

Impact of Covid-19 on Education Sector

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Abstract- The current universal epidemic has inflicted chaos on one of the most important sector i.e. education. Education is indisputably essential in contributing to a country's wellbeing and an individual's escalation, but it has been endangered by the emergence of Covid -19 pandemic. Educational institutions around the world were adversely distressed by COVID-19 pandemic. Pandemic school closures shed light on a variety of social and economic issues. There is no substitute for social interaction during academic exchange. The educational impact of COVID-19 has forced many institutions to maintain social distance, cancel classes and exams, and choose an online mode for teaching. Education has moved online and collaboration with the educational community has begun. The lockdown has led all education institutions to cancel their classes, examinations, internships and choose online modes of learning which has hampered the schedules of almost every student. This has given an opportunity for students to develop skills through online learning in a more dynamic and proficient manner.

Keywords: Digital approach, E- learning, social distance, online approach.

I.INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic affected educational systems around the world, with schools, universities and universities almost completely closed. Most governments have decided to temporarily close educational institutions to curb the spread of COVID-19. As of January 12, 2021, approximately 825 million learners have been affected by the pandemic-responsive school closure. According to UNICEF surveillance, 23 countries are currently enacted nationwide, with closures in 40 regions, affecting about 47 percent of the world's student population. School closures not only affect students, teachers and families, but also have widespread economic and social implications. Pandemic school closures shed light on a variety of social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food

insecurity, homelessness, and access to childcare, health care, housing, the internet and services for the disabled. The impact on underprivileged children and their families was more serious, resulting in learning confusion, malnutrition, childcare problems, and the resulting financial costs of families unable to work. The educational impact of COVID-19 has forced many institutions to maintain social distance, cancel classes and exams, and choose an online mode for teaching. The crisis embodies the dilemma that educational institutions face between closing schools and keeping them open. Education has moved online and collaboration with the educational community has begun. The LMS community list is estimated to grow 55% at an unprecedented rate, but student evaluations are also done online, with lots of trials and uncertainties. Not only are these disruptions short-term issues, they can also have long-term implications for the affected cohort.

The acceptance of online learning is reportedly increasing, with a significant number of students with over 3600% enrollment among LMS users around the world. Going online isn't just about converting written class notes to PDF, making video lectures and eBooks available. Digitized learning content needs to be contextualized and "byte-sized" to be attractive, clear, and easy to understand. There is no substitute for social interaction during academic exchange, but customization and integration with a learning management system can make e-learning user-friendly. The transition to distance learning and teaching can be as seamless as possible with the right LMS partner. According to experts, LMS has established itself as a global learning platform with a nearly 200% increase in global enrollment.

II.POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION

As mentioned above, COVID-19 has both positive and negative impacts. This pandemic has caused the closure of the education system, which has the greatest impact on students, accounting for about 94 percent of all students worldwide. Therefore, the next paragraph describes these results. The COVID19 pandemic hits almost every sector in the world. The educational system in India and the world is influenced by the pandemic. Educational institutions such as schools, junior colleges and universities have been closed due to the national government blockade. Classes were suspended and all exams, including entrance exams, were postponed indefinitely.

III.POSITIVE IMPACT

Analyzing the present clearly outline that some of the parts touched by COVID-19 may somehow be improved or redefined in the right direction. When discussing the positive impacts of a pandemic, the integration of technology into the education system comes to mind. Education and technology are always in tandem, but pandemics take it to a new level. This can be considered a forced migration, but this is currently only a temporary fix. However, integrating new technologies into the classroom does not improve teacher-student interaction. This means that teachers will better provide the material and students will be able to fully understand it. New technology offers more opportunities for both teachers and students. India's education system needs to shift from a traditional approach to a digital approach. Pandemics are accelerating the demand for digital education and encourage students and teachers to study, work and gather knowledge together. In addition, the pandemic provided an opportunity for the EdTech platform to enhance its learning management system. Demand for the EdTech platform is high. For example, due to new University Grants Commission rules, Amity Group is now offering a bachelor's degree program online. Higher education regulators in India have allowed universities to provide lectures that are recorded or distributed via video conferences and discussed in online discussion forums. E-learning content can be used in Amity instead of textbooks, including self-assessment provisions.

