



A STUDY OF COVID-19 IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The entire education system is affected by Covid-19. To control the situation of this epidemic, the government has chosen the path of lockdown. Due to the lockdown, all the schools and colleges are closed and it is badly affecting on the student's life. Around the world all the learners stop to movie colleges. The education sector is fighting to avoid the crises with a different approach and to keep away the danger of the epidemic, the online education system has been accepted by all the schools and colleges to reach the students. This paper highlights some of the measures taken by the Indian government in Covid-19 situation. This paper explores the responses received from the respondents and discusses the effects of COVID-19 on education and also gives some useful suggestions for carrying out educational activities during the epidemic situation.

KEY WORDS: Epidemic Situation, Covid-19 Situation, Education System and Lockdown, Government initiatives etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Leaving behind all the big events of last year, the corona infection has been recorded in history as the biggest event of the century. The COVID-19 has spread all over the world and is forcing the human society to maintain social distancing. This has significantly disrupted the education sector which is an important determinant of the country's economic future. In February 2020, The World Health Organization (WHO) gives the official name of the virus as COVID-19, an abbreviation for Coronavirus Disease 2019. It was first identified on December 31, 2019 in Wuhan, China. The WHO declared COVID-19 a epidemic in March 2020. The first case of COVID-19 epidemic in India was reported in January 2020 in the state of Kerala. Due to its outbreak, thousands of people died worldwide and millions of people became victims of its infection. The terror of corona virus, which has spread all over the world, has also spread to India. The central government is taking special precautions to prevent the spread of the virus. The COVID-19 epidemic has affected educational systems around the world, forcing almost the closure of schools, universities and colleges. In India, the outbreak of COVID-19 has been declared a epidemic in all its states and union territories. To combat COVID-19, the lockdown was imposed on March 25,

2020, which adversely affected the education system in the country. This Epidemic situation has changed the traditional Indian education system to modern education system or technology-based education system, where teaching and assessment are conducted online. The traditional education system is the blackboard system. Where teachers used blackboards to help teach. In which students and teachers sit in the same room and discuss a topic in front of each other. The modern education is known as technology-based system or online education system. This system used in India after Covid-19 epidemic situation. In this system Whiteboarding has replaced the blackboard. Teachers assigned assignments to students through internet, delivered lectures through live video conferencing using various apps like Zoom, Google Meet, Facebook, YouTube and Skype etc. As per the government order all school, colleges and universities start to take lectures in online mode means using whiteboarding education system.

As per the UNESCO report, it affected more than 90% of the total student population of the world in mid-April 2020 which has now come down to around 67% during June 2020. The outbreak of COVID-19 has affected more than 120 crore students. In India, over 32 crore students have been



affected by various restrictions and nationwide lockdown for COVID-19. According to the UNESCO report, around 140 million primary and 130 million secondary students are affected which are the two most affected levels in India. In view of the coronavirus epidemic situation, WHO recommends maintaining social distancing as the first prevention step. That's why every country started the action of lockdown to isolate the infected people. The education sector, including schools, colleges and universities, was closed. Classes were suspended and all examinations in schools, colleges and universities, including entrance exams, were postponed indefinitely. Thus, the lockdown destroyed the schedule of each and every student. Although this is an extraordinary situation in the history of education, COVID-19 has created many opportunities for us to move from rigid classroom teaching models to a new era of digital models.

The lockdown has forced many educational institutions to cancel their classes, exams, internships etc and opt for online mode. Initially, teachers and students were quite confused and could not understand how to face this sudden crisis situation which forced the closure of educational activities. Thus, COVID-19 has created many challenges and opportunities for educational institutions to strengthen their technical knowledge and infrastructure. The lockdown gave them a ray of hope for teachers and students to continue their educational activities through online. There are WhatsApp groups of parents, teachers, students and parents for emotional communication through which they are always in touch to share their difficulties through this e-medium. In a country like China that practices a fairly high centralization system, transitioning to digital learning can be easy. Even in a nation like the United States, there are some low-paid students who do not reach the widest band and are unable to access computerized learning systems (study abroad). The same situation is with India, where not every student is well equipped with high-speed internet and digital gadgets and is facing such problems. Many advanced educational institutions in India are also not yet equipped with digital facilities to face the sudden change from traditional education to online education system.

