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TERM PAPER REPORT ON

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE EDUCATION SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

In the 1980s, technology entered the field of education in India. People use radios and television to learn more, but this is not visible. However, as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, people are now more aware of the use of technology, such as online platforms, to help students overcome educational challenges. However, online platforms can be difficult for students in some ways. This article helps to depict the benefits and drawbacks of online learning, as well as how students, teachers, and society are attempting to accept the new educational platforms. After the COVID-19 Pandemic, online learning has only recently gained prominence. KEYWORDS: COVID-19, Lockdown, Education, and School, Pandemic.

The impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic is seen in all areas of the world. The education sectors of India as well as the world are being hit hard by this. He imposed a global lockdown, which had a very bad effect on students'

lives. About 32 million learners have stopped transferring schools/colleges and all educational activities have been halted in India. The COVID-19 outbreak has taught us that change is inevitable. It has acted as a catalyst for educational institutions to develop and transition to platforms with previously unused technologies. The education sector has fought to survive the crises with a different approach and by digitizing challenges to remove the threat of a pandemic. This research paper highlights a number of measures taken by the government. of India to provide continuing education in the country. The positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 on education are discussed and some effective suggestions are also highlighted for conducting educational activities during the pandemic situation.

INTRODUCTION:

The Covid-19 Pandemic has spread across the globe, forcing human societies to maintain social distancing. It has severely disrupted the education sector, a key factor for the future of the country's economy. On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) proposed the official name of the virus as COVID-19 (an acronym for coronavirus disease 2019). The virus was first identified in Wuhan, China, on December 31, 2019. The first death from COVID-19 was a 61-year-old man in Wuhan, China, on January 11, 2020. WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The first case of the COVID-19 Pandemic in India was reported in Kerala on January 30, 2020, with affected people having a travel history from Wuhan, China (Wikipedia). The first death from COVID-19 was reported in India on March 12, 2020. The Indian government declared COVID-19 a pandemic and imposed a lockdown across the country as a precautionary measure. Almost every sector, including education, has had a difficult time during the crisis. Worldwide he affects more than 4.5 million people (WHO). As of mid-April 2020, more than 90% of the global student population was affected, according to UNESCO reports, but as of June 2020, it is now down to about 67%. Decreasing. The COVID-19 outbreak has affected more than 120 million students and young people worldwide. Over 32 million students in India are affected by various restrictions and nationwide lockdowns due to COVID-19. About 14 million primary school children and 13 million secondary school students are affected, two of the most severe levels in India, according to a UNESCO report. Education has long been used to track changes in development over time and across countries. The education sector has suffered greatly as a result of the Covid-19 outbreak. The COVID-19 Pandemic has posed numerous challenges for all education stakeholders, particularly during lockdown periods.

The World Bank Group is helping the Government of India build a nationwide education and training platform, including through digital technology. The Government of India is working with partners to develop an integrated strategy to help reduce the impact of COVID-19 on schools and universities. In addition, we are exploring other options, such as alternative learning spaces (e.g., libraries) and alternative methods of education delivery (e.g., distance learning). As part of this effort, the Human Resources Department created a new unit called the National Centre for Educational Technology (NCET). It is related to teaching technology in general. It is supported by the National Council for E-Learning, an independent body chaired by his HRD Minister Prakash Javadekar, who oversees all aspects related to his initiative for e-learning in public sector institutions in India.

The NCET aims at developing standards for e-learning platforms used in government institutions; creating guidelines/norms that can be used across various public sector organizations; ensuring quality assurance measures are put into place; promoting innovation and entrepreneurship among students; providing access to higher educational opportunities through online courses; conducting research on best practices in e-learning programs; managing online resources like databases or portals developed by different ministries/departments or state governments under central guidance; evaluating existing programs operating under different agencies/ministries within central guidance framework so as to identify gaps and duplication while identifying possible synergies between these programs. The new government has also announced plans to revamp India's higher education system through a series of reforms – including an increase in seats in undergraduate colleges across the country; creation of more universities; greater autonomy for existing institutions; introduction of new teaching methods like Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs); development of a common admissions process across all universities; and setting up world-class institutes at the state level. However, it remains unclear how these plans would be implemented given that they have yet to be formalized or approved by Parliament. In addition, many experts feel that while some policies may need tweaking as they move from the concept stage into the implementation phase, others could require significant changes if they are not effectively adapted from their current form into something more practical and efficient.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

RESEARCH ARTICLE; IMPACT OF PANDEMIC COVID-19 ON EDUCATION IN INDIA Dr. Pravat Kumar Jena, Assistant Regional Director, IGNOU Regional Centre, Bhubaneswar

