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## COVID-19 Pandemic Hindrance in the Process of Education System in India

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### **Abstract:**

*No one would have predicted that a virus that would come and without distinguishing, it will change the lifestyle of people. Due to a virus-COVID-19 pandemic has affected human life in a very drastic way and it took some time for everyone to adopt the new normal. Due to Corona virus pandemic in India the setbacks are seen in different sectors such as oil and gas, automobiles, aviation, agriculture, retail, etc. Sector would remain affected by the predicament. The influence may be more or less and it can be observe in education sector in India. All the education sectors are closed to control the spread of the corona virus. School/institute closure brings difficulties for students, teachers, and parents. So, Digital Learning is a solution to continue the education system. But resist with nonexistence of network infrastructures, computers components and internet access is challenging in India. This Research work purpose to review the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the education system in India.*

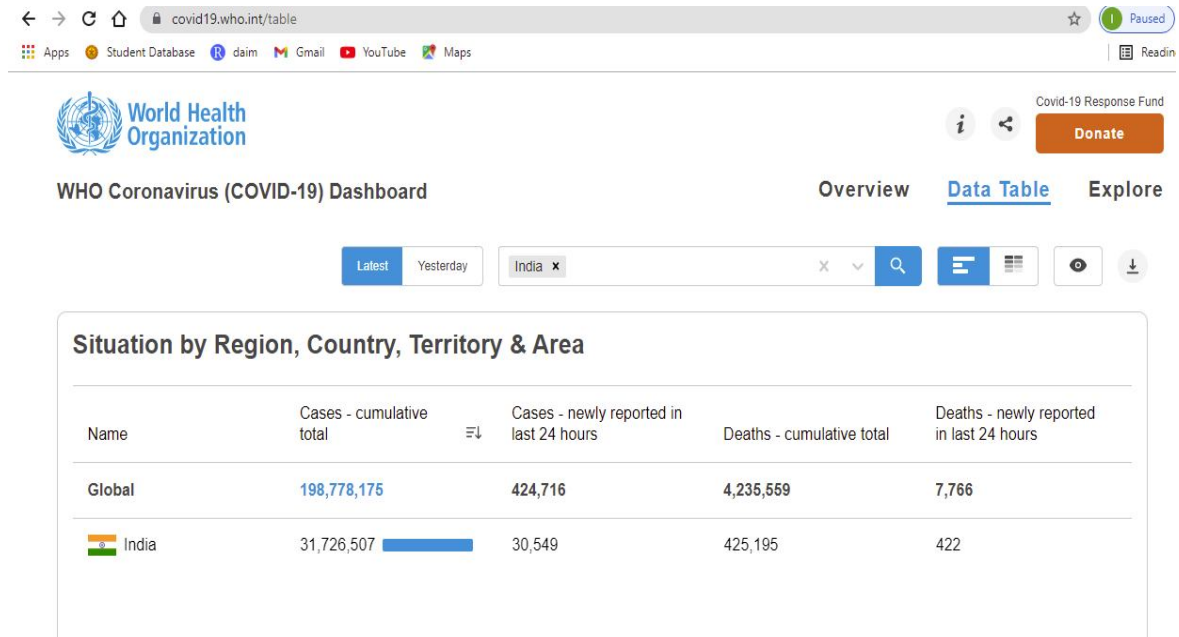
**Keywords:** pandemic, education system, Digital Learning