Ask.Careers, an online learning and counseling platform operated by the Tado Marsha Hani Group, complements the university and school franchise network, including the Tado Marsha Hani

Management Center (TSCFM). Students can download the Ask.Careers course app for banking, digital marketing, BBA, MBA and more to access course content for free. Thanks to e-learning, students take notes online and make digitized copies of their work. This saves paper and is environmentally friendly. There was also a joint effort by teachers and students to work in this environment. In addition, students can easily connect with teachers around the world through online and conference calls. Students can also attend webinars and seminars around the world to gain knowledge from scholars and professionals from a variety of disciplines. The digital literacy rate is also improving. Students can now take as many online courses as they need. In addition, educators around the world have the opportunity to interact with each other.

The EdTech platform offers a variety of options for students to study different courses and prepare for college and competitive exams. Sharing learning materials has also become much easier with the help of various apps and social media.

IV.NEGATIVE IMPACT

Countries and students where poverty is a major problem are most adversely affected by pandemics. It's good to see that in some places pandemics have taken the use of technology to the next level, while in others the lack of such technology has stopped the entire education system. The concept of distance learning is easy to understand, but it's actually more complicated. The right software package, stable internet (preferably high speed internet), computer (other compatible device), etc. is needed. Sure, this is the era of technology, but of the 7.5 billion people on the planet, only 4.1 billion have access to the internet connections, not stating the access to computers and software packages. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems in India, leading to the near-total closure of schools, universities and colleges. The education sector has been fighting to survive the crises with a different approach. Thus, the lockdown has hampered the schedules of almost every student. Due to the current situation, the schools and colleges are closed. Undoubtedly, this is an important time for the education system as it is a time of multiple college entrance and competition exams. Schools and universities are still closed, with more than 285 million students suffering from learning disabilities. Many teachers in different

institutions face salary cuts. According to UNESCO, approximately 1.37 billion students in 138 countries around the world have been affected by the closure of schools and universities since the outbreak of COVID-19 began. Almost 60.2 million school and university teachers are gone in the classroom. Many institutions have stopped hiring teachers. According to Quacquarelli Symonds, 47.38% of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) students have changed their plans for pursuing higher studies abroad. The percentage of students other than MINT is 51.59%. If the situation persists, then there will be a massive decline in demand for international higher education.

The lockdown has led all education institutions to cancel their classes, examinations, internships and choose online modes of learning. In the beginning, there was perplexity amid teachers and students with regard to handling the situation. Yet, the lockdown has taught so many lessons on managing the pandemic. This lockdown has given teachers and students an approach to carry on education through online modes. The teacher deliver their lectures through various video conferencing apps like, Zoom, Google Meet, Facebook live, Skype etc.

The perception of schools was changed under Lockdown. With schools closed for months, e-learning has taken Centre stage globally. Moving ahead digital learning has become the new standard for schools and other institutes. The lockdown has hastened adoption of online classes. Lockdown has given an opportunity for students to develop skills through online learning in a more dynamic and proficient manner. There are countless benefits of digital learning as it has no substantial boundaries and students get to learn novel things within their comfort-zone. Moreover, there have been many digital initiatives from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for secondary as well as higher education during this pandemic. The Central government has launched online platforms and applications to support learning all through the COVID-19 pandemic.

V.ONLINE PLATFORMS

A. Diksha

This portal provides students with e-learning content, including videos, lectures, textbooks, worksheets and more. This app was written in multiple languages by over 250 teachers. The app contains over 80,000

books from grades 1 to 12 and is also available online.

B. E-Patshala

This is an NCERT e-learning app for grades 1-12. This app is available in multiple languages. It consists of 696 books and over 2000 videos.

C. Swayam

This is an online education app with over 1900 online courses covering standard and higher education (undergraduate and graduate) in grades 9-12 in all subjects, including Engineering, Law and Administration courses.

D. Coursera

Due to a pandemic-induced explosion in digital learning, there was 59% revenue growth year over year in Coursera. The total registered users in 2020 grew 65% over 2019. During the pandemic, Coursera also has partnered with more than 330 government agencies across 70 countries and 30 US states and cities.

