

A Study on Impact of Covid -19 on Education

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Abstract:

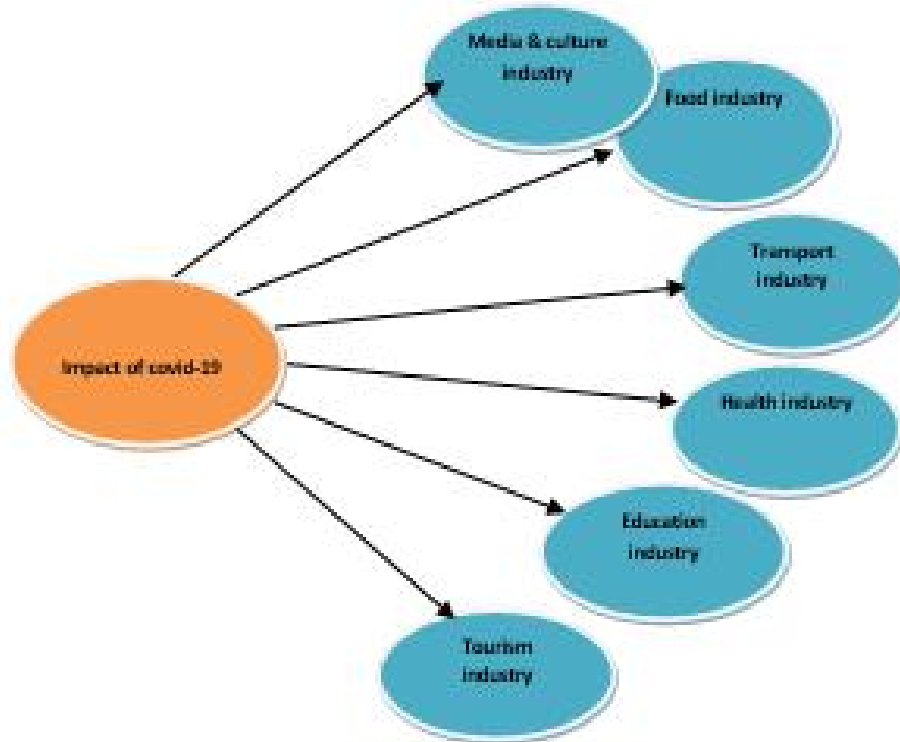
The COVID-19 pandemic has caused drastic changes across the globe, affecting all areas of life. This paper provides a comprehensive study on the influence of COVID-19 in various fields such as the economy, education, society, the environment, and globalization. In this study, both the positive and negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on education are studied. Modern technologies are combined with conventional teaching to improve the communication between instructors and learners. COVID-19 also greatly affected people with disabilities and those who are older, with these persons experiencing more complications in their normal routine activities. Additionally, COVID-19 provided negative impacts on world economies, greatly affecting the business, agriculture, entertainment, tourism, and service sectors.

The current worldwide pandemic has wreaked havoc on one of the most important systems educations. Education is undeniably crucial in contributing to a country's welfare and an individual's growth, but it has been jeopardized by the emergence of Covid -19. It has had a huge impact on the lives of millions of kids. There have been a number of severe targets that have had to be met since the lockdown was implemented. Education was also hampered by the economic crisis, which reduced its output.

Keywords: corona virus; COVID-19, Education and Economy

INTRODUCTION:

A new pandemic named corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) arose in Wuhan, the capital of China's Hubei province. COVID-19 is a very infectious disease caused by a new corona virus named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). SARS-CoV-2 has a higher affinity to human ACE 2 (Angiotensin converting enzyme) than the original SARS virus strain. SARS-CoV-2 is an enveloped positive-sense single-stranded RNA virus. The virion releases RNA into the cell. Copies of the virus are created, which infect and capture more cells, especially those within the lungs. The outbreak of COVID-19 was first identified in Wuhan in December 2019. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared this outbreak as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 21 September 2021, about 221 countries and territories have reported 4,716,983 deaths and 230,028,186 cases.



Covid -19 has shown greater impact on education

- Education is defined more innovatively today as compared to what it was centuries ago when teaching originally began. There was a period, a timeline when education was a privilege that only a few could afford or something that you would dedicate your entire life to pursuing. The true democratization of learning came with the printing press era; this model by Gutenberg built the bridge through which learning was delivered in a manner that helped create and develop the most brilliant minds and along with it there was also a development of a whole new era of education.
- Fast forward to 2020 of all the status-quos that covid-19 has disrupted, the education industry has perhaps faced the biggest challenge. Several prior theories had to be discarded considering that the current education system is undergoing its biggest shift ever; it has never been interrupted at the fundamental level globally, until now.

According to studies, the epidemic has denied almost 32 crore students education. This is being referred to as a national crisis, with an increase in unemployment as a result.