### **1. Introduction:**

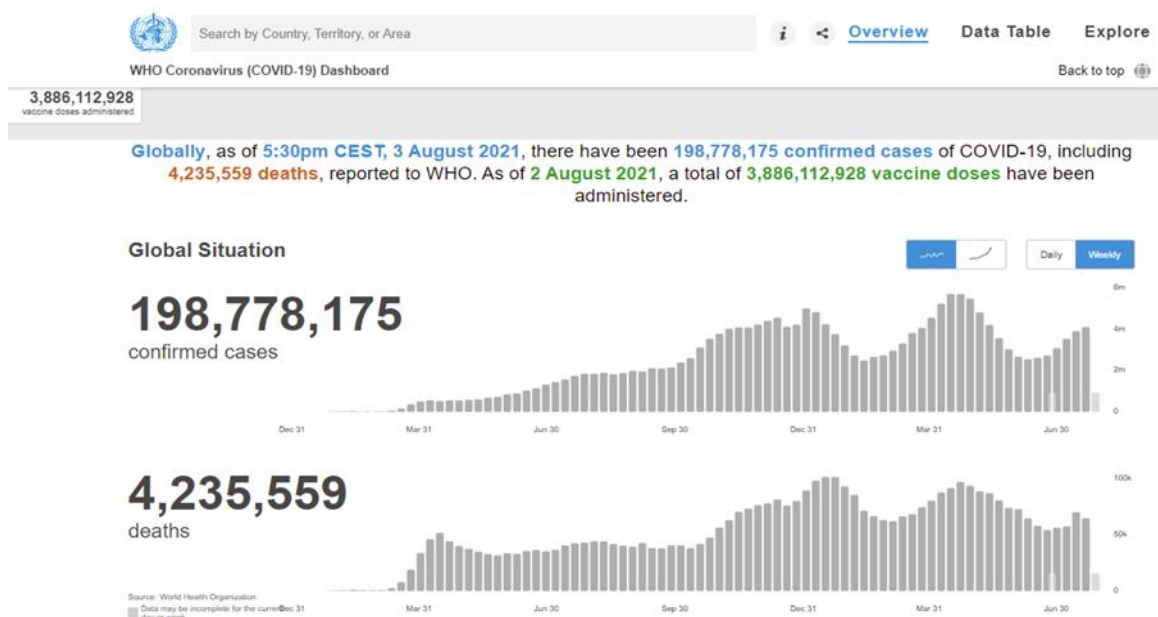
The corona virus (COVID-19) is a pandemic illness that affects different sector including education system. A drastically changes can be observed in human history & its effect on human life, education system and economic development in the globe.

The World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, has officially announced that corona virus (COVID-19) is a pandemic after that last 2 years infects more than 192284207 public in the world. The first COVID-19 case has reported by Wuhan Municipal Health Commission on

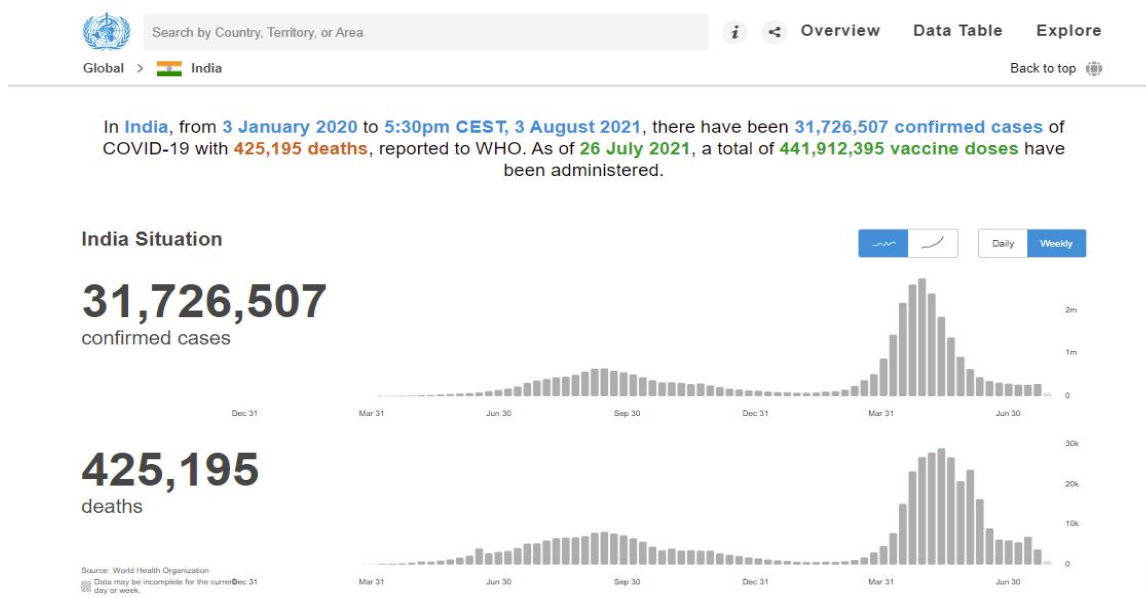
December 31, 2019, in the Hubei Province,



China (WHO, 2020b)<sup>[1]</sup> The corona virus pandemic is quickly spreading and affecting throughout the world. Globally, as of 5:30pm CEST, 3 August 2021, there have been 198,778,175 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 4,235,559 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 2 August 2021, a total of 3,886,112,928 vaccine doses have been administered.



