

## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION IN PANVEL

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**Abstract:**

*The pandemic of COVID-19 has disrupted the whole world. It was evolved in china and now spreading globally. The COVID-19 is a pandemic health crisis which is affecting the economic growth of the country. This pandemic COVID-19 has resulted in disruptions in the normal daily life. Countries are taking various measures to control the spread of COVID-19. In order to promote the social distancing, government of India has declared lockdown in whole country. Due to the pandemic, all school, colleges and universities are declared to be closed. . Around 32 crore learners stopped to move schools/colleges and all educational activities halted in India. The outbreak of COVID-19 has taught us that change is inevitable. This is disrupting the whole education system. Policy makers are facing many problems in making the policy related to the education system. Teaching is taking place from offline to online. Due to this transformation in teaching methodology, students, teachers and parents are facing many problems. The present paper addresses the various consequences of the COVID-19 in education system.*

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**Introduction**

The COVID-19 as a pandemic was declared by the WHO on 11 March 2020. This outbreak pandemic was evolved in Wuhan city of China and has affected many countries.

The pandemic has significantly disrupted the growth of countries where the cases of novel coronavirus are reported. In order to reduce the crowd, countries are taking various measures such as lockdown, workplace non attendance, school closure, suspension of transport facilities etc. For controlling the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, educational institutions have been temporarily closed by most of the countries around the world. Over 90 per cent student population of the world are affected by this closure nationwide.

India is also suffering from the pandemic. In order to control the infection of COVID-19, Indian government has taken various measures such as on 22 March 2020, first Janta Curfew was announced by the Prime minister of India. Later on 21 days lockdown was announced by the prime minister of India to control the cases of

COVID-19. On 14 April 2020, further the lockdown was extended by the Indian government till 3 may 2020. This decision is affecting in the various sectors in the country. The education sector is also affected by the lockdown which is a critical determinant of the economic future of the country.

Educational associations and alliances with various stakeholders, including governments, publishers, education professionals, technology providers, and telecommunications network operators, can take shape that will be combined to use digital platforms as a temporary solution to the crisis. In emerging countries where education is primarily provided by the government, it can become a prevalent and consequential trend for future education. This epidemic is also an opportunity for students to make decisions in this uncertain world, to make informed decisions, to solve problems in a constructive way, and most importantly to adapt to situations where skills need to be learned. To ensure that these skills will be elementary for all students, flexibility must be developed in our educational systems. There is a lot of confusion in the education system of India and students are unable to follow their regular academic routines. Against the backdrop of this emergency and considering the safety of students and their educational issues, most of the institutions have taken initiative to facilitate telecommunication, Skype call, Zoom application and other virtual options to reduce the distance in education. It is training students and teachers to use virtual classrooms and technology to facilitate the exchange of information. Undoubtedly, this is a very important time for students. Therefore, the objective of the scheme is to reduce the pressure on the students and help them to use their time in a beneficial way without compromising on quality. Although there are innovative changes in the student body in this Corona era, there are some negative issues, digital issues can create the mental health of the students, these issues the student wanders anywhere.

As per the directives of the government, all school, colleges and universities are closed. Whole education system is disrupted by the pandemic COVID-19. The teachers assigned work to students via internet, delivered lectures through live video conferencing using different Apps like Zoom, Google meet, Facebook, YouTube, and Skype etc. There are WhatsApp groups of guardians, teachers, students and parents for affective communication through which they are always in touch to share their difficulties through this e-medium. The purpose of this paper is to state the effects of lockdown on schools, universities, teachers and parents.

### **Review of Literature**

Pravat (2020) found that the educational institutions get closed and created many challenges for students and professors. Along these lines, the exercises like assessments, entrance tests, serious assessments, and confirmations led by numerous universities, schools, and colleges are dropped. Pravat (2020b) revealed that the students and teachers expanded the utilization of web for sharing data by utilizing Google drive, WhatsApp, Twitter, Telegram etc. The Pandemic has made it hard for scientists to travel and cooperate with others. Some project is made complicated to do because of joint research and also scientific laboratory research work would not be conducted. E-conferences and Webinars became normal for sharing their academic ideas. They increased their skills for publishing their books and articles in their free time.