Government Initiatives During Epidemic in Education System.

During the outbreak of Covid-19 across the country, the country is facing a major crisis in every field. And this time one of the most affected sectors is the education sector, as most of the exams have been canceled during the final evaluation. To ensure that there is no gap in education and students get full access to classes as before, HRD Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal advised students to continue their studies

using digital learning platforms. The Ministry of Human Resource Development and its affiliated institutions are promoting digital education through online educational platforms and TV and radio also Digital learning portals help students not only to get full access to study material but also allow them to engage in online classes and interact with teachers in a physical classroom setting. Here is a list of some excellent digital initiatives launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for school students and even those seeking UG and PG level education. Following are some online resources developed by the Indian government.

Diksha

The HRD Ministry has launched the National Digital Infrastructure for Teachers (DIKSHA) portal to equip teachers from Class 1 to Class 12 with the world of e-learning. The platform is available for both teachers and students who require learning materials. Diksha is a unique app that requires students and teachers to scan the QR code available in the book to access the prescribed learning material. More than 80,000 e-books are available here for the purpose of training and enhancing the students in 12th, CBSE, NCERT and states or union territories. The portal is available to the students in multiple languages.

E-Pathshala

A web portal and mobile app designed and deployed by National Council of Educational Research and Training. It has 1886 audios, 2000 videos, 696 e-books and 504 flip books for classes 1st to 12th in different languages.

National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER)

A portal equipped with best quality informational content on diverse subjects in different languages having total 14527 files including 401 collection, 2779 documents, 1345 interactive, 1664 audios, 2586 images and 6153 videos on various languages.

Swayam

It is the national online education platform hosting 1900 courses covering both school (Class IX to XII) and higher education (both UG and PG) in all subjects including Engineering, Humanities, and Social Sciences, Law and Management courses. A unique feature of SWAYAM is that it is integrated with traditional education. The courses are interactive and prepared by the best teachers in the country, and are available free of cost to any learner in the country.



Swyam Prabha

It has 32 DTH TV channels broadcasting educational content on 24/7 basis. These channels are available to watch all over the country using DD Free Dish set top box and antenna. Now private DTH operators are also broadcasting these courses through their channels. The channels cover both schooling (Class IX to XII) and higher education in a wide range of subjects like engineering, vocational courses, teacher training, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects, law, medicine, agriculture and many more.

National Academic Depository (NAD)

It run by the UGC, which has tie-ups with around 55 school boards, 359 state universities, 123 deemed universities, 47 central universities and 260 private universities.

National Digital Library

It is a digital repository of a vast amount of academic material in various formats and provides interface support for leading Indian languages for all academic levels, including researchers and life-long learners, across all disciplines, all popular forms of access devices and different - Includes differently-abled learners.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

1. To study the impact of covid-19 on student, teacher and parents.

2. To know various efforts taken by the Government of India for the education sector during this epidemic situation.
3. To Find out the impact of covid-19 and provide effective suggestion for continuing the education system during the any epidemic situation.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The primary data is collected from the selected respondent. Secondary data is collected from internet websites, newspaper, government reposts etc.

A total of 150 respondents were selected for the study. 150 respondents include 50 students, 50 teachers, 50 parents. 150-sample size selected using a simple random sampling method.

Every research there are limitation. There are some limitations to this study.

1. Geographical limitation

The researcher took only the city of Sangli for the study, i.e., the impact of COVID-19 on the education system established only in Sangli districts has been included in this study.

2. Sampling limitation

The students pursuing higher education were selected in the sampling. School level students were not taken for the study. Same things with teachers' and parents' respondents.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA.

