



Research Paper

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Education System

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused global disruption. Originating in China, it is currently gaining global traction. The COVID-19 pandemic health crisis is having an impact on the nation's economic expansion. The regular course of life has been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Various actions are being taken by nations to stop the COVID-19 virus from spreading. The Indian government has imposed a nationwide lockdown to encourage social distancing. All schools, colleges, and universities have been declared closed due to the pandemic. The entire educational system is being disrupted by this. When drafting laws pertaining to the educational system, policymakers encounter numerous difficulties.

KEYWORDS:

COVID-19, education system, online classes

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic was officially declared by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. From Wuhan, China, this pandemic outbreak has spread to many other countries. In the countries where new coronavirus cases have been reported, the pandemic has significantly hampered their development. A variety of policies are being put in place by nations to reduce the population, such as lockdowns, paid time off, school closures, and the suspension of transportation services. To try and contain the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of countries have temporarily closed their educational institutions. Over 90% of students worldwide are impacted by this nationwide closure.

The pandemic is also affecting India. The Indian government has implemented a number of measures to combat the COVID-19 outbreak, including the first Janta Curfew, which was declared by the country's prime minister on March 22, 2020. The Indian prime minister subsequently declared a 21-day lockdown to contain the COVID-19 cases. The Indian government further extended the lockdown on April 14, 2020, and it was in place until May 3, 2020. Every sector of the nation is impacted by this decision. The lockdown has an impact on the education sector as well, which is crucial for determining the nation's economic future. The government has ordered the closure of all schools, colleges, and universities.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION SYSTEM

In an effort to stop the new coronavirus from spreading, state governments all over the country started closing colleges and universities. Somewhere during the second week of March, it was announced as a temporary solution in an attempt to avoid the crowd. The government first declared that schools would be closed for one month, but as time went on, the shutdown was prolonged, and it is currently unclear when classes will resume. This period is marked by a number of significant events, such as admissions to nursery schools, university admissions procedures, board exams and semester exams in universities, and competitive exams and entrance exams for various universities.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SCHOOLS

The most effective public policy instrument for improving skills is education. In school, kids can enjoy themselves while honing their social awareness and social skills. The main goal of going to or staying in school is to help the child become more capable. Aptitude and skills increase with relatively little time spent in school. On the other hand, failing to attend class or missing it altogether will prevent you from learning new skills. The closing of schools has affected the structure of education. It first affected the ways in which instruction and assessment were conducted.

Online teaching techniques are employed by the few private schools that provide online courses. Students at those schools are registered for online classes. On the other hand, low-income public and private

schools lack access to online learning resources and are shut down entirely. It is impeding students' ability to learn. Parents are facing a multitude of issues as a result of the change in teaching methodologies.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER EDUCATION:

The closing of these institutions has also had an effect on university students' education. To ensure the continuation of universities and other institutions, a single swift action is required. The class is conducted effectively through the use of the online teaching methodology. Universities that offer online courses use learning management systems and open-source digital learning platforms. Higher education is vital to the nation's economic future, and the pandemic has had a significant effect on this industry as well. Many Indians enroll in international universities.

The impact of the pandemic on the employment rate is the primary worry that everyone is having. Recently graduated graduates are afraid that corporate job offers may be withheld due to the current circumstances.

The way schools and universities teach has also altered as a result of the shutdown in India. The most recent technology has taken the place of the antiquated chalk-talk model. In this case, e-learning solutions facilitate teaching and learning; nevertheless, engagement is a significant problem with e-learning. The digital divide and the problem of low student engagement are issues that policymakers are trying to address. A multifaceted strategy will be needed for the Indian education sector's long-term crisis management.

UNEQUAL ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGY

The impact of the COVID-19-related school closure may not be the same for every student. According to Di Pietro et al. (2020), students from disadvantaged backgrounds experienced greater hardships during the COVID-19 pandemic. To stop the coronavirus from spreading, most countries have been trying to convince parents and teachers to encourage students to continue their education at home via distance learning (UNESCO, 2020a). The governments recommended that lessons be listened to and seen on television and radio, which the students could watch at home. The majority of parents in rural areas lack access to radio and television lessons, even though some urban children and students might benefit from them.

Urban schools are able to teach their students remotely by allowing them to upload assignments, books, and reading materials via Google Classroom, email, social media, and other apps. Because there aren't enough monitoring strategies in place, some students may not use distance learning effectively, even when it is available in some urban areas. Through social media, private schools directly provide parents with educational materials. In developing countries, families, teachers, and students face difficulties when schools close. Students from low-income families and kids with low learning motivation are the ones most affected by the coronavirus. The children need to be supervised when it comes to their education, internet use, and handling of digital devices and apps because they might rely on their parents more than younger students do (Tzifopoulos, 2020). Furthermore, children from families with low incomes and little knowledge of technology are suffering even more (Tiruneh, 2020). Even before the coronavirus, students from higher and lower socioeconomic backgrounds, as well as those who lived in rural and urban areas, had different access to high-quality education. Student disparities may worsen if schools close (Owusu-Fordjour et al.,

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

The world's children, students, parents, and teachers are negatively impacted by school and higher education closures, particularly in developing nations, in terms of their mental and physical health (UNESCO, 2020b). In the majority of rural areas, male and female students may be compelled to provide all of their family's needs through farming and cattle herding during school closures. Female students from rural and low-income homes may be more vulnerable to early marriage, forced labor, and sexual abuse. There is fear and uncertainty about what will happen as a result of the fast rise in infected cases (Tiruneh, 2020).

People experiencing stress, fear, and anxiety as a result of the coronavirus lockdown include those who are afraid of dying or of their loved ones passing away (Sahu, 2020). Students' physical and mental health may be impacted by this stress. According to Niranjana (2020), the pandemic could significantly impact the careers of this year's undergraduate higher education students or prevent them from graduating. Because some students use online learning tools and platforms frequently and others may take longer to become comfortable with them, not all students may interact well with them (Haleem et al., 2020).

ASSESSMENTS

The closing of schools, colleges, and universities does not mean that there is no instruction for the students. Lockdown had an impact on students' assessments globally as well. The closing of educational institutions has resulted in the cancellation or postponement of numerous exams and assessments.

This represents a new era in education for both teachers and students. A lot of schools and universities have switched from using traditional classrooms to online learning environments, and they have also moved from using offline exams to online ones. Online assessment tools are being used by them for evaluation. There are restrictions with online assessment tools. When comparing online assessment tools to traditional measurement methods, different measurement errors are reported. Employers evaluate applicants based on their educational credentials, such as grade point averages and degree classifications, as demonstrated by Piopiunik et al. (2020).

As a result, the lockdown has an impact on how newly graduated workers are placed on the job market. Due to an increase in applicant signal disruptions, matching efficiency of recent graduates is declining, which is resulting in higher job turnover rates and slower wage growth. This has a cost to society as a whole as well as to the individual, claim Fredriksson and Ihlen (2018).

II. CONCLUSION

The disruption of internal and public assessments for qualifications caused by the closure of schools, colleges, and universities also affects student learning. Online instruction has taken the place of conventional instruction. On the one hand, online learning gives students the chance to learn; on the other hand, the new teaching methodology comes with a number of problems.

Education institutions are working to make up for the lost learning and looking for solutions to the problems that resulted from the lockdown. Schools require resources in order to make up for the learning losses when they reopen. There are a lot of issues facing the schools that need to be resolved, like how to use these resources and target the kids.

It is important to complete the students' internal assessments linked to their learning. It ought to be rescheduled. New policies should be developed to assist recent graduates in entering the workforce in order to prevent the longer unemployment period for them.

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