In India, from 3 January 2020 to 5:30pm CEST, 3 August 2021, there have been 31,726,507 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 425,195 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 26 July 2021, a total of 441,912,395 vaccine doses have been administered.



As Corona virus is scattering exponentially and many countries are locked in their learning system and imposing strict quarantine on the people to control the spread of this highly contagious illness. The government's pays attention towards arrangements of medical institutions & facilities providing training centers for healthcare staffs, attentiveness among the people. Education has been the backbone of development of every country, so education is principal to the development and growth of all countries. The education system has been pretentious by several hindrances ranging from changes in the teaching catalog to closing down the learning system due to wide spread contagion diseases.

In March 2020, a countrywide lockdown was imposed, forcing some schools and colleges to close and instructing students to abandon the usual classroom teaching style. This resulted in an immediate increase in novelty and technology known how, which the educators used to finish the curriculum. However, due to a scarcity of structure, efficiency& output suffered. Remote learning was not accessible for everyone

COVID-19 obstructed not only the overall economy and our day to day life, but also emotional, intellectual and physical health also, fatalities in national and international business, reduced cash flow in the market, locked national and international traveling; moreover, disturbance of the carnival events, stress among the population, the closings of hotels, restaurants, religious, and leisure's places. In many developed countries the economic uncertainty has hit foremost, as governments have locked down their economies to decrease the speed of infection. As a result, lot of countries are suffering their greatest economic decline and closures of their education and transportation system.

Digital Learning solutions are containing platforms, educational applications and resources that aimed to help parents, students, and teachers. Digital Learning systems, massive open online course platforms and self-directed learning content. However, due to nonexistence of internet connectivity, information technology tools & equipment, educational resources and digital technology skill the Digital Learning may be shortfall to operate for teachers, students and families in India. India deliver classes through radio, television and online platforms. However, the low level income families and students have not radio, television and other devices to access the resources and to learn at their home.

This pandemic has not only affected the learners but also the Low-budget organizations and institutes, resulting in close-down the same. Technology lay concrete on the way for education mode, thus serving the learners and instructors to connect virtually through online classrooms, webinars, digital exams, and so on.

This changes will have positive impact for the well-being of the learners so that they can stay safe & sound at home without getting affected by the fatal virus.

However, due to a lack of infrastructure, efficiency suffered. Distant learning was not available in every household; according to the Global internet network research just 24% of households had a consistent internet connection, while other remote areas remained inaccessible<sup>[2]</sup>. The educational institutions have elected for unlike digital stages to facilitate learning for their students.

Digital education is also beneficial for learners with knowledge shortages. Digitalizing in teaching system also changes the ancient method of classroom teaching now learners require mobile phone and an outstanding internet linking to take their classes they didn't have to go anyplace in order to join their classes. Digital Learning has many advantages in itself like digital learning has no physical boundaries, it has more learning engagement experience rather than the traditional learning, it is also lucrative and students get to learn in the confines of their ease zone. Worldwide, online education has met with some success. Digital learning is also beneficial for learners with learning deficiencies.

## **2. Challenges:**

However, Digital Learning is not without its limitations and challenges, since face-to-face interaction is usually supposed as the best system of communication as compared to the rather impersonalized nature of inaccessible learning

1. Connecting with online classrooms is their foremost experience, so it has been detected that they have difficulty familiarizing appropriately to this trend because creating knowledge and

education experiences in simulated classrooms from traditional classrooms to computer-Based training is very altered for that phase.

2. With most students staying home in different parts of the geographical area during the lockdown face internet facilities scarcity.
3. There are some technical snags related to computer and smart phone management. In addition to that, students and teachers are required to download some apps like Google Meet, Zoom, etc. Due to the lack of familiarity, sometimes it appears to be a challenge, and there is limited internet connection time for these apps.
4. As limitation occurs for Zoom platform is 40 minutes, but failure might come if there is technical issues and this may delays further teaching & learning process. As the managing time is very critical factor in online mode.
5. It is tough for teachers to manage one and all notes and service them with the essential content.
6. Students those have completed their graduation may have anxiety in their thoughts of extraction of job offers from the corporate sector due to the current situation. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy's estimates unemployment shortage from 8.4% in mid-March to 23% in early April. In the urban unemployment rate is 30.9%.<sup>[3]</sup>

### **3. Mental and Physical Health:**

The terminations schools and higher education undesirably affect the mental and physical well-being of students, parents, and teachers in the world, especially in India. The lockdown due to corona virus may people are sensitivity stress, concern such as a fear of dying, a distress of their peers dying. This strain may distress the students, mental, and physical health of students. All students may not have good interaction with online learning applications and platforms, because some of the students are active and some may take a longer time to acquaint themselves with the system.