Table No. 1
 COVID-19 Positive Impact in education system

Particular	Students	Parents	Teachers	Total	Percentages
Handle Digital Technology	50	50	50	150	100%
Easy to learn from any where	50	50	50	150	100%
Time saver	50	50	50	150	100%
Computer literacy increase	50	50	50	150	100%
Understanding Increase	50	50	50	150	100%

(Source: Primary Data)

Though the outbreak of COVID-19 has caused many negative impacts on education, educational institutions in India have accepted the challenges and are doing their best to provide uninterrupted support services to the students during the epidemic. The Indian education system got an opportunity to change from the traditional system to a new era. The above points can be considered as positive effects. The above table shows the positive impact of Covid 19 on respondents. 100% of respondents said that covid has a good effect. Due to covid Student, Parents and Teacher are handling digital technology. They use the internet daily for education as well as extra knowledge purposes. They learn how to use various apps and software. Students use paperless notes, they record live lectures and

listen once again, they learn to use Microsoft Office, PowerPoint presentation techniques etc. Teachers provide the online lecture they use various apps for teaching such as Whatsapp, Skype, Zoom, Google meet etc. They friendly to use Microsoft office word, excel, PowerPoint etc. Student-teacher parents 100% said all the work done by home hence the time save and invest the time in any other activities. Increase computer literacy among students, parents, and teachers. Online education increase understanding because the teacher uses various techniques to reach knowledge to students and parents also involved in that. 100 % of all the respondents agree with the above points which shows the positive impact of COVID-19 on the education system.



Table No. 2
COVID-19 Negative Impact in education system

Particular	Students	Parents	Teachers	Total	Percentages
Loss of education	50	50	50	150	100%
Campus recruitment stop	50	50	50	150	100%
Loss one on one interactive teaching	50	50	50	150	100%
Responsibility of parents is Increase to educate their students	50	50	50	150	100%
Problems in payment of fees	50	50	50	150	100%

(Source: Primary Data)

The above table shows the negative impact of COVID 19 on education. 100% of students, teachers, and parents said in the primary stage of COVID -19 lockdown the all the student's lost their education during the lockdown. 100% of respondent said Campus recruitment stop, loss one on one

interactive teaching, the responsibility of parents is increase to educate their student in the online education etc are the points badly effect on education system. Due to corona various families unable to paid the fees of school and colleges.

Table No. 3
Best education system

Particular	Students	Parents	Teachers	Total	Percentages
Offline	41	46	50	137	91.33%
Online	9	4	00	13	8.66%

(Source: Primary Data)

The above table shows the highest 91.33% respondents are not happy with online education system. They said that our country is developing country. 364 million peoples are come under below poverty line. They can't afford technologies which required for online education. Most of the teacher and Parents are so far from digital education system hence it makes a limitation in reach education to students. Hence all the students, teacher and parents are not agreed with the online education system. Each and every child have right to take an education

hence this system is not useful. From the above table it shows that people show their interest in offline education they think face to face education help to understanding better concepts as well as teacher can constraint on each and every student. In online education system there are lots of problems such as slow internet connection, mobile and computer less literacy, poverty, less concept clarification, reduce hand writing practices etc. hence highest respondent like offline education system.

Table No. 4
Have you satisfied with government initiative?

Particular	Students	Parents	Teachers	Total	Percentages
Yes	15	13	04	32	21.33%
No	35	37	46	118	78.66%

(Source: Primary Data)

The table shows that the people happy with government initiatives or not, we already discussed about government initiatives. But such as initiatives are not sufficient, respondent said. Hence most of the respondent very less happy with government initiatives. Government said to all colleges to start online lectures but student not attending classes as well as students are unhappy with online teaching and learning method, other side online examination but in the online examination mostly students do copy. Most of the universities and colleges take online entrance exam for the specific course in that

exam also students do copy hence universities and colleges take once again the entrance exam. We have not a good technology to handle this type of frauds. We are very years back to use technology in proper way. Indian government are far away from the vaccination in that situation other countries are get vaccinated. Government do not pay attention to the student and teachers' vaccination. For those reasons highest respondent is not happy with government initiatives.



Table No. 5
Total Covid Vaccination in India

Particular	Figure In Lakh
Total Vaccination Doses	3165.60
Dose 1 - Vaccination	2617.27
Dose 2 - Vaccination	548.32
Total Vaccinated Male	1705.71
Total Vaccinated Female	1459.36

(Source: CoWin Portal)

The above table shows the total vaccination in has done in India. Keeping in view the above table it suggests very shortfall in vaccination. Government facing vaccine shortage. About 3% of India's population has been vaccinated. So far, people are still waiting for 2 doses of vaccine.

