass out students may not get their job outside India due to restrictions caused by COVID-19. Many Indians might have returned home after losing their jobs overseas due to COVID-19. Hence, the fresh students who are likely to enter the job market shortly may face difficulty in getting suitable employment. Many students who have already got jobs through campus interviews may not be able to join their jobs due to lockdown. The Indians who have been doing their jobs abroad may lose their jobs. Recent graduates in India are of also fearing for withdrawal of job offers from corporate sectors because of movement restriction in the current pandemic situation.
- 2. Increased responsibility of parents to educate their wards :-** Some educated parents are able to guide but some may not have the adequate level of education needed to teach children in the house.
- 3. Educational activity hampered :-** Classes have been suspended and exams at different levels postponed. Different boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance tests. Admission process got delayed. Due to continuity in lockdown, student suffered a loss of nearly 3 months of the full academic

year of 2020-21 which is going to further deteriorate the situation of continuity in education and the students would face much difficulty in resuming schooling again after a huge gap.

4. **Unprepared teachers/students for online education :-** Not all teachers/students are good at it or at least not all of them were ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning. Most of the teachers are just conducting lectures on video platforms such as Zoom, Google meet etc. which may not be real online learning without any dedicated online learning platform.
5. **Impact on employment :-** Most of the recruitment got postponed due to COVID-19 Placements for students may also be affected with companies delaying the on board of students. Unemployment rate is expected to be increased due to this pandemic. In India, there is no recruitment in Govt. sector and fresh graduates fear withdrawal of their job offers from private sectors because of the current situation. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy's estimates on unemployment shot up from 8.4% in mid-March to 23% in early April and the urban unemployment rate to 30.9% (Educationasia.in). When the unemployment increases then the education gradually decreases as people struggle for food rather than education.
6. **Access to digital world :-** As many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptop or supporting mobile phones in their homes, online teaching-learning may create a digital divide among students. The lockdown has hit the poor students very hard in India as most of them are unable to explore online learning according to various reports. Thus the online teaching-learning method during pandemic COVID-19 may enhance the gap between rich/poor and urban/rural.
7. **Access to global education :-** The pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education sector. A large number of Indian students who are enrolled in many Universities abroad, especially in worst affected countries are now leaving those countries and if the situation persists, in the long run, a there will be a significant decline in the demand for international higher education.
8. **Payment of Schools, Colleges fee got delayed :-** During this lockdown most of the parents will be facing the unemployment situation so they may not be able to pay the fee for that particular time periods which may affect the private institutes. integrated with a present-day mainstream higher education system.
9. Govt and educational institutes should plan to continue the educational activities maintaining social distancing. 30-40% students and teachers may attend schools/colleges in two shifts per day to carry on educational activities by obeying guidelines for COVID-19.
10. Some significant issues associated with distance learning strategies like the availability and access to digital devices with internet connectivity, the need for safe learning spaces, creating capabilities for teachers, families and students to operate and navigate digital devices, and engaging lesson plans for disabled students and other marginalised groups should be addressed by Govt. and the stakeholders. At current times, access to technology and internet is an urgent requirement. So, the digital capabilities and the required infrastructure must reach to the remotest and poorest communities to facilitate the students to continue their education during the pandemics. There is a need to deploy public funds to fix the internet

gap and ensure that students continue to learn digitally. The state governments/private organisations should come up with ideas to address this issue of digital education.

Suggestions: -

1. India must invest more and more on education.
2. Internet is a fundamental right of citizen so it should be open for all with out any decsrimanation.
3. India should accept the Full techonology for development of education.
4. The teachers should take training of accessing internet and electronic devices.
5. Indian govt should enact sound laws for private schools so that their will be no exploitation with the teachers.

Conclusion: -

COVID-19 has impacted immensely the education sector of India. Though it has created many challenges, various opportunities are also evolved. The Indian Govt. and different stakeholders of education have explored the possibility of Open and Distance learning by adopting different digital technologies to cope up with the present crisis of COVID-19. India is not fully equipped to make education reach all corners of the nation via digital platforms. The students who aren't privileged like the others will suffer due to the present choice of digital platforms. The priority should be to utilize digital technology to create an advantageous position for millions of young students in India. It is need of the hour for the educational institutions to strengthen their knowledge and Information Technology infrastructure to be ready for facing COVID-19 like situations. Even if the COVID-19 crisis stretches longer, there is an urgent need to take efforts on maximum utilization of online platforms. India should develop creative strategies to ensure that all children must have sustainable access to learning during pandemic COVID19. As online practice is benefitting the students immensely, it should be continued after the lockdown. Further detailed statistical study may be undertaken to explore the impact of COVID-19 on education system of India.

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