In March 2020, a nationwide 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 innovation and technology, which the teachers used to finish the curriculum. However, due to a lack of infrastructure, productivity suffered. Remote learning was not available in every family; according to the Global internet network research, just 24% of households had a consistent internet connection, while other remote areas remained unreachable. As a result, the government was forced to ensure that sufficient benefits and monetary funds were provided.

Let us not ignore the impact on girls, who have recently begun to defy educational conventions and have been seen dropping out of schools in large numbers. In extreme circumstances, the fall rate of poverty was recorded at 8% of GDP, resulting in additional reasons such as unemployed families who couldn't afford fees and resources being forced to stop their children's education due to debts, and so on. Boys were requested to work as daily wage employees, while girls were assigned to home chores, prompting the government to ask a series of questions in order to stimulate emergence.

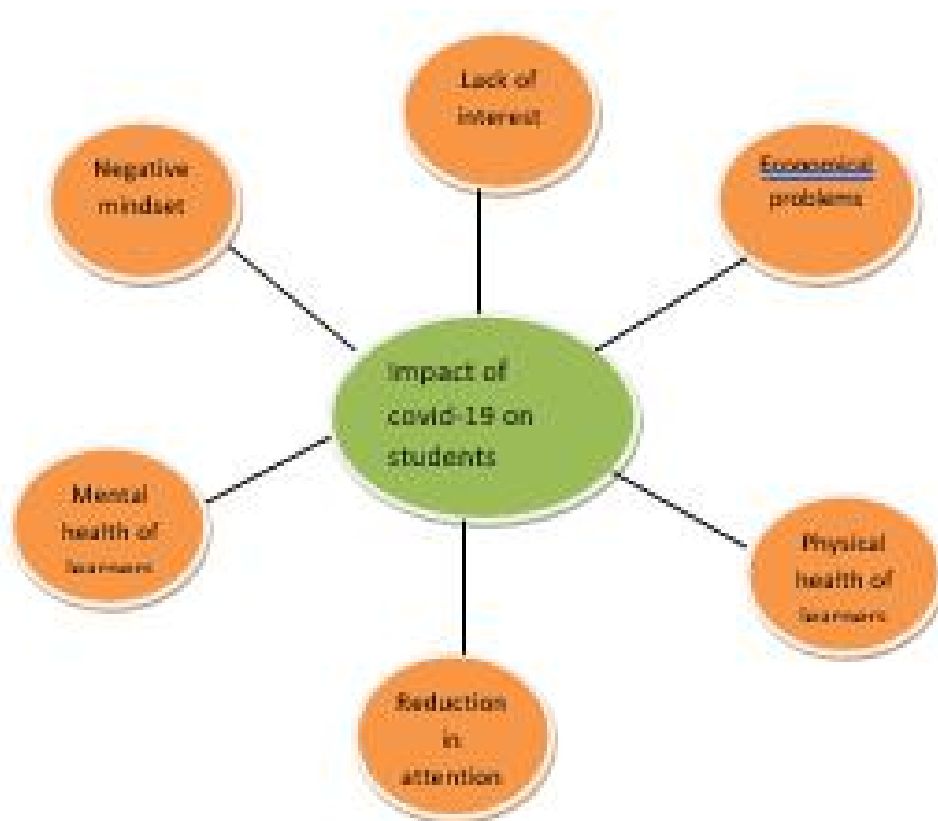
Online Education:

Online education is electronically supported learning that relies on internet for teacher /student interaction and distribution of class materials.

Online education is a flexible instructional delivery system that encompasses any kind of learning that takes place via the Internet.

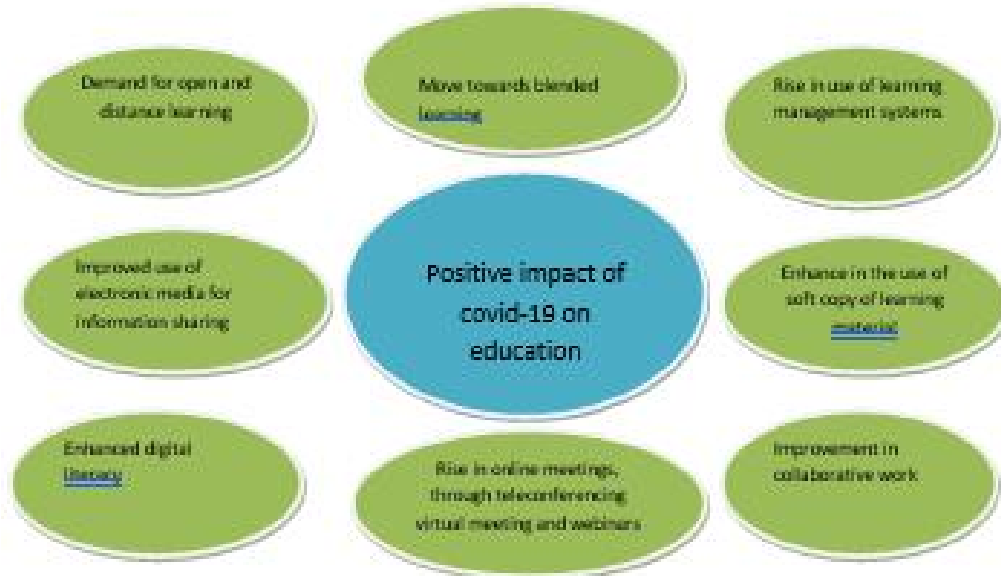
Online learning gives educators an opportunity to reach students who may not be able to enroll in a traditional classroom course and supports students who need to work on their own schedule and at their own pace.