The COVID-19 Pandemic has shaken the entire world. It originated in China and is now spreading all over the world. Covid-19 is a crisis that affected the country's economic growth. The usual 19 distributed 19 led to the interruption of everyday life. Countries are taking various measures to control the spread of COVID-19. To promote social distancing, the Indian government has announced a nationwide lockdown. Due to popularity, all schools, universities, and universities were announced. This destroys the entire education system. Teaching is from offline to online. As a result of this change in teaching methods, students, teachers and parents face many problems. This article examines the various effects of COVID-19 on the education system. The COVID-19 Pandemic has affected the education system of India. There are many problems that have arisen due to COVID-19. The government is trying to control the spread of this virus by implementing various measures in order to prevent its spread and also reduce the effects it has on society. These measures include a nationwide lockdown, which will affect all schools and universities across the country, as well as a reduction in teaching methods. This article explores these two main issues and how they may be affecting students, teachers and parents alike.

RESEARCH ARTICLE; IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION

SYSTEM by Preeti Tarkar GLA University:

The first problem that arises from COVID-19 is an increase in social distancing between people due to their inability to communicate with each other online or offline for that matter. this will lead to feelings of isolation among children who are unable to communicate with their friends when they cannot meet them face-to-face. Teachers can also feel isolated without being able to interact with their colleagues outside school hours through social media platforms such as Facebook or Twitter. Parents may feel isolated because they do not know what is going on at home when there is no way for them to access information about what is happening at home via email or phone calls. Students may feel isolated because they can't contact their family members during holidays or weekends if they live far away from where they attend school.

Furthermore, students who are unable to form it into class due to illness will not be able to discuss.

COVID-19 – possibly the most important Pandemic the world has ever seen - led to an economic crisis probably more radical and global than ever before; as well as disruption of learning on an unprecedented scale. The Pandemic caused a serious children's rights crisis: all service sectors being profoundly impacted, with the foremost disadvantaged being disproportionately affected.

CITATION:

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  URL;https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352647439_Impact_Of_Covid-19_Pandemic_On_Education_System
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  Date accessed-October 24, 2022.

OBJECTIVE:

- IMPACT ON EDUCATION IN INDIA AND RESPONSE TO COVID-19.

- EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON STUDENT AND TEACHER COMMUNITY

- PROBLEMS FACED IN ONLINE CLASSES.

- CHANGES MADE DURING THE PANDEMIC IN STUDENTS' EDUCATION AFFECTED THEIR MENTAL HEALTH.

- POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACT OF COVID-19

- SURVEY

METHODOLOGY:

The purpose of this research is to assess the impact of changes in teaching and learning approaches, such as online education and changes to work-integrated learning, during the COVID-19 Pandemic. This research paper contains both primary and secondary resources. In primary resource survey was used. In secondary resources, it was done by reviewing already existing literature review on this topic. Analysing and comparing the resource obtained by both tools. Technology has been a part of our daily lives for many years now. People use radios and television to gain more knowledge, but this is not noticeable. However, as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, people are beginning to notice the use of technology, such as online platforms, to help students overcome educational challenges. This research paper helps to portray the benefits and drawbacks of online learning in India.

CHAPTER-2

IMPACT ON EDUCATION IN INDIA AND RESPONSE TO COVID-19:

The government has taken several measures to reduce the negative impact of COVID-19 on the education sector. The system quickly shifted to remote learning, teachers worked hard to adapt to the changing nature of their roles, and parents and communities came together to support their children's learning. from India.

The education sector has seen an increase in accompanying solutions. Students during the COVID-19 lockdown. These included basic distance learning solutions (traditional tools such as textbooks and home visits, technological and mass communication solutions such as WhatsApp, YouTube, TV and radio, and blended solutions combining face-to-face and e-learning) and learning enhancement solutions (such as lunches, toiletries and financial support)

The Union Cabinet approved the NEP 2020 under the Ministry of Education in July 2020. The Policy comes at an opportune time, providing the government with numerous opportunities to 2020 is both ambitious in scope and scale, aiming for a complete overhaul of the education sector. The proposed allocation of 6% of India's GDP to the sector demonstrates the government's commitment to making the vision a reality.