E. Google Classroom

The shutting down of schools created a need for a virtual classroom portal, and Google Classroom served that purpose for many schools. It tendered teachers with features such as the integration of the Google Suite along with learning management tools for uploading and submitting assignments. An additional feature that assisted Google Classroom develops into a large alternative for schools is the amalgamation with Chrome books which many schools had used before the pandemic. Google Classroom users increased from 40 million to over 150 million users from 2020 to 2021.

F. Zoom

Zoom had drastically grown from lesser known work software to one of the most trendy video conferencing applications. Zoom's revenue increased 4 times in 2020. Zoom had just 10 million daily meeting participants in December 2019 and it has increased to 350 million due to the pandemic moving classrooms and workspaces online. More than 90,000 schools are using Zoom platform.

After the national blockade in India, the number of users enrolling in online courses and EdTech platforms has skyrocketed. According to India's

EdTech leader Inventiva, Byju's education app has tripled web traffic. Other competitors such as Topper and UpGrade have also seen significant traffic growth. Most of the placements and job recruitments have been postponed because companies are delaying the hiring of new hires. As a result, the unemployment rate is rising. The estimated unemployment rate of the Indian Economic Monitoring Center rose from 8.4% in mid-March to 23% in early April, and the unemployment rate in cities rose to 30.9%.

Many teachers were not digitally trained, so teachers could not prepare for this situation and could not give lessons online. Many Indians returned home after losing their jobs abroad due to COVID-19 epidemic. Also, many of the students who received the offer letter cannot join the company due to the blockade. The COVID-19 pandemic has influenced the decision of more than 48% of Indian students considering studying abroad, according to a report by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), who publishes the coveted world rankings of educational institutions. In this shift, QS experts will play a key role in significantly lowering the return on investment in the already expensive international higher education sector and further reducing the potential for employability in the post-COVID-19 world. There are some students who do not have internet access or cannot afford a computer. This blockade has had a major impact on low and middle-income earners who may not have proper or easy access to the internet and e-learning. This can create a gap between the rich and the poor. The ability to adapt to online education is easier for English students and teachers, as tools and content are readily available. In the vernaculars that dominate the Indian school scene, the situation is reversed. Only a handful of educational technology companies have content in the local language. In addition, some students may have difficulty paying for schools, universities, and other educational institutions. Many parents and caregivers struggle during the blockade because they are unemployed or unable to work. Digital learning relies heavily on the internet and electricity, which remains a problem in some stage 2 and stage 3 cities. Many students live in rural areas, so internet connectivity problems arise.

V.I.E-LEARNING METHODS

Learning turmoil during a pandemic will be a problem for many students staying in rural areas.

Learning at home is a lot of fun. However, there are certain issues such as lack of internet connection and electricity that can interfere with learning from home. In addition, social media platforms and messaging apps such as Whatsapp, Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat can act as a distraction when studying at home. Developers need to build purposeful and well-defined online courses which support the instructor and learner. This may involve embedding the applicable course elements into an e-learning module. Teachers can create interactive projects which will allow students to interact with each other and work collaboratively with each other. With the increasing demand for digital learning programs, teachers need to be trained in order to increase the quality of education. The government of India needs to provide proper internet facilities and electricity to rural areas as well as proper infrastructure to low- and mid-income communities to help students continue their education during the pandemic. Developers need to create targeted and clear online courses to support trainers and learners. This may include embedding related course elements in the e-learning module. Teachers can create interactive projects that enable students to interact and collaborate with each other. As the demand for digital learning programs grows, teachers need to be trained to improve the quality of their education. The Government of India needs to provide adequate internet and electrical equipment for rural areas and appropriate infrastructure for low and middle-income communities so that students can continue their education during a pandemic.

VI.CONCLUSION

The global crisis on account of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 immensely crashed the educational sector. The schools were forced to shut down during the lockdown period which resulted in the transition of students and teachers to online teaching-learning. COVID-19 has changed education for learners of all ages. The target was to create a conventional educational environment using digital technology. COVID-19-provoked challenges to deprived students with no internet access by the latest online educational styles. Many parents cannot meet the expense of online teaching as they have suffered wage cuts or job loss all through the pandemic. This unexpected change in the teaching-learning methodology has created perplexity among

the educators due to lack of experience and absence of effectual ways for interaction.

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