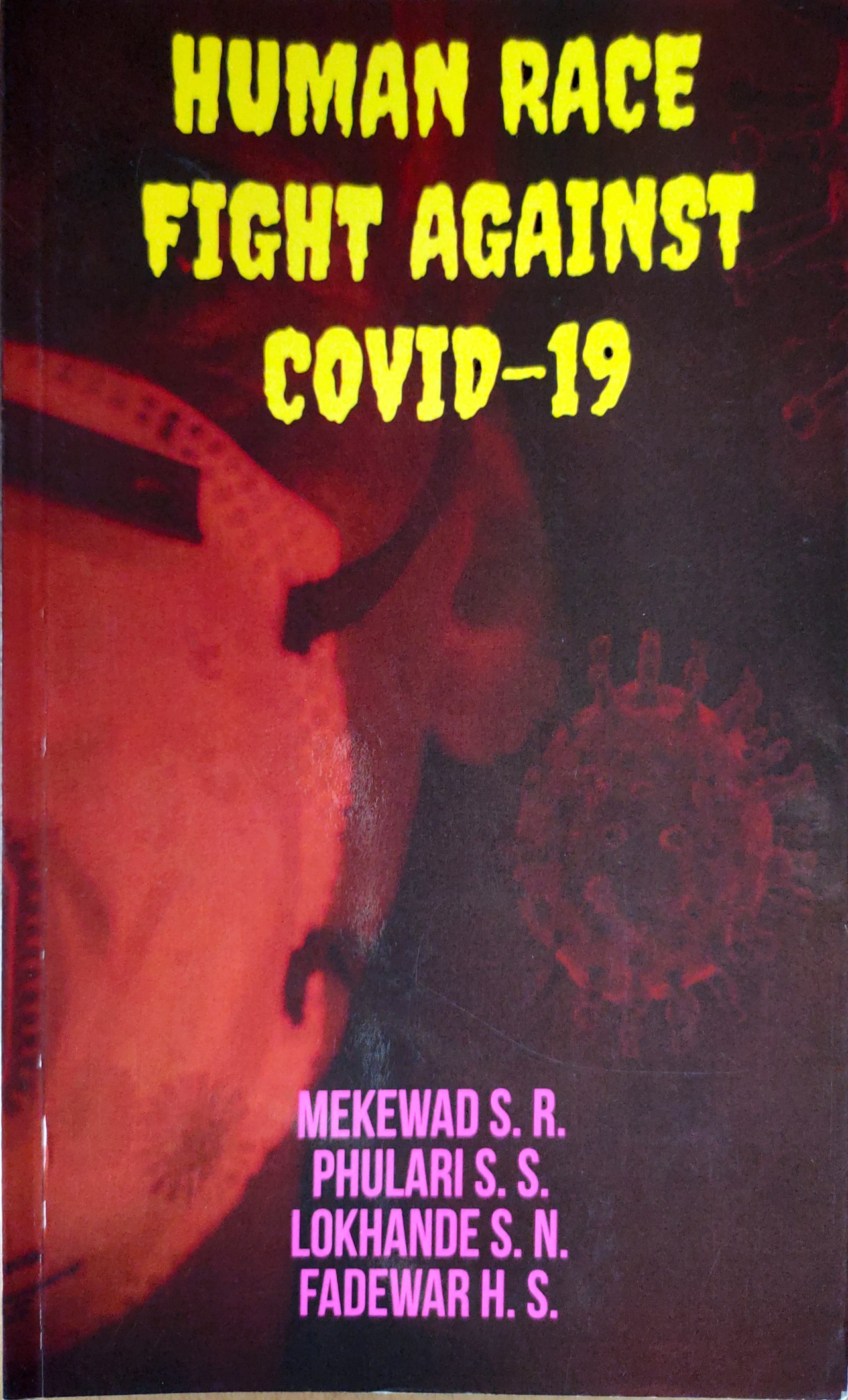


HUMAN RACE FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19



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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION IN INDIA

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No one could have predicted that a virus like Covid-19 would emerge and, without distinguishing itself, transform people's lifestyles. Many changes occurred as a result of Covid-19, and it took some time for everyone to adjust to the new normal. The impact of Covid-19 was felt all over, resulting in the closure of schools and other educational institutions. To minimize the effects of Covid-19, most governments first agreed to temporarily close schools. It was later reopened for a few grades, which resulted in a spike in infection rates, before being shut down again. Despite the fact that schools are closed, students are still attending lessons via other educational initiatives such as online classrooms and radio programmers. On the other hand, while this is a good thing, many students who do not have the financial means to attend online classes suffer greatly. Many

students are having difficulty obtaining the necessary equipment for online education¹.

