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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON STUDENTS



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Covid-19's Impact on Students: Merits and Demerits

Mr. Sarwade Datta Vasant¹, Mr. Khiste Sachin Aatmaram²

^{1,2}Vaishnavi Mahavidyalaya Wadwani, Dist. Beed Maharashtra

Introduction:

Epidemic Covid-19 has spread all over the world and has forced human society to maintain social distance. This has created a significant hurdle in the education sector, which is an important determinant of the country's economic future on 11 February 2020. The World Health Organization has proposed the official name of the virus, COVID-19, an acronym for Corona virus Disease 2019. Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019, COVID-19 epidemic in India were reported in the state of Kerala on January 30, 2020, and the history of affected China's Wuhan. The first death due to Covid-19 was on March 12, 2020 in India. It has afflicted over 4.5 million people all across the world (WHO). In India, more than 32 crore students have been affected by various restrictions and nationwide lockdown for COVID-19. According to a UNESCO assessment, the two most affected levels in India are basic and secondary education, with 14 crores primary and 13 crore secondary pupils affected.

No one would have guessed that a virus like COVID-19 would come and change people's lifestyles without making a difference. Due to COVID-19, many changes took place in our world and it took a while for everyone to adopt the new normal. The COVID-19 effect was widespread, resulting in the closure of schools and other educational institutions. Initially, most governments have decided to temporarily close schools to reduce the impact of COVID-19. They were then reopened for a few grades, increasing the rate of infection and then reopening. Even though schools are closed, students are attending their classes through various educational activities such as online classrooms, radio programs. While this is a good thing happening on the other hand, there are many students who do not have the resources to attend online classes, they have to suffer a lot. Many students are struggling to find the gadgets they need for online classes. Teachers who are all experts at teaching blackboards, chalk, books and classes are really new to this digital teaching, but they are adopting new methods and treating students as supporters to help with the current situation. But on the downside, many teachers are looking for alternative jobs to support their families.

Educated parents are supporting their children throughout the peer period, but we need to understand that there are some illiterate parents and there is a sense of helplessness to help their children with their education. There is students in India who came to school just to get a meal. The great lunch plan has helped many children who cannot bring food from home to get nutrition. The closure of the school has left many students struggling to make ends meet. Exams are always

delayed or cancelled, which confuses many students and leaves no space for the course. Most school-going children engage in child labour to support their families. It is likely that the education of women children and transgender children will be affected, as their parents may see, at the expense of financial and opportunity to do so. The epidemic has affected not only students but also low-budget institutions and schools, resulting in their closure. Both positive and negative things are happening around us during COVID-19. Technology paves the way for learning, helping students and teachers to literally connect through online classes, webinars, digital exams, and more. But the sad truth is that it is not available to many students across the country. Everything is happening for the welfare of the students so that they can stay safe at home without being affected by the deadly virus. We are not ready for this, but it came, so we have to go through this together, but we have to update the infrastructure and consider ways to handle the situation and educate every child during the epidemic to help the next generation in the future. Stay home Stay safe..

Merits:

There are no significant benefits because there has been a huge loss in jobs, lives and the country's economy. But when it comes to children, there are some merits.

- Holidays to schools and colleges:

Students can use their quality time in studies and other activities in which they are interested. Spend time at home without going out and enjoy watching movies and doing some sculpting.

- Time to spend with family:

Great time to spend with grandparents, cousins, mother, father and other relatives as there is enough time to spend (if possible, according to government norms). Moreover, everyone is working from home. No need to get out of the house and visit relatives you can pick up the phone and call them and build more family ties. This is the only time you can watch a movie with your family and enjoy it. Spend time with parents and explain career planning approaches and think of them to get on the path to the right trait.

- Save time:

COVID-19 saves time to avoid having to travel, praying, playing games and conversing with friends. For online classes, set aside five to six hours of quality time. I spent ten hours at school. It gives extra time for self-study if you use it wisely to avoid watching movies or playing video games on your phone.

Demerits:

There are significant disadvantages because of the huge losses in jobs, lives and the economy of the country. Students have major disadvantages

Online class:

In the online class, the adoption rate is around 50-60% while the adoption in the class was around 80-90%. Staying in front of the blue screen for a long time affects the eyes of the students. Younger children, such as play school and elementary grades should not have these types of classes because they have low concentration and these young children do not have the ability to sit in front of the blue screen for long periods of time. Many poor students do not have access to laptops and computers. All these students are negative; I think this should not be a heterogeneous education. Of course, there are many inconvenient factors such as no exams; Students are given marks through internal. This feature can affect their careers. These elements are going to be a prelude to the child's future life. On this note, it is to say that students are wasting days in schools and colleges. The government is expected to make good decisions on education as soon as possible with clear instructions to avoid the situation caused by the COVID-19 epidemic.

Conclusion:

COVID-19 has had a major impact on India's education sector. Although it has created many challenges, it has also developed various opportunities. The Government of India and various stakeholders in education have explored the possibility of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) by adopting various digital technologies to address the current crisis of COVID-19. India is not fully equipped to bring education to the corners of the country through digital platforms. The current choice of other platforms will hurt students who do not have the same privileges as others. But universities and the Indian government are trying to solve the problem. The use of digital technology should be a priority to create a profitable place for millions of young students in India. It is time for educational institutions to strengthen their knowledge and information technology infrastructure to deal with situations like COVID-19. Although the crisis of COVID-19 is protracted, there is an urgent need to make maximum use of the online platform so that students will not only be able to complete their degree this academic year but also be prepared for the future digital oriented environment. The concept of "work from home" is more relevant in such epidemics to reduce the prevalence of COVID-19. India should develop a creative strategy to ensure that all children have sustainable access to learning during the COVID-19 era. For effective delivery of education, Indian policies need to include diverse individuals from different backgrounds, including remote areas, neglected and minority groups. Students are benefiting a lot from online practice; it should continue even after lockdown. The following detailed statistical study can be done to find out the effect of COVID-19 on the education system of India.

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