



## Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Education in India

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### **Abstract:**

The effect of pandemic COVID-19 is observed in every sector round the world. The education sectors of India also as world are badly affected by this. It's enforced the earth wide lock down creating very bad effect on the students' life. Around 31 crore learners stopped to manual schools/colleges and each one educational activities halted in India. The eruption COVID-19 has taught us that change is inevitable. It's worked as a catalyst for the tutorial institutions to grow and choose platforms with technologies, which haven't been used before. The education sector has been fighting to survive the crises with a special approach and digitising the challenges to wash away the threat of the pandemic. This paper highlights some measures taken by Govt. of India to provide seamless education within the country. Both the positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 on education are discussed and a couple of fruitful suggestions are also pointed to carry out educational activities during the pandemic situation.

**Keywords:** Education, COVID-19, impact, Govt. of India

### **Introduction:**

The global impact of Covid-19 is multifaceted and is clearly manifested in most sectors, particularly the health, economic and education sectors. Since the announcement of the virus as an epidemic in March 2020, there are a plethora of daily reports on its impact on the lives of millions across the planet. Accordingly, the Supreme Committee took strict safety measures, supported which both the Ministry of Education and therefore the Ministry of upper Education have announced a full lockdown of all public and personal schools and better education institutions within the Sultanate since 17 March 2020. The first purpose of this paper is to spotlight the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on and therefore the education system in India. More specifically the paper provides a narrative description of the Emergency Remote Teaching at Indian University, generally, and therefore the teacher education programme at the school of education especially. Additionally, lessons learnt and potential impact of the pandemic on the teaching and learning landscape, and therefore the diffusion and adoption of e-learning in teacher education are going to be highlighted.



The narrative during this paper is predicated totally on a descriptive analytic methodology in light of document analysis and students' perspectives. The subsequent sections summarise the response to the impact of COVID-19 on education at three different levels: the national, State University and College of Education teacher education programme levels, respectively.

**Corona virus Infectious diseases:**

2019 (COVID-19) may be a severe acute respiratory syndrome first identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and since then has spread globally, leading to an ongoing pandemic all across the world. The common symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, and loss of smell and taste; The virus is primarily spread between the people during close contacts. As of May 16, 2020, quite 4.56 million cases are reported across 188 countries and territories & quite 3,08,000 deaths; Although the Recovery rate is quite 1.64 million people.

With the large spread of disease, within the second week of March, In India the state governments across the country began shutting down all the general public places where there are chances of gathering and possibility of spread of the virus. These places include schools, colleges, offices, spiritual places, restaurants, cafes, gyms, and lots of other social gatherings places. Only the places that provide necessary services are allowed to remain open like grocery stores, hospitals, medical stores, etc. The imposed shutdown is temporarily measured to contain the spread of the novel corona virus & now it's on the brink of a couple of months now and there's no certainty when the lockdown are going to be lifted. It's quite crucial time for all the sectors because it isn't only affecting the health of the people but also triggers the system nervosus within the physical body and adversely affects the economy of the country.

**Methodology:**

All data is collected from secondary sources. Various reports of national and international agencies on Covid-19 pandemic are searched to gather data for current study. Because it isn't possible to travel outside for data collection thanks to lockdown, information are collected from different authentic websites, journals and e-contents concerning impact of Covid-19 on higher educational system of India.

**Objectives:**

- 1) The present study is focused on the following objectives
- 2) Highlight the impact of Covid-19 on education sector.
- 3) Enlighten various technology are use in India for Online Education during the Covid -19.

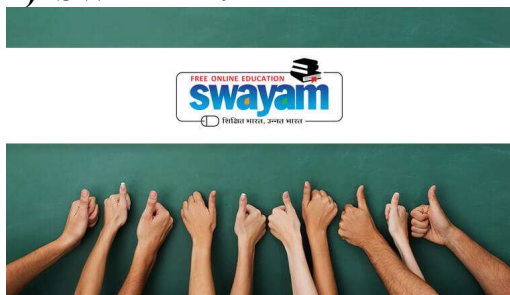
### **Impact of Covid-19 on education sector:**

Due to covid-19 million of the faculties across India closed down. due to that online education has started in India. According to government survey 2019 In India the sole 25 % house-holds access the online and that they have internet facility. In rural India, the numbers are far lower, with only 3 per cent households having access. The education ministry's allow online learning was slashed to Rs 471 crore compare to previous year during this year Covid struck is Rs 606. The petrifying and severe impact of COVID-19 has shaken the earth to its core. In India Govt. declared lockdown. The India Governments have temporarily closed educational institutions in an attempt to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic closed all educational institutions, Therefore, the govt. has come up with e-learning program. a number of education institutions have tried to offering free online classes or given some discounts on online learning modules. These measures are met with overwhelming response by students with some start-ups witnessing as high as 25% uptick in e-learning. Remote learning seems a viable solution to students during now as they provide convenient, on -the- go and affordable access to lessons. Compared to classroom teaching E-learning is a stimulating and interactive.

Nevertheless, Covid-19 has prompted experts to rethink the normal mode of education. Online education appears to be a viable solution to fill within the void for classroom education for a period of three to four months while minimizing the chances of any infection to students until classes resume. More importantly, it is also brought the hitherto peripheral issue of digital education in India to the centre stage. Going forward, digital education is perhaps getting to be integrated into mainstream education. this might enable inclusive education by facilitating learning across diverse geographies in India. Moreover, it'll provide a chance for educators to return up with customized.