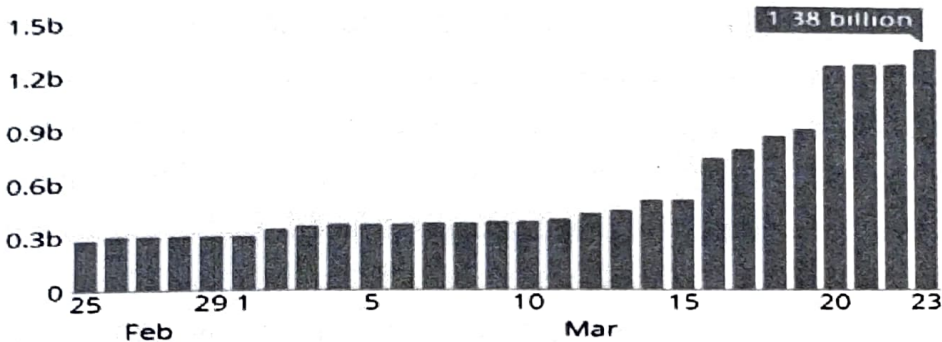
Teachers that are professionals in Blackboard, Chalk, Books, and classroom teaching are new to digital teaching, but they are quickly adapting and handling it like a pro to help students in their current situation. On the other hand, many instructors are seeking for other ways to support their families. Educated parents are helping their children throughout the pandemic, but we must recognize that some illiterate parents are feeling powerless to assist their children with their schooling. There are children in India who attend school solely for the purpose of receiving meals. Many youngsters who were unable to bring their lunch from home have benefited from the excellent noon meal programme. As schools are closed, many students are struggling because they don't have enough food to make ends meet. Exams are always delayed or canceled, which leaves many students confused and there is no room for courses. Most school-age children engage in child labor to support their families.

As their parents have seen, the education of trans girls and boys is likely to affect the financial and opportunity costs of doing so. This epidemic not only affected students, but also affected institutions and schools with limited budgets, causing them to close. In Covid19, positive and negative problems have occurred around us. Technology paves the way for education, helping students and teachers to make virtual connections through online classrooms, webinars, digital tests, and more. But the sad truth is that many students across the country cannot use it. It's all for the well-being of students so they can stay home safely without being affected by the life-threatening virus. We are not ready yet, but it is yet to come, so we have to live this together, but we have to update the infrastructure, if we find something, we must find a way to deal with this situation, and in the pandemic.

Exactly how each child provides education to help the next generation in the future²?

COVID-19's Staggering Impact On Global Education

Number of learners impacted by national school closures worldwide



Figures refer to learners enrolled at pre-primary, primary, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary levels of education, as well as at tertiary education levels.
Source: UNESCO

How is the education sector responding to COVID-19?

In response to the huge demand, many online learning platforms provide free access to services, including platforms such as BYJU'S. BYJU'S is an online tutoring and education technology company in Bangalore established in 2011 and is now the most valuable education in the world Technology company. The company's chief operating officer Mrinal Mohit said that since the announcement of free live courses on the Think and Learn app, BYJU's number of new students using its products has increased by 200%. At the same time, since the Chinese government instructed 250 million full-time students to return to school through the online platform in mid-February, Tencent Classroom has been widely used. This led to the largest "online movement" in the history of education, with approximately 730,000 (81% of K-12 students) attending classes through the

Tencent K-12 online school in Wuhan. Other companies are strengthening their ability to provide one-stop services to teachers and students. For example, the Singapore collaboration suite Lark, originally developed by Byte Dance, as an internal tool to meet its own exponential growth, began to provide teachers and students with unlimited video conference time, self-translation functions, and real-time collaborative editing work. Project and smart calendar arrangement, etc. feature. In order to achieve this goal quickly in times of crisis, Lark has enhanced its global server infrastructure and engineering capabilities to ensure reliable connections. DingTalk, Alibaba distance learning solution, had to prepare for a similar influx: "In order to support large-scale remote work, the platform used Alibaba Cloud to deploy more than 100,000 new clouds in just two hours last month. The server has set a new record for rapid expansion," said Dingding CEO Chen Hang. Some school districts are forming unique partnerships, such as the partnership between the Los Angeles Unified School District and PBS SoCal/KCET to provide local education broadcasts, different channels and various digital options for different age groups. Media organizations such as the BBC are also promoting e-learning; Bitesize Daily was launched on April 20 to provide 14 weeks of curriculum-based learning for children from all over the UK. Manchester City football player Sergio Aguero and other celebrities teach part content³.