State governments have the responsibility for implementing the policies and guidelines developed by the central government. Responses to COVID-19 therefore vary by state, with solutions for learning continuity tailored to local needs: Gujarat focussed on distributing QR-coded textbooks; Bihar and Uttar Pradesh focussed on learning programs on TV; Assam distributed worksheets along with midday meals; Kerala also focussed on textbook distribution and WhatsApp groups. Odisha has turned to radio as online classes failed to reach all students due to poor mobile connectivity. The Ministry of Home Affairs Order of September 2020 allowed states to begin phased reopening of schools from October 15, except in containment zones. The decision to reopen rests with the state governments. Some of the MHRD and UGC's digital initiatives for secondary and higher education during Covid-19 are listed below:

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

1. **Diksha** portal contains curriculum-aligned e-Learning content for students, teachers, and parents, such as video lessons, worksheets, textbooks, and assessments. More than 250 teachers who teach in multiple languages created the content with the guidance of its national boards of

   education (CBSE) and NCERT. The app is available for offline use. It has over 80,000 e-Books in multiple languages created by CBSE and NCERT for classes 1 to 12

2. **e-Pathshala** is NCERT's e-Learning app for classes 1 to 12 in multiple languages. The app contains books, videos, audio, and other media aimed at students, educators, and parents in a variety of languages, including Hindi, Urdu, and English. NCERT has deployed 1886 audios, 2000 videos, 696 e-Books, and 504 Flip Books for classes 1 to 12 in various languages through this web portal.

3. **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER)** this portal offers a variety of resources in multiple languages for students and teachers, including books, interactive modules, and videos, as well as a variety of STEM-based games. Curriculum-aligned content is provided for classes 1-12, as well as teacher resources.

HIGHER EDUCATION:

1. **e-GyanKosh** is a National Digital Repository developed by India's Open and Distance Learning Institutions to store and share digital learning resources. The items in eGyanKosh are copyright protected, with all rights reserved by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).

2. **Gyandarshan** is a web-based TV channel dedicated to Open and Distance Learners' educational and developmental needs.

3. **Gandhara** is an IGNOU internet audio counseling service. It is a web radio where students can listen to live discussions by teachers and experts on current topics and interact with them via phone, e-mail and chat mode.

4. **Swayam Prabha** has 32 DTH TV free channels that broadcast educational content twenty hours a day, 7 days a week. The channels cover both secondary education (classes 9 to 12) and higher education (undergraduate, postgraduate, engineering, out-of-school children, vocational courses, and teacher training) in the arts, science,

   commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities, engineering, technology, law, medicine, and agriculture.

5. **e-PG Pathshala** is intended for postgraduate students. During the lockdown period, postgraduate students can access this platform for ebooks, online courses, and study materials. The significance of this platform is that students can use these facilities without needing to connect to the internet for the entire day.

EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON STUDENT AND TEACHER'S COMMUNITY:

Teachers found it very difficult to adopt the technology. It was because they were used to with blackboards, projectors etc., teachers were taught how to demo classes. They had training period. Teachers began to adopt the technological life due to this Pandemic. Teachers didn't like online classes due to fewer interactions. Teachers must adapt their practices and be creative in order to keep students engaged, regardless of the channel used (radio, TV, mobile, online platforms, etc). Teachers were also going through lots of mental health problems, anxiety, frustration etc. Similarly, mental health consequences were observed among lecturers, with nearly half of them in our study feeling more stressed as a result of meeting deadlines and unexpected distractions. Work, family, and self-care issues may have also harmed mental health. Our findings, on the other hand, revealed that lecturers had a closer relationship with their families. Surprisingly, lecturers reported less stress, anxiety, and loneliness than students.

Many of the students didn't have the proper financial ability to acquire smartphones and other gadgets. They suffered at initial stages, which became very difficult to them. It took merely took weeks for students to adopt. Students liked online class because they didn't need to wake up early and go to school or college. It was just very easy because they could do anything because it was available at their fingertips (they could just click on the link and join a meeting or class and it was easy for them). Students may experience stress due to the increased pressure to engage in independent learning and break out of their normal routine, which can lead to psychological consequences such as anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances, and stress-induced eating. People infected with COVID-19 are unable to communicate with one another. They are cut off from their families and friends, leaving them lonely and depressed. Some of these people commit suicide as a result of the virus's isolation. Others cry when they hear about another person committing suicide as a result of loneliness caused by COVID-19 infection.

PROBLEMS FACED DURING ONLINE CLASSES:

Problems faced during the initial stage were many of the students didn't have smartphones or laptops to attend online classes. There were lots of students who didn't have proper resources or facilities to attend online class suffered. Many students did not have access to the equipment needed for online education. Educated parents supported their children during Pandemic, where as uneducated parents struggled because they couldn't afford to get gadgets what their children wanted during online class. There were students in India who attended school

just for the mid-day meal scheme, but due to closure of school due to the Pandemic brought great difficulties to them. Most of the students went to work to help their parents. Most of the female children had to drop out, and some of them got married.

