

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON YOUTH'S EDUCATION

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Abstract : *Biggest public health risk, the globe today facing is resulting in biggest and fastest restructuration or reorientation of the Indian education order Month's end walk 2020 recorded the spread of Coronavirus pandemic to more than 185 nations and brought about conclusion of more than 95% of all schools, and universities impacting near approx. 350 million students. The spread of the epidemic was so speedy and quick that there have been hardly any plans for transition to online teaching or learning from educational activity systems offline classes and nobody could anticipate the associated potential risks and opportunities that a sudden change could herald the world. Entrance tests of several universities and lots of competitive examinations are held in such a vital period that's affecting education system badly. The intrusion within the education system thanks to the incessant COVID-19 may be a reminder that there's a prerequisite for revolution.*

The semester exams scheduled in May, in universities across India, is now ready to be deferred indefinitely. Academic events and also the academic calendars are tempt fate if those don't seem to be completed in time. there's a stern threat that this year will eventually be shifted by some months everywhere India. Indeed, the scholars within the final years of a course will suffer the foremost.

Introduction :

The world is facing a crisis today because of the Coronavirus Covid 19 pandemic. Most nations are affected thanks to the direct and also the indirect effects of the virus and lives of ample people are changed, in many cases almost irrecoverably. The pandemic has had an impression on the education sector, because the primary wheeled vehicle of this sector - the student being forced to stay in their homes to spare the chance of possible infection and death thanks to the virus, if the colleges were to run during the pandemic. This has caused the majority schools and colleges to achieve bent the web route for running the day's scheduled classes via webcams and smartphones. an additional development went on within the increasing popularity of pre-recorded or on-demand access online courses made available by platforms like Coursera, Unacademy and Udemy. The creation of a replacement online route for delivery after all content will become more prominent within the post Covid world because the survivors of the pandemic and therefore the ones who have endured through the lock down might not be as confident as they were, within the pre Covid world about sending

their children and wards to varsities and colleges, and thus may motivate the faculties and colleges to supply online based courses to cater to their needs. this may create a brand new paradigm for teachers and professors as they're going to need to adapt to the current changed situation to be more congruent while delivering their lectures and course content through the net route.

Literature Review:

In order to know the Impact of Covid19 on the education sector and also the challenges and opportunities that may be gained from it, a research of literature was conducted to seek out useful information, per the paper.

The Covid 19 or Coronavirus has thrown the globe into turmoil. Around 55 million people are affected due to it and around 3 million have died thanks to it. There was another case of an analogous case of a world level pandemic, within the year 1919 which generated statistics of an analogous level as Covid 19. The reason behind the then pandemic in 1919 was caused by the Spanish Flu which spread like wild fire across the planet. additionally to the misery and death caused by the virus, the Colonial Governments of that era refused to try to anything much about the affected because they had declared it as a 'Non-notifiable disease' (Killingray David, 2003) The pandemic started in March, 1918 and was traced to the Mid-western a part of the us and spread rapidly to Europe, Asia, Northern Africa and proceeded westward, finally reaching Australia four months later. Observing the pattern of the spread, it's possible that ships and other marine vessels could are the vectors of this disease as trans-oceanic aero plane transport failed to exist earlier, which was considered jointly of the most reasons for the rapid spread of the Covid 19 virus across the globe. A second outbreak of the pandemic was traced to France and it raged until the year 1919. the amount of deaths caused by the virus suddenly met millions with many reports estimating a figure above 50 million deaths round the world, surpassing the toll of the primary war. as compared, the price caused by Covid 19 is again and again lesser than this figure.