The impact of COVID 19 on teachers and students:

Due to the corona virus pandemic, many schools, colleges and universities require their teachers and professors to use online learning methods and tools Google Video, Skype, Zoom, Facebook live, YouTube, etc. .Giving lectures and completing the course content. It cannot be said with certainty that all teachers are familiar with this new paradigm, and many teachers

are doing their best to complete the assigned program by all available means at their disposal. However, due to sudden transition from classroom to Smartphone / computer, some difficulties have arisen, because no one has a clear idea of how will continue to use this new paradigm, about teaching the online modality through the teaching. In addition, teachers and students are under a lot of pressure because courses must be completed before the exam will be arranged through online routes, through security methods or after unlocking. It can be said with certainty that the current batch of students will be an "experimental batch", which will analyze and explain the success or failure of teaching through online media, and create a new framework for operational policies and policies. The future of online education in the current corona virus pandemic, teaching through the online mode has become a recognized reality. However, the necessary foundation for supporting online teaching has not yet provided sufficient conditions. Therefore, it can be said that the current batch may be difficult to adapt to the new situation of online learning. In addition, the online mode of receiving/delivering education has not developed uniformly across the country, in all schools, colleges, and universities. Ways have been created for this purpose, such as DD Network of Educational channels, online learning platforms (such as SWAYAM), etc. However, so far, they have been regarded as aids in providing education, rather than the main tools in providing education. The teacher's on-site presence in the classroom is considered ideal, because times are continuously received/delivered feedback on what is taught, which is difficult. It is not difficult for the teacher to assess whether the students understand the content taught, because the body language of the students is the best judge of this problem. It is difficult to transition from an offline classroom to an online classroom, because the quality level, the delivery and reception of the reference course content, depends on the quality of the Internet connection, the nature of the

recording equipment used to record the course conference (dedicated camera, webcam, Smartphone camera, etc.), recording media (dedicated microphone with USB mixer/processing interface, Smartphone built-in microphone, etc.). It cannot be guaranteed that all students and classroom teachers have well to very good Internet connections, because few students and teachers have the resources or willingness to install wired broadband or optical fiber, Cable-based Internet resources. Furthermore, in some areas of the country, especially in the case of the combined territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, the territory, enemy agents and other insurgents were rendered ineffective due to the refusal of by the intelligence and security agencies national. The Internet connection is often disabled therefore may not be able to provide education to students in these areas through online channels. The radio (AM and FM) can be used in these unique situations, but the general transmission of the radio through the radio station may not cover the entire route. Also, due to the nature of the radio, it is impossible to verify if the student actually understands the content, because the transistor radio does not have the ability to speak to the radio station. This is more in the field of HAM radio equipment, but few research institutes, students or teachers have a license to use this equipment and the equipment itself. Since most areas of northern India are sensitive areas, the "Radio Silence" order can be ordered by the army officer commanding the sub-district of the Federal Territory or executed by the Federal Territory Administration. The use of equipment, for example, has no practical meaning uses general broadcast as a way to teach course content, which can play a great role in the normal area of . You can verify whether the course content is really understood by dialing several calls randomly selected by students. In this case, it is best to use HAM radio, because teachers can use to directly communicate with students, because it provides the possibility of direct feedback verification like HAM radio,

instead of ordinary transistors that can send and receive messages through radio waves⁴⁻⁵.

Positive impact of COVID19 on education:

Although the COVID19 outbreak has caused many negative effects on education, educational institutions in India have risen to the challenge and have done their best to provide uninterrupted support services to the students during the pandemic. The Indian educational system ushered in the opportunity to transform from a traditional system into a new era. The following points can be considered to have a positive impact on education.

Towards blended learning: COVID19 accelerates the adoption of digital technology to provide education. Educational institutions switched to blended learning mode. Encourage all teachers and students to be more tech savvy. The new method of delivery and evaluation of learning opens a great opportunity for important changes in the field of curriculum development and pedagogy. It also allows visits to a large number of students at the same time.

