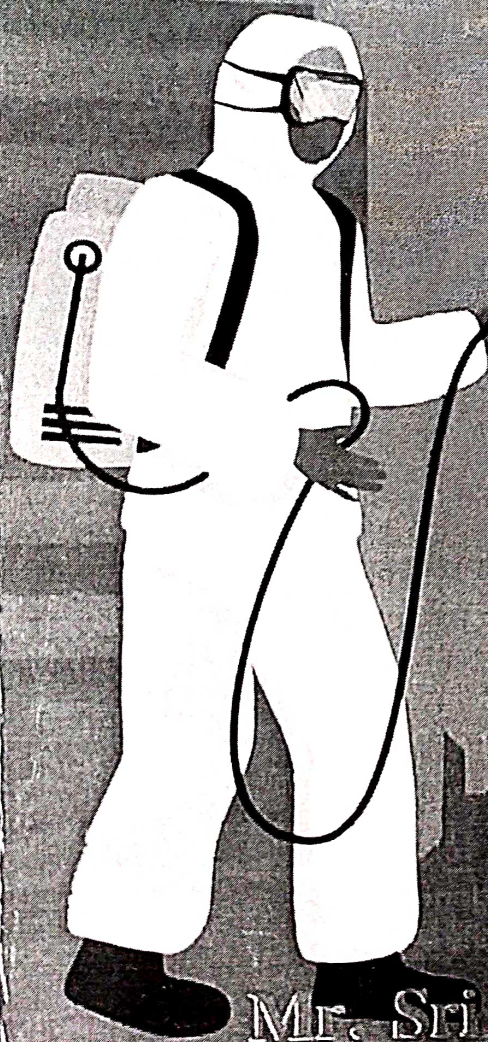


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Covid-19 Pandemic Effect: ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN EDUCATION SYSTEM



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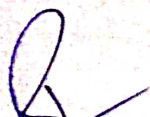
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We are extremely delighted to bring forward of our edited book titled "Covid-19 Pandemic Effect: Issues & challenge in Education System" focusing on various concerns and confronts of education system in this pandemic situation. This book is a result of continuous support and guidance of numerous thoughtful people. We acknowledge the contribution and constant encouragement of our teachers, research scholars & colleagues, whose queries and conversation helped us to provide shape to this edited book.

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This edited book would have not been possible without the support of the authors who generously contributed their thoughts and knowledge in the form of research papers and articles.

Mr. Sri Nivas Singh
Mr. Ram Gopal Gupta
Dr. Rahul Singh



Preface

The editorial team is fortunate to put our book "Covid-19 Pandemic Effect: Issues & challenge in Education System" before the esteemed readers.

The Covid-19 pandemic has sparked a global realization that our current way of life does not work. It has broken our perception of what is normal and deconstructed society as we know it. One such critical area, where the need for change has become evident, is education. The effects of the corona virus and thereby its preventive measures, has upended the life of students, parents and teachers.

The clear disruption in the 'normal' functioning of education has placed an emphasis on many questions so what could the current effects of this global pandemic mean for the future of education? To answer these questions, which pertain to modernization and efficiency, a lot of factors must be considered. Given the period we've spent in lockdown and the observations of our abrupt transition to online learning, we've found the time to think and the direction in which we must apply our efforts.

This book also focuses on issues like how will we ask students to go back to a way of life that compromises their physiological, emotional and mental health? Will we still ask students to get up to attend school at a time when their brains aren't suitably active? The pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education sector as well, which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future.

The pandemic has transformed the centuries-old, chalk-talk teaching model to one driven by technology. This disruption in the delivery of education is pushing policymakers to figure out how to drive engagement at scale while ensuring inclusive e-learning solutions and tackling the digital divide.

With this book we come forward the concerns and confronts of education system in such pandemic situations in the form of research papers.

Mr. Sri Nivas Singh

Mr. Ram Gopal Gupta

Dr. Rahul Singh

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Covid-19 Pandemic: Revolutionary Changes in Education System Ahead

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Abstract

In an attempt to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic governments of different countries around the world have temporarily suspended their educational activities in their educational institutions. These nationwide closure are impacting over 90% of the world's student population and impacting millions additional learners. COVID-19 is an infectious respiratory disease caused by a different type of newly discovered corona virus. Approximately 1.723 billion learners have been affected due to closure of schools to contain its spread. The impact of COVID-19 on children are missing their most important meal of the day and youth are also facing various difficulties including academic losses. It may also cause increase in dropout rates from educational institution in near future. COVID-19 has also changed the system of education for our young learner. Some measures may be proven to be helpful in overcoming our educational system during this crisis. These measures mainly include the adoption of open source digital learning solutions. Radio and T.V.