Pravat (2020a) said that with an increment of joblessness, the instructive interest may diminish as individuals' battle for food. The University Grants Commission have launch virtual platforms like e-books, online teaching, learning materials and many more ways to continue their learning. Most of the students take help from social tools like Zoom, Telegram, Google meet, WhatsApp and Youtube Live for online teaching and learning system. Bhattacharya (2020) found that the higher education sector faces unique challenges even after the lockdown. The fear of infection has wrecked institutions for now: as colleges and universities closed down. The effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on higher education might be long lasting (Jena, 2020). Suresh (2020) found that COVID-19 Pandemic has totally fall the entire world economy. Srivastava (2020) revealed that most of the industries have come to stop.

Educators and learners should be trained to utilise online teaching learning process using technology. Policy should be adopted by Government/educational institutions to provide free internet and free digital gadgets to all learners in order to encourage online learning as a result of which people would get engaged and remain safe during pandemic (Pravat, 2020c).

The institutions have adopted the online teaching process due to the COVID-19 pandemic without looking into the outcome based on quality education. In this context, Deshmukh (2020) discussed the education policy and how to enhance knowledge with skills and develop appropriate attitudes for promoting the development of the nation. Deshmukh also highlighted the human relations model required for quality education.

### **Objektivives**

The present research paper focused on the followin objectives:

- To enlighten various measures taken by Govt. of India for education sector during this pandemic.
- To discuss the challenges in digital learning.
- To discuss the challenges faced by Students.

### **Challenges in Digital Learning**

The first challenge was to assess the student's access to internet connectivity. Specially, the students hailing from rural and backward areas. The students were expected to have a smart phone with 4G compatibility to enable streaming of the live teaching. The second challenge was to have good internet connectivity even in[2] urban areas to avoid buffering and lagging of the live stream, this can happen when Internet connection speed is inadequate to accommodate the encoder's bitrate or if there is excess load on the server which will make the application to crash. The third challenge is the live streaming focuses only on the theoretical imparting of the subjects without actual use of the laboratory, as technical education is more practical oriented.

**Challenges to Students** : From the student's point of view the challenges were, the students had to leave the hostel and PG's immediately due to lockdown and they could not carry their text books and laptops to their native and as such it was not possible for them to take part in the e-learning. The final year students are worried

and are anxious to know if they will have an extension of the current semester due to which their joining dates for companies are extending. Students who are planning to take admission in foreign universities and who want to pursue their higher education in India are worried that due to this lockdown they might have to lose one year. I have also been counselling the students to in still confidence in them.

### Methodology

Data and information presented in current study are collected from various reports prepared by national agencies on COVID-19 pandemic. Information are collected from various authentic websites. Some journals and e-contents relating to impact of COVID-19 on educational system are referred.

#### • Primary data

For research, data was collected from students, teachers and parents of public and private institutes of the Panvel . A total of 35 respondents were selected by the convenience sampling procedure. The study has made the use of only primary data for achieving the objectives of the study. An online questionnaire was generated and mailed to all the respondents. Responses were also collected online from respondents as face to face interaction was not possible during the pandemic time.

#### • Secondary data

We go through the Research papers and several Government websites to know the situation and information of online education and their effects.

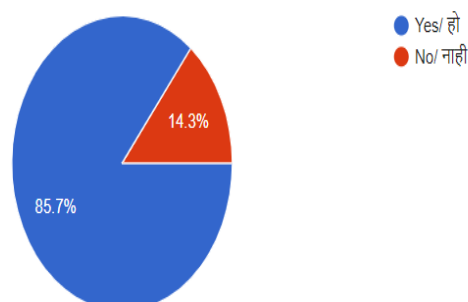
### Questionnaires and Analysis

The researcher has used a structured questionnaire. Due to the pandemic situation, the researcher prepared the questionnaire using Google documents and send links to the students and faculties using WhatsApp, Facebook and email. The data was collected and analysed using Excel sheet .Data is collected from a total of 37 respondents.

#### Q.1 )

Has COVID-19 effected on your day to day life ? / COVID-19 चा आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनावर परिणाम झाला का ?