In the wake of the virus it had been considered dangerous for schools, restaurants, meeting halls, cinemas, theatres and other places with heavy human presence to remain open and thus a general quarantine order was enforced in cities and towns within the affected countries. Schools were closed and kids were asked to remain in their homes, for his or her health. This was observed within the then us for the greater health of the kids. However, there was much resistance against the enforcement of quarantine in many cities, particularly within the case of latest York City wherein attempts to forestall gathering of individuals in large numbers saw resistance from the local populace and plenty of businesses and establishments refused to shut down their doors. it's clear that the behaviour that's generally observed today - people refusing to obey social distancing norms, people refusing to wear masks/protective equipment, etc isn't new because it was seen then and is being seen now.

Children, particularly between the ages of 05 to 15 were the foremost affected thanks to the virus. The high mortality of youngsters and young adults during the amount of the

virus was said to possess been caused by the induction of an aberrant, dysregulated pro-inflammatory response supported experiments with models using samples of the 1918 influenza virus. it had been observed that the virus caused severe damage to the lungs of the victims, playing a task in their deaths. This makes the case for enforcement of quarantine and faculty closures during the then year a heavy one. an extra estimate notes the virus Spanish influenza virus, that caused the world pandemic within the years 1918-19 were to reappear today, it'd cause an enormous number of deaths, between 21 - 147 millions. it's important to notice that the factors which played a job in increasing the virus numbers to a Brobdingnag figures within the then years (1918-19) were thanks to an interplay of a high morbidity and mortality rates related to the 1918 influenza pandemic resulted from a fancy interplay between factors intrinsic to the 1918 virus itself and also the factors which will cause such variety of deaths, if thanks to the virus, if it were to create a comeback are a touch different, but not dissimilar to the factors causing the deaths because of this Covid 19 virus.

Noting the seriousness of the Covid 19, Lock down was ordered in India under the provisions of the Epidemics Diseases Act 1897 and also the Disaster Management Act, 2005. All establishments wherein an outsized number of human presence was ordinarily present – factories, offices, schools, colleges, universities, restaurants, theatres, malls, shopping complexes, businesses so on were ordered to be closed in order that the value of life can be reduced the maximum amount as possible. Being that the months of March, April and will are crucial months in a very student's life as all exams up to SSC level are scheduled in these months, a call was taken to cause for education content to be delivered to the scholars, via the net route. during this connection, the govt. of India has made available online courses and MOOC courses for college kids and teachers in order that they are doing not need to miss out on their courses. Resources like the DIKSHA portal containing video lectures, e-worksheets, e-textbooks and assessments, e-Path Shala and also the National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) portal were made available for college students up to 01 to 12th standard within the country. additionally, SWAYAM a MOOC database of 1900 courses was made available for interested students (University level and above) in order that they will be ready to enhance their skill level, while reception. Further, the prevailing network of SWAYAM PRABHA, a network of 32 DTH channels was made available on all leading DTH Platforms (Tata SKY, Dish TV etc.).

There is a paucity in research, specifically addressing the question as 'how was education delivered to high school children, during school closures caused thanks to the 1918-19 pandemic' as the majority papers that were found within the search were only discussing the beneficial and therefore the related effects of faculty closures as how and means for reducing the toll of the pandemic. the sole reference, regarding actual delivery of education was found in an exceedingly web article 'How the phone failed its big test during 1918's Spanish flu pandemic', (Fast company) wherein it had been mentioned by the author that the phone was used as a tool for delivering educational content to high school children, whose family had had access to the device for catching up with their lessons by the teachers who used the telecommunication device to speak to the scholars, so they'd not miss out on

their lessons during the pandemic, in a very form of primitive version of e-learning solutions and content, available today.

It is to be noted that e-learning access levels aren't 'uniformly' distributed throughout the country as majority of the colleges, schools, institutes and universities within the country prefer physical classes rather than digital ones and few institutes have made use of the technology for the good thing about their students.