#### **Probable options or resolutions for interrupted education during COVID-19:**

1. With the help of power supply, digital skills of teachers and students, internet connectivity it is necessary to explore digital learning, technology resolutions, and so on.
2. Arrangement for provision for digitalization to teachers and students.
3. The necessity to discover digital education platforms.
4. Arrangements should be taken to improve the effects of the widespread on job offers, internship curriculums and study assignments.

### **4. Remedies to Combat the Challenges and Mental Health Issues:**

With the introduction of online education some of the common issues takes place such as

expensive internet connection, connection loss, During exams, it becomes tough for the students to upload their script on time due to several internet difficulties. Mental health has become a thoughtful issue in relations to online classes. Students are not happy & neither satisfied even there is lack peers who might be surrounding over them to understand. The method should be more compassionate in indulgence of the students. Task and home task loads should be compact As it is a hard-hitting time and everybody is facing anxiety adjusting, this is the least the Educational Institutions could do to make sure that the students are not being under pressure or given additional home work as they are taking the courses online.

### **5. Assessment and Evaluation:**

Digital Learning is a good opportunity for teachers, students, it introduced online learning platforms, use Blackboard, Zoom, Google meet etc. assembly platforms and conducted online session and collected facts about all courses. Online teaching and learning are not a novel mode of conveyance for developed countries and some developing countries. However, ever-changing from physical traditional method of class to online learning is challenging for teachers, students, families, and the countries government due to lack of finance, skill, ICT infrastructure, internet access, and educational resources (Basilaja & Kvavadze, 2020)<sup>[4]</sup>. Few technical or practical based subject / courses are challenging to teach and learn through online learning methods such as sport, nursing, laboratories, music, and art courses.

The shift from face-to-face class to online lecture has a serious impact on valuations and assessment. Dependent on the progression nature and the valuation type applying assessments and evaluation online is a challenging task. So that instructors have obligatory to modification their assessment types to fit the online mode. Also, it is difficult to monitor the student how they are taking courses online and problematic to confirm that students are not duplicitous during online exams, practical tests and performance tests. In additional to that learners who do not have technology access will suffer to take assessments and evaluations According to (UNESCO, 2020b) report, even for students, teachers, and parents in countries with reliable ICT infrastructure and internet access, the speedy change over to online education has been confusing. Students, parents, and teachers also need exercise to deliver online education efficiently, but such support is particularly limited in developing countries. Education dissimilarities are a danger to education system continuity at a time of unexpected educational system closures Because, there are a inadequate number of PCs, internet access, mobile system access and lack of technology competent trained instructors in developing countries . Henceforth even if online teaching & learning platform are anuprigh to pening to continue education during the epidemic it is challenging for developing countries.

## 6. Education System Post-COVID-19:

Educational institutions should design curriculums, prepare learning strategies and techniques for post-COVID-19 and transform the face of the education system during closures curriculum design, collaborations, skill development, and educational institutions should focus on advancing the education system. After COVID-19, the school's design strategies and methods to recover lost learning, ensure student return to institute when institute reopen, preparing students, parents, and teachers, and to scale platform learning accessibility (Tiruneh, 2020). Institute should give awareness for parents and students to make sure that students are safe at when they come to the institute by maintaining proper protocols of social distancing, sanitization etc.

## 7. Conclusion:

The COVID-19 is a pandemic has that affects the education platform in India. Education is the mainstay of every country's progress.

Though there are several experiments that students and teachers face in instruction online learning, the good news is that there is no doubt that accompanying classes online is a admirable inventiveness taken by the current government to reduce the loss of students' academic actions. For the correct application of this task, students and teachers must be exhilarated and viewed as a challenge to carry out appropriately. Students should be attentive that they are the primary stakeholders and must be self-motivated to have a greater interest in getting a response to the digital courses& programs with all their accomplishments.

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