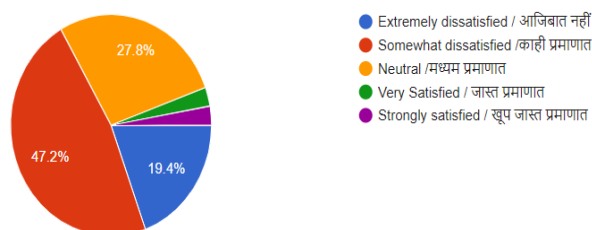
35 responses



**Q.2)**

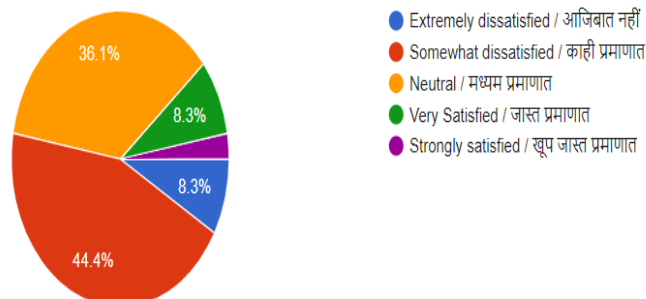
How seriously did the students study in the Online classroom ? / विद्यार्थी ऑनलाइन वर्गात गांभीर्याने अभ्यास करू शकले का ?

36 responses


**Q.3)**

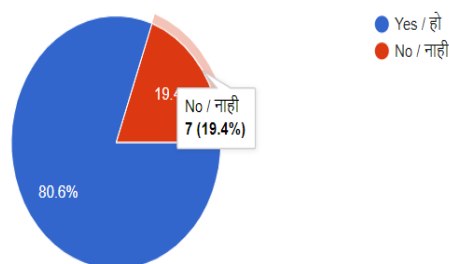
Did the student understand what was taught in Online Lectures? / विद्यार्थ्याला ऑनलाईन वर्गात शिकवलेले समजायचे का ?

36 responses


**Q.4)**

Did online learning cause problems for students ? ऑनलाइन शिक्षणामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले का ?

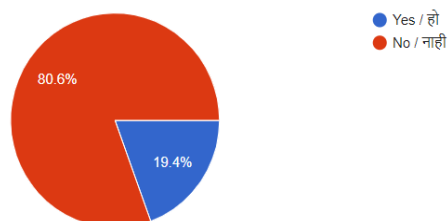
36 responses



**Q.5)**

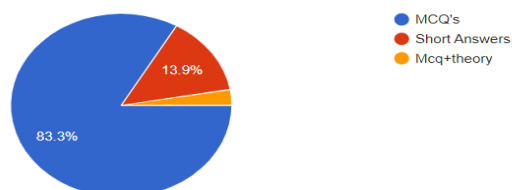
Does School / College gave concession for fees ? शाळा/कॉलेजने शुल्कात सवलत दिली का ?

36 responses


**Q.6)**

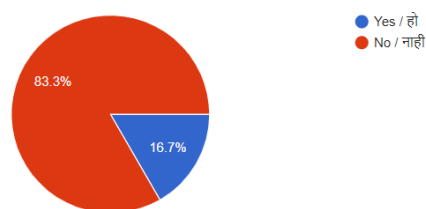
What was the patterns of Online Exam ?/ ऑनलाईन परीक्षेचा नमुना काय होता ?

36 responses


**Q.7)**

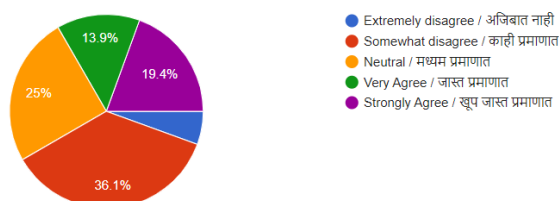
Did the School / College take extra Curricular Activities ? शाळा/ महाविद्यालयने अतिरिक्त अभ्यासक्रम घेतला का ?

36 responses


**Q.8)**

Is online learning expensive? / ऑनलाईन शिक्षण खर्चिक झाले का?