The history of e-learning in India may be traced back to the first 90s. there have been not many players within the newly created market then and also the start-ups within the field within the then years started developing e-learning products and solutions for the foreign market, because the domestic market was within the infancy earlier. The start-ups within the then area developed and delivered e-learning products associated with educational content supported the curricula provided by foreign institutions, employee training programs and other e based employee development and professional development program for corporate clients, banks and for professional development institutes. ICICI Bank, Tata Steel were one amongst the key clients who played a serious role within the development of the industry from its infancy. The Symbiosis College in Pune (Now Symbiosis University Pune) was one among the earliest players during this field, particularly from the tutorial perspective. A Tata Group Company, the Tata Interactive Systems (TIS) was the primary organization of its kind in India which started the e-learning product and services initiative in India within the then years, since its inception within the year 1990. The marketplace for Information and Communication Technology products is estimated at 266 million USD for personal schools and 740 million USD for govt schools within the country. it's estimated that the market will grow at a Compound annual rate (CAGR) of 13 percent within the years 2016 - 2020.

The Govt of India has played a serious role within the development of e-learning in India and also the DEITY (Department of Electronics and knowledge Technology) is developing tools and technologies for promotion of e-learning by supporting Research and Development projects at various academic and academic institutes revolving around content development, R&D technology initiatives, human resource development projects and college training initiatives to enhance literacy through distance education so as to enhance general literacy and education levels within the country. 17000 crore Rs has been allocated for this purpose within the FY Year 2017-18 by the govt. of India for enhancing the Skill India Mission. This investment has had a beneficial effect for the domestic and foreign product and services providers within the e-learning market within the country.

Difficulties And Challenges :

However, there are difficulties and challenges to be faced in the brave new world of e-learning, and the challenges have become more important due to the enforcement of lock down. (Nurul Islam, Martin D. Beer and Frances Slack, 2015) have identified five major challenges in e-learning experienced by students and teachers:

- Learning Style and Cultural Challenges

- Pedagogical E-Learning Challenges
- Time Management Challenges
- Technological Challenges
- Technical Training Challenges

Impact of Covid 19 on the education sector of India :

As of date 25 May 2020, Coronavirus or COVID 19 has affected 5,513,369 individuals on a worldwide basis with around 3,46,000 deaths. With respect to India, cases of the virus are rising rapidly with this figure being 139049, with active cases numbering 77,304, recovered cases numbering 57721 and around 4024 deaths. Noting the seriousness of the case, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has declared the invocation of an entire lock down within the country under the provisions of Section 6(2) (I) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The lock down is operative since date 24 March 2020. Lock down has been enforced by the Central and State Governments under the provisions of Section 02 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 additionally to the prior mentioned Act. The enforcement of Lock Down has caused companies and workplaces all-round the country to temporarily close up their registered and branch/representative premises, causing employees to figure from home. 32 crore and more students are affected due to the virus and also the lock down in India. Amongst this number, 13 crore students range from those studying in classes 09 to 12 (SSC level and Pre- University level) are most plagued by the lock down as these four classes are considered as 'very crucial' causing majority of the State school education and pre-university education boards and agencies to order the institutes to create arrangements for online means for impartation of regularly scheduled classes to their students so they are doing not must suffer loss in education thanks to the lockdown.

It are often stated that the lockdown, caused by COVID 19 has had a measurable impact on the commercialized educational institutions as thanks to the character of their business, a loss of revenue stream in type of students might not be good for them and has caused a discount within the revenue streams. However, the appearance of e-learning via apps, college owned learning portals, collaborations with MOOC and Online course providers will be used as how to create up for the loss of revenue, caused by the lockdown

Impact of COVID 19 on the teachers and the students :

Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, many faculties, colleges and universities have asked their teachers and professors to make use of online learning methods and tools - Google Video, Skype, Zoom, Facebook live, YouTube etc. to deliver lectures and complete the course content. It can't be said with certain that everyone teachers are accustomed to this new paradigm and lots of teachers do their best to finish the syllabus allotted to them through all available means at their disposal. However, there are some difficulties because the sudden change from classroom to the smartphone/computer has had its fallout as nobody contains a transparent idea, on precisely the thanks to move with this new paradigm, regarding impartation of teaching through the net mode. Further, the pressure on the teachers and

students is high because the course has to be completed before examinations, which may be scheduled through the online route, via secured means or after the lock down is lifted. it's {going to|it should} be said with certainty that the current batch of students are visiting be the 'experiment batch' because the success/failure of teaching via online means are going to be analysed and interpreted to create an innovative framework policies and operational policies regarding online education within the long run.