5. FINDINGS

Nelson Mandel said “Education is the powerful weapon which you can to change the world”, hence Every have to focus on the 100 % education to the youth in proper way. This epidemic situation very badly effects on education system. Government takes help of online education but this is totally failed initiatives. Hence from the above data research findings following points

1. As per table no. 1, Covid-19 has accelerated the adoption of digital technology for education. It encourages all teachers and students to acquire more knowledge of technology. New ways of sending and evaluating the study provided great opportunities for major changes in the field of curriculum development. In the lockdown situations, the students couldn't collect the hard copy of the study material and hence most of the students used the soft copy material for reference. There is a new opportunity where collaborative teaching and learning can take on new forms. There can also be collaboration between teachers around the world to benefit each other. The epidemic has led to a huge increase in opportunities for teleconferencing, virtual meetings, webinars and e-conferencing. The epidemic situation prompted people to learn and use digital technology and resulted in an increase in digital literacy. Teaching material is easily shared among students email, SMS, phone calls and various social media like WhatsApp. Students are managing their time in online education more efficiently. During the epidemic situation, most of the students preferred the Online and Distance Learning mode as it encourages self-learning to learn from various resources and provide customized learning opportunities as per their needs.
2. As per table no. 2, Classes have been closed and examinations at various levels have been postponed. Various boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance examinations. There was a delay in the admission process. this is going to worsen the continuity situation in education. With most of the recruitment postponed due to COVID-19, placements for students may also get affected as companies are delaying the onboarding of students. The unemployment rate is expected to rise due to this epidemic. In India, there is no recruitment in Govt. The sector and fresh graduates fear to withdraw their job offers from the private sector due to the current situation. During this lockdown, most of the parents will be facing unemployment and unemployment situations, so they may not be able to pay the fee for that particular time period which may affect the private institutions.
3. As per table no. 3, Not all teachers/students are good at it or at least they all were not ready for this sudden change from face-to-face learning to online learning. Some well-educated parents are able to guide but some do not have the level required to teach children at home. Since many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to support computers or mobile phones in their homes, online teaching-learning can create a digital divide among students. The lockdown has hit the poor students in India very hard as most of them are unable to learn online as per various reports. The epidemic has affected the higher education sector significantly. A large number of Indian students who are enrolled in several universities abroad, especially in the worst-affected countries, are now leaving those countries and if the situation persists, in the long run, there will be a significant decline in the demand for international higher education.
4. As per table no. 4, Government initiatives is not enough in this epidemic. Government is failed to start offline education.



5. As per the table no. 5, Government has facing difficulty in vaccination to peoples due to shortage of covid vaccine.

6. SUGGESTIONS

1. India must develop creative strategies to ensure that all students have sustainable access to learning during the epidemic COVID-19. Indian policies must include diverse individuals from diverse backgrounds, including remote areas, marginalized and minority groups, for effective distribution.
2. Urgent changes are needed to reduce the impact of this epidemic on job offers, internship programs and research projects.
3. Many online learning platforms offer multiple programs on the same topic with different levels of certification, methodology and assessment parameters. Hence, the quality of programs may vary across different online learning platforms. Therefore, keeping in view the rapid growth of online learning platforms, quality assurance mechanisms and setting up of quality benchmarks for online learning programs should be developed and introduced by the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in India.
4. The government and educational institutions should plan to continue educational activities while maintaining social distancing. 40% to 50% of the students and teachers can attend the schools/colleges in two shifts per day to carry out the educational activities following the guidelines of COVID-19.
5. In the present times, technology and access to the Internet is an urgent need. Therefore, digital capabilities and the necessary infrastructure must reach remote and poorest communities to facilitate students to continue their education during the epidemic. Public funding needs to be deployed to address the lack of internet and for students to continue learning digitally. State governments/private organizations should come up with ideas to solve this issue of digital education.
6. Some of the important issues associated with distance education strategies are the availability and accessibility of digital devices with internet connectivity, the need for safe learning spaces, creating the ability for teachers, families and students to operate and navigate digital devices, and students with disabilities. Attractive lesson

plans for and other marginalized groups must be addressed by the government and stakeholders.

7. The government should focus on vaccination of students and teachers to start educational institutions.

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