### **Emerging various technologies used in India for Online Education during the Covid -19:**

#### **1) SWAYAM:**



SWAYAM one among the foremost free online education program started by the government of India. Full form SWAYAM for Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds. this is often a program under the Ministry of Human

Resource Development (MHRD). Former President Shri Pranab Mukherjee launched SWAYAM. this is often done through a platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from Class 9 till post-graduation to be accessed by

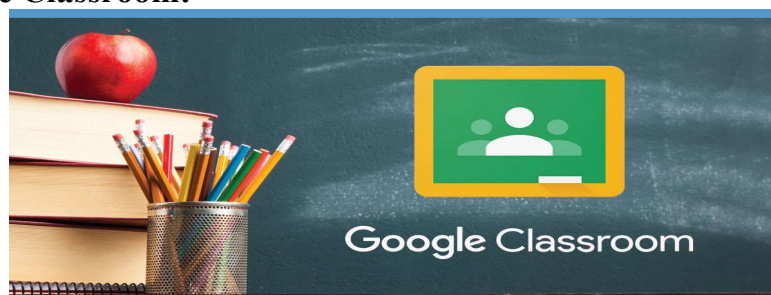
anyone, anywhere at any time. All the courses are interactive, prepared by the only teachers within the country and are available, free of cost to any learner. quite 1,000 specially chosen faculty and teachers from across the country have participated in preparing these courses. The courses hosted on SWAYAM are in 4 quadrants – (1) video lecture, (2) specially prepared reading which can be downloaded/printed (3) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (4) an internet discussion forum for clearing the doubts. Steps are taken to enrich the training experience by using audio-video and multi-media and state of the art pedagogy / technology.

## 2) DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing:



DIKSHA may be a national platform for college education, an initiative of National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT), Ministry of Education. DIKSHA was developed supported the core principles of open architecture, open access, open licensing diversity, choice and autonomy as outlined within the Strategy and Approach Paper for the National Teacher Platform released by the previous Hon' Minister for Human Resources Development Shri. Prakash Javdekar in May, 2017. DIKSHA itself was launched by the Hon' vice chairman of India on Sept 5th, 2017 and has since been adopted by 35 states/UT across also as CBSE and NCERT and by crores of learners and teachers.

## Google Classroom:



Google Classroom may be a free web service developed by Google for schools that aims to simplify creating, distributing, and grading assignments. the first purpose of Google Classroom is to streamline the method of sharing files between teachers and students. it's estimated between 40 to 100 million people use Google Classroom. Google Classroom integrates Docs, Sheets, Slides, Gmail, and Calendar into a cohesive platform to manage student and teacher communication. Students are often invited to hitch a category through a personal code, or automatically imported from a faculty domain. Teachers can create, distribute and mark assignments all within the Google ecosystem. Each class creates a separate folder within

the respective user's Drive, where the scholar can submit work to be graded by an educator. Assignments and due dates are added to Google calendar, each assignment can belong to a category (or topic). Teachers can monitor the progress for every student by reviewing revision history of a document, and after being graded, teachers can return work along side comments.

### 3) SWAYAM PRABHA :



The SWAYAM PRABHA may be a group of 34 DTH channels dedicated to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24X7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite. Every day, there'll be new content for minimum of (4) hours which might be repeated 5 more times during a day,

allowing the scholars to settle on the time of their convenience. The channels are uplinked from BISAG, Gandhi agar. The contents are provided by NPTEL, IITs, UGC, CEC, IGNOU, NCERT and NIOS. The INFLIBNET Centre maintains the online portal.

### 4) Google Meet:



Google Meet, previously named Google Hangouts Meet, is Google's enterprise video conferencing software, offered as a part of Google Workspace and also to free Google users. Meet offers features not seen in Hangouts, like real-time captions and support for up to 250 participants and 100,000 live stream viewers.

### Conclusions:

This study is related to the impacts of Covid-19 on education in India. The recent pandemic created a chance for change in pedagogical approaches and introduction of virtual education altogether levels of education. As we don't skills long the pandemic situation will continue, a gradual move towards the online/virtual education is that the demand of the present crisis. UGC and MHRD both together have launched many virtual platforms with online material, e-books and other online teaching/learning materials. Combination of the normal technologies (radio, TV, landline phones) with mobile/web technologies to one platform with all depositories would enhance better accessibility and adaptability to education. Virtual education is that the most preferred mode of education at this point of crisis thanks to the outbreak of Covid-19. The post Covid-19 education seems to be an education with widely accepted online/virtual education which can perhaps be a parallel system of education. This paper has not covered any statistical analysis on impact of Covid-19





on education however further in-depth study with statistical research can also be undertaken.

**Suggestions for interrupted education during COVID-19:**

- 1) Educators and learners should be trained to utilise online teaching learning process using technology
- 2) With the assistance of power supply, digital skills of teachers and students, internet connectivity it's necessary to explore digital learning, high and low technology solutions, etc.
- 3) Students those are coming from low-income groups or presence of disability, etc. distance learning programs are often included.
- 4) To supply support for digitalisation to teachers and students.
- 5) The need to explore digital learning platforms.
- 6) Measures should be taken to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic on job offers, internship programs, and research projects.
- 7) Education sector reform at the national level that's an integration of technology within the present Indian education system.

We can't ignore that at this point of crisis effective educational practice is required for the capacity-building of young minds. Central Government and State got to take some measures to make sure the general progress within the country. Time never wait, this tough time also will pass. Till then stay safe, occupy home!

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