Due to the closure of educational institutions, students have adopted the distant learning methods. However, still many schools are striving to execute the online learning. Some children are unable to take the electronic gadgets and an appropriate Internet facility in their areas. This imposed a major challenge in the use of distant learning program. For working parents, it is very difficult to keep an eye on their ward and maintain a balance in their home environment. To overcome the above-mentioned problems, there is a need to develop a strong infrastructure system . It will accelerate the learning of students suffering from the learning loss during summer or weekend breaks. It will also help to grab few extra global opportunities of interacting and learning outside their school by connecting them to the entire world. The below figure depicts the impact of COVID-19 on students.



In India, the government started the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and online courses for both instructors and students. The online resources such as the National Repository of Open Educational Resources, DIKSHA, and e-Pathshala were developed to cover the syllabus of class 1st to 12th standard. The database of online courses named as SWAYAM was developed for graduate and post graduate students. Thirty-two Direct to Home (DTH) channels were made accessible for online classes. These were available on all the major cable connection.

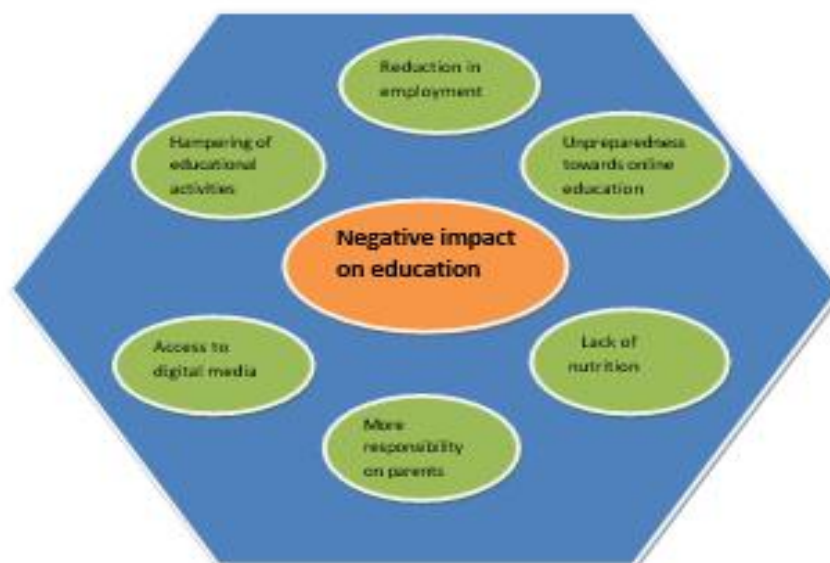
Positive impact of Covid-19 on Education:



Digital Divide

Digital divide or the digital split is a term that refers to the gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern information and communications technology, and those that don't or have restricted access. These technologies are Smartphone, television, personal computers, and the internet. Despite the developments made in technology, students are still not getting the benefits of it. They are not receiving the education that can help them survive in today's tech-world. Other factors fuelling this gap are poverty and poor infrastructure, corruption, and bureaucracy as well as education and technical support. Therefore, it's imperative for educators to be aware of the potential barriers to technology and internet access that students may face.

Negative impact on Education



Need of the study: Education plays a vital role in over all development of students. During Covid -19 the education taken place through various online flat forms which shown mixed results on the education. Hence there is need to study the impact of covid-19 on education.

Objectives:

1. To analyze the covid-19 impact on education.
2. To assess the subject understandability of students through virtual teaching methods.

Scope of the study:

1. This study confined to Warangal city.
2. This study is not generalized to other districts.

Limitations of the study:

1. Due to heavy population in Warangal city 300 students are randomly selected from the total population of the city, which represents rest of the population.
2. The study is restricted to Covid -19 period.

Conclusion:

The COVID-19 pandemic is proving to be a constructive disruptor, giving an opportunity for restructuring the present conventional, classroom based educational system. The quick transitions to online mode assisted in keeping continuity of optometry education programs, effectively fitting in the purpose of completion of the current academic year. The rapid transition to online education has not only benefited optometry students but also has created a momentum of continued education for practicing optometrist in the country.