Teaching via the online mode has become an accepted reality within this Corona virus pandemic. However, the specified groundwork which may support online teaching has not been made available in proper terms and thus, it should otherwise be stated that this batch might suffer thanks to the difficulties in adjusting to the new situation of online learning. Further, online mode of receipt/delivery of education has not been developed on an uniform basis, throughout the country altogether schools, colleges and universities. There are avenues created for this purpose just like the DD Network of Educational channels, Online learning platforms like SWAYAM, etc. However, heretofore they were seen as an aid to delivery of education and not as a main tool of delivery of education. A teacher's live presence within the classroom is seen as ideal as there's constant receipt/delivery of feedback of the content that's being taught and difficult. The teacher doesn't find it difficult to see whether the scholar has understood what has been taught because the communication of the student is that the simplest judge for this question. this can be often difficult to transition from the offline classroom to the net classroom because the amount of quality, with relevance delivery and receipt of the course content relies on the quality of the online connection, the character of the recording device being employed to record the lecture (dedicated video camera, web camera, smartphone camera, etc.), audio recording media – (dedicated microphone with USB mixer/processing interface, in-built microphone in smartphone etc.). It cannot be said with guarantee that everyone the students and thus the teacher within the category is in possession of a good to superb level internet connection as only some students and teachers having the resources or the necessity to place during a broadband cable or fibre cable based internet resource. Further, in an exceedingly few areas of the country, particularly just in case of the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, internet connectivity is sometimes disabled, thanks to national security and intelligence denial reasons for neutralization of territories, enemy agents and other insurgents. due to this, it's visiting not be possible to deliver education to the students in such areas via the online route.

It may be possible to create use of the radio (AM and FM) in these unique situations, but General radio transmissions through radio stations may not be able to cover the entire course curriculum. Further, due to the character of radio, verification of whether the content was actually understood or not by the students isn't possible as transistor radios don't possess the ability to talk back to the station. this can be often more within the realm of HAM Radio sets, but very, only some institutes, students or teachers are in possession of the license to use this equipment and also the equipment itself. Being that the northern most a component of India could also be a sensitive area, a 'radio silence' order is enforced by order of the military Officers in Command of the sub-divisions of the Union Territories or by the Union Territory Administration, rendering the usage of such devices as moot.



The usage of general radio as the way for delivering course content is also used with great effects in normal areas and verification of whether the course content was actually understood or not is completed via making telephone calls to some randomly selected students. The usage of HAM Radio is best during this example because it should be accustomed directly communicate with the students by the teachers because it offers the possibility of direct feedback verification as a HAM Radio, unlike a traditional transistor can both transmit and receive messages over the radio waves.

Conclusion :

The Coronavirus Covid 19 pandemic has had a really broad and measurable impact on life generally within the world. Many countries have shut their doors and also the doors of their citizens within the interest of safeguarding their lives from this micro microscopic menace. The pandemic has had a bearing on the education sector, which because of the character of the arena (commercialized), relies on the physical presence of the teacher and also the students within the schools, colleges and universities. The lockdown enforced to cut back the menace of the virus has had a control on this sector as students are being taught, via the net route by the teachers who are adjusting themselves to the present new paradigm. Issues regarding the changed situation, connectivity of internet and provide of electricity are some of the assorted challenges being experienced during this current lockdown period. However, every cloud features a bright side and also there are some opportunities that may be gained from this new normal which may benefit the scholar and the teacher within the future.

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