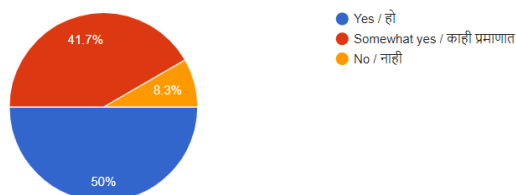
36 responses



**Q.9)**

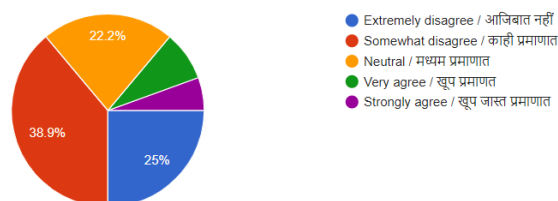
Did Online education confuse kids ?/ऑनलाईन शिक्षण मुळे गोंधळ झाला का ?

36 responses


**Q.10)**

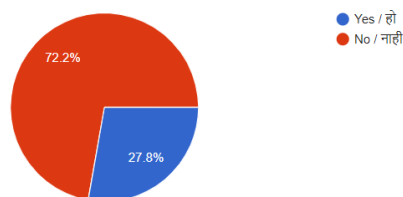
Has Online education made learning convenient for children ? /ऑनलाईन शिक्षण मुळे शिक्षण सोईस्कर झाले का ?

36 responses


**Q.11)**

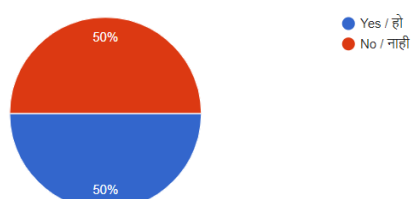
Has Online Learning increased children's ability to understand ? /ऑनलाईन शिक्षण मुळे समजण्याची शमता वाढली का ?

36 responses


**Q.12)**

Have online lectures been held in rural areas ? /ग्रामीण भागात ऑनलाईन lectures झाले का ?

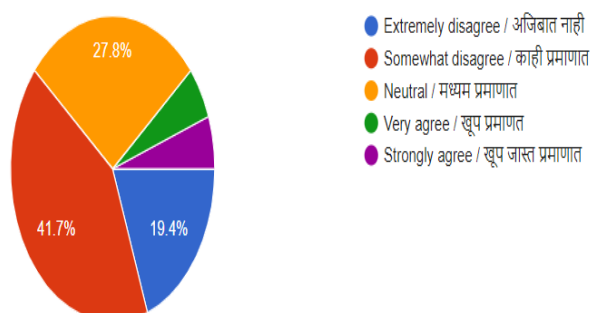
36 responses



Q.13)

Have you benefited from online education ? /Online शिक्षण मुळे फायदा झाला का ?

36 responses



### Findings

From the study results, it becomes clear that due to the suspension of the education process all over the world to discourage the spread of corona-virus among students online learning is adopted to avoid discontinuity of learning. Though the method has been the only feasible solution at the time of the lockdown has its own set of limitations. The results also put forth that when students, teachers and parents were interviewed to find out their perception about the impact of this pandemic on the education system and online learning adoption it was established that both the gender groups hold similar perception about the online learning procedure and its impact on the student's education process.

### Conclusion

The closure of schools, colleges and universities is interrupting the learning of students and also disrupting the internal assessment and public assessments for qualifications. The traditional method of teaching has been replaced by the online teaching. One side

online teaching is providing opportunity to the students for learning another side there are various issues are attached with the new methodology of teaching.

After taking the opinion of the students, it is understood that Lockdown has a definite effect on education. Due to Lockdown issues, students can't concentrate on their studies and some students say that there is positive impact. Exams should be conducted online only and college professors should take online lectures during the lockdown period. These issues have increased the cost of education to some extent and these issues have not only affected the education sector but also all sectors. Some students also think that it is an opportunity to innovate on lockdown issues.

Education institutions are searching the ways to solve the issues which arose due to the lockdown and putting their efforts to fill the loss of learning. In order to rebuild the loss in learning at the time when they will be



reopened, schools need resources. There are many questions in front of the schools such as how to target the children and how to utilize these resources etc. need to be solved.

The internal assessment of the students related to the learning should not be skipped. It should be postponed. In order to avoid the longer unemployment period for new graduates, new policies should be formed to support them in their entry to the labour market.

To conclude, the students have accepted the online teaching courses with open heart. They are really happy that Institutions are putting efforts to keep the curriculum on track amidst the lockdown, on top of all the issues and against the backdrop of these challenges. The Online Education is “not a substitute but an appendage to classroom teaching and other methodologies. It is a temporary aid during the difficult situation that we are facing”.

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