Some of the other problems were caused by electricity failure. Which were other major problems faced by students during class.

Problems encountered during online classes The interaction between school and college students became difficult, and an effort was made to come up with solutions to basic problems encountered during online education. The vast majority of India's population, approximately 66%, lives in rural areas with limited access to the internet. India has 574 million internet users, with only 264 million living in rural India and the rest in urban areas, indicating that connectivity is a major issue in the majority of states.

CHANGES MADE DURING THE PANDEMIC IN STUDENT'S EDUCATION WHICH AFFECTED THEIR MENTAL HEALTH:

Students, educators, and parents have faced numerous challenges as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Children who are already dealing with mental health issues have been especially vulnerable to the changes, and we are now learning about the broad effects on students as a result of school closures, physically distancing guidelines and isolation, and other unexpected changes in their lives. College students' mental health has become a growing concern, with a significant number of students experiencing psychological distress. Mental health issues can significantly impair students' academic success and social interactions, affecting their future career and personal opportunities. The rapid spread of COVID-19 and social distancing measures imposed across the country are expected to have a negative impact on the population's mental health. School closures and social isolation have impacted all students, but especially those from low-income families. A mental health crisis is emerging as a result of many students' loss of access to school-based services, compounding the damage to their learning due to the Pandemic.

Student mental health is a growing concern, and we must do more to address it. The COVID-19 Pandemic has had a significant impact on the lives of many students, and we are now exploring the overall effects on students' academic performance, social interactions, and future career opportunities. The rapid spread of COVID-19 across the country has resulted in school closures and isolation of all students. Many schools have also taken other measures such as physical distancing guidelines to further isolate students from each other as they try to cope with their new reality in an increasingly stressful environment. We must see this crisis as an opportunity for educators: it's time we get involved in creating solutions that help our young people heal this wound so they can thrive in life after high school.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN THE EDUCATIONAL SECTOR:

POSITIVE IMPACT OF COVID 19;

➢ The positive impact where education was conducted online.

➢ Every individual could check up on their family, friends, and relatives because of the internet.

➢ Internet played a major role during covid-19 Pandemic.

➢ Students were able to pursue their interests during covid-19 Pandemic.

➢ Education was made easy for students during the covid-19 Pandemic.

➢ Students could check up on the news, weather, sports, and other important information from home.
➢ Students were able to pursue their interests during the covid-19 Pandemic.

These were the positive impact of the covid-19 Pandemic. These impacts played a major role during the difficult time. Without the internet, the Pandemic would have been even worse.

Education has a massive impact in India. Education has changed people's lives in many ways, as well as helped them improve their standard of living and quality of life. The government should continue its efforts to improve the education system so that every Indian, regardless of financial status or social background, can receive a good education.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF COVID 19;

➢ The negative impact was every individual didn't have the financial ability to buy smartphone, laptop and other gadgets.

➢ The mid-day meals were stopped due to the Pandemic. Due to the closure of schools and colleges and other educational institutions. Students who were dependent on this suffered.

➢ Many students had to drop out of college due to financial problems.

➢ Students suffered mental, anxiety, depression and emotional problems.

➢ Many students lost their life due to Pandemic.

➢ Students were not given personal attention much compared to offline classes.

➢ Weak students suffered because of that.

➢ Electricity problems, network issues were the other problems.

➢ Due to poor connectivity and a lack of access to digital devices, many students, particularly in rural areas, have not received much or any online learning material**.**

➢ The unplanned shift to online learning, particularly in countries like India where the backbone for online learning was not ready and the curriculum was not designed for such a format, has created the risk of most of our students becoming passive learners and losing interest due to low levels of attention span.

These were the negative impact caused by covid-19 Pandemic. The problems were very affected to students.
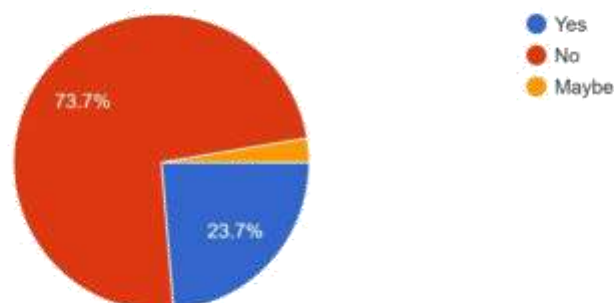
SURVEY:

As a part of the term paper, the last segment, we analyse some of the answers on popular opinion. As I need answers in a broader manner, I made the questionnaire in both multiple choice as well as descriptive manner.