Increased use of learning management systems: Educational institutions that use learning management systems have become in high demand. It provides excellent opportunities for 4,444 companies that are being developed and 4,444 educational institutions that strengthen learning management systems (Misra, 2020)⁶.

Strengthen the use of digital copies of learning materials: In the case of the lockdown, students are unable to collect hard copies of the learning materials, so most of the students use digital copy materials such as reference.

Improvements in collaborative work: There is a new opportunity for collaborative teaching and learning to take new forms.

Teachers / teachers around the world can also cooperate times, benefiting each other times (Misra, 2020).

Increase in online meetings: The pandemic increases opportunities for teleconferences, virtual meetings, webinars and electronic conferences.

Enhanced digital literacy: the pandemic situation encourages people to learn and use digital technologies, leads to an increased literacy in digital technologies.

Improved the use of electronic media: To share information: learning materials can be easily shared among students, and related inquiries can be resolved through email, text messages, phone calls, and the use of different social media (such as WhatsApp or Facebook).

Global exposure: Educators and students have opportunities to interact with their peers from all over the world. Students adapt to the international society.

Better time management: During the pandemic, students can manage their time more effectively in online education⁷⁻⁹.

The negative impact of COVID19 on education:

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the department of education has suffered many losses. It has had many negative effects on education, some of which are as follows:

1. *Educational activities are blocked:* classes are suspended and exams are postponed at all levels. Several boards have postponed the annual exam and entrance exam. The admission process was delayed. Due to the continuity of the blockade, student missed almost 3 months of the school year 2020-21, which will further worsen the situation of educational continuity. Student will face great difficulty in returning to school again after the huge gap.
2. *Employment impact:* Due to COVID-19, the majority of hires have been postponed. Placement of students may also be

affected by the company's postponement of the student committee. Due to this pandemic, the unemployment rate is expected to rise by. In India, the government did not recruit people. Due to the current situation, the department and recent graduates are concerned that will withdraw their job opportunities from the private sector. The Monitoring India Economic Center's estimate of the unemployment rate soared from 8.4% in the mid from March to 23% from in early April, while the urban unemployment rate soared to 30.9% from (Educationasia.in). When the unemployment rate increased in, education gradually decreased because people fought for food instead of education.

3. *Unprepared teachers/students for online education:* Not all teachers / students are good or at least not all people are ready for the sudden shift from face-to-face learning to online learning to online learning. Most of the teachers are years old and only give lectures on video platforms such as Zoom and Google Meet. If there is no dedicated e-learning platform, may not be true e-learning.
4. *Reduction in global employment opportunities:* Due to the restriction caused by COVID19, some people may have lost their jobs from other countries and students who have closed may not find work outside India. Due to COVID19, many Indians could have returned home after losing their jobs overseas. Therefore, freshmen who are likely to enter the labor market soon may face difficulties in finding suitable jobs for. Many students who have passed the campus interview to get a job may not be able to join their work due to the closure. It is possible that Indians working abroad may lose it. Indian fresh graduates are also worried withdrawal of job offers from corporate sectors because of movement restriction in the current pandemic situation.
5. *Nutrition loss caused by school closures:* Lunch is a school meal plan of the Indian government, which aims to provide

better nutritious meals to school-age children across the country. The suspension of school seriously affected the daily nutrition of students, because the lunch meal plan has been temporarily closed. Various studies have pointed out that lunch is also an important factor in the increase in school enrollment.

6. *Access to the digital world:* Many students cannot access the Internet or cannot access the digital world Internet and many people may not be able to afford a compatible at home Computers, laptops or mobile phones, teaching and online learning can create a digital divide between students. According to various 4,444 reports, the blockade has dealt a heavy blow to 4,444 underprivileged students in India, as most of them cannot explore online learning. Therefore, the online teaching method during the COVID19 pandemic may increase the gap between rich and poor and urban and rural areas.
7. *Access to global education:* The pandemic severely disrupted the higher education sector. A large number of Indian students studying in universities abroad, especially in the most affected countries, are leaving these countries. If the situation of continues, the demand for will drop significantly in the long run for international higher education.
8. *Delayed payment of school and university fee:* During this lock-in period, most parents will face unemployment for, so may not be able to pay for these time periods will especially affect private institutions¹⁰⁻¹².

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