1).

Can virtual learning replace teachers?
38 responses

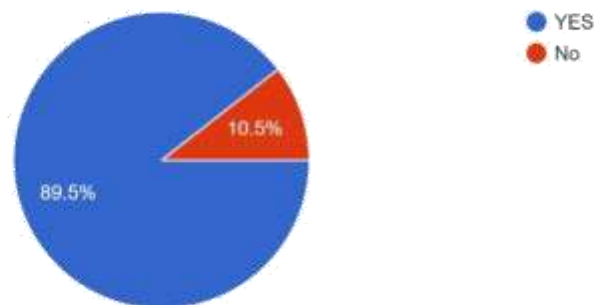- Yes
- No
- Maybe

73.7%

23.7%

For this question, out of 38 people. In that, 28(73.7%) people responded No, and 9(23.7%) people responded Yes and 1(2.6%) person responded Maybe. This shows us that virtual learning will never replace teachers.

2).

Did the online education affect the mental health
38 responses

For this question, out of 38 people, 34(89.5%) people responded Yes, and 4(10.5%) people responded No.

3.) How has your stress level changed since the (COVID-19) pandemic started?

All 38 has responded to this question. As this question is in a descriptive manner, I will summarize the responses. Many of them responded by saying, there was too much of stress put up on students when online teaching was taking place. At one hand the network issues ruined all the classes, and on the other hand, teachers won't understand the struggle we go through for each and every class.

4). Importance of internet during covid-19?

All 38 has responded to this question. As this question is in a descriptive manner, I will summarize the responses internet helped us a lot from getting valid information to booking vaccines. Helped us to move forward with our education. Because of the internet we were able to keep in touch with far-away family etc. It was very important as without it, literally no learning could have taken place, and many of the measures which were brought in couldn't have succeeded. I am sure that without the internet, I would not have been able to do what I did.

The use of innovative technologies during Covid-19 will aid in the provision of quality education, which will benefit future generations as well. Covid-19 was able to implement the use of an eLearning platform that allows easy access to educational material without the need for physical presence at any specific location or time, making learning more interactive and engaging than ever before! Covid-19 was able to use the latest technologies such as mobile devices, tablets and laptops in order to provide students with a more interactive learning experience. The project's eLearning platform allows users to access educational material from anywhere at any time. Students will be able to log onto the platform using their own personal device, which is convenient for them because they can learn wherever they are.

The use of this cutting-edge technology has also given teachers and students a better understanding of what each other is learning. Teachers will have access to all of the pertinent information that their students require in order to pass their exams! This means that both parties will have an equal chance of success in their respective fields, which we believe is extremely important in our society today.

CONCLUSION:

The Indian education sector has been hit hard by Covid-19. The Government of India has taken many fruitful measures to address the challenges of Covid-19. The challenges created by Covid-19 have also created

opportunities for the education sector in Indian government. Various educators have also explored teaching and learning possibilities by adopting different digital technologies to deal with the crisis. Disadvantaged students may struggle with their current choice of digital platforms as India is not ready to deliver education to every corner of the country via digital platforms. However, universities and the Indian government are working hard to find a solution to this problem. The priority is to use digital technology to gain an advantage over India's millions of young students. India needs to develop creative strategies to ensure access to sustainable learning for all children during the Pandemic. Post-Covid-19 education is expected to be a digital form of education that could usher in a new era for the Indian education sector. Below are the main challenges facing Covid-19: Education sector: 1. The scope of digital learning is limited to students with access to the Internet and digital devices. 2. Education programs are poorly implemented in rural areas where the majority of the population resides. 3. Lack of awareness of the benefits of digital learning among parents, teachers and students is a major obstacle to the successful adoption of digital learning in schools and colleges across India. 4. Digital technology may not provide a level playing field for all children, depending on economic circumstances 5. The costs associated with adopting digital platforms also discourage many from using them 6. Students are reluctant to learn online because they feel they cannot compete with other students 7. Governments should take strict action against the illegal use of mobile phones 8. There are many other issues that governments have to deal with 9. Digital learning is only useful if students have internet access 10. Governments should adopt policies that encourage people to use digital technology.

The Indian government has announced a nationwide lockdown, which will affect all schools and universities across the country. This means that students cannot go to school or university during this time. The government is trying to prevent the spread of COVID-19 by making sure that everyone stays at home during this time. It is common for people in India to work from home on certain days, so it may not be as big of an issue for them as it would be for other countries

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