are also very powerful tool and social networks such as whatsapp and Facebook can communicate effectively with the parents and teachers and provide a way to reach the goals of teaching and learning. In this pandemic teachers should map the e-learning environments and e-learning tools that can be easily used for distance learning from home. If necessary, teacher could help the children to create a system for orientating in different virtual learning environments. In addition to more structured learning activities, the child gains valuable experience in building the system and develops useful life skills and parents should ask to the children to set daily learning goals, such as, what do they plan to do this day, what help and support they might need doing it. These goals help their child to keep his or her learning process on track. COVID-19 is changing the pattern of teaching and learning process completely. So there is a need to develop such attitude that can be helpful to reduce educational losses during and post Pandemic period. There is the need to educate the learner in inter connected world. Here in this research paper the authors are trying to redefine the role of educator and to develop teaching life skills needed for post pandemic future. As education systems cope with this crisis, they must also be thinking of how they can recover stronger, with a renewed sense of responsibility of all actors and with a better understanding and sense of urgency of the need to close the gap in opportunities and assuring that all children have the same chances for a quality education. The authors have tried to reach the bottom of the problems related to the education system during and post pandemic and have also tried to suggest some use measures and suggestions regarding this.

Keywords: Education, COVID-19, Challenges, Strategies and Suggestion

Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic is first and foremost a health crisis. Many countries have decided to close schools, colleges and universities. The severe short-term disruption is felt by many families around the world. "Social-Distancing" and "Stay-Home" are the new ways of life. Education from home is not only a massive shock to parents' productivity, but also to children's social life and learning. Teaching is moving online, on an untested and unprecedented scale. Student assessments are also heading online, with a lot of trial and error and uncertainty for everyone. Importantly, these interruptions will not just be a short-term issue, but can

also have long-term consequences for the affected cohorts and are likely to increase inequality.

The structure of schooling and learning, including teaching and assessment methodologies, was the first to be affected by these closures. Only a handful of private schools could adopt online teaching methods. Their low-income private and government school counterparts, on the other hand, have completely shut down for not having access to E-learning solutions. The students, in addition to the missed opportunities for learning, no longer have access to healthy meals during this time and are subject to economic and social stress. Impact of COVID 19 on education is going to school is the best public policy tool available to raise skills. While school time can be fun and can raise social skills and social awareness, from an economic point of view the primary point of being in school is that it increases a child's ability. Even a relatively short time in school does this; even a relatively short period of missed school will have consequences for skill growth. But can we estimate how much the COVID-19 interruption will affect learning? Not very precisely, as we are in a new world; but we can use other studies to get an order of magnitude.

What is Covid-19?

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory.

At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available?



Effect of Covid-19 on Education System:

The 2019-20 corona virus pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near-total closures of schools, universities and colleges. As of 26 April 2020, approximately 1.723 billion learners have been affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic. According to UNESCO monitoring, 189 countries have implemented nationwide closures and 5 have implemented local closures, impacting about 98.4 percent of the world's student population. School closures impact not only students, teachers, and families, but have far-reaching economic and societal consequences. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families, causing interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems, and consequent economic cost to families who could not work. In response to school closures, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programmes and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education.

Formal education - The hierarchically structured, chronologically graded 'education system', running from primary school through the university and including, in addition to general academic studies, a variety of specialized programs and institutions for full-time technical and professional training.

The majority of data collected on the number of students and learners impacted by COVID-19 has been calculated based on the closure of formal education systems. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics provides figures on students impacted by COVID-19 corresponding to the number of learners enrolled at pre-primary, primary, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary levels of education, as well as at tertiary education levels. Perhaps to the disappointment of some, children have not generally been sent home to play. The idea is that they continue their education at home, in the hope of not missing out too much.

Families are central to education and are widely agreed to provide major inputs into a child's learning. The current global-scale expansion in home schooling might at first thought be seen quite positively, as likely to be effective. But typically, this role is seen as a complement to the input from school. Parents supplement a child's math learning by practicing counting or highlighting simple math problems in everyday

of education can communicate effectively with parents and teachers and provide guidelines, instructions and structure to the learning process, using content delivered by radio or TV. Remote learning is not only about online learning, but about mixed media learning, with the objective of reaching as many students as possible, today.

Staying Engaged- Maintaining the engagement of children, particularly young secondary school students is critical. Dropout rates are still very high in many countries, and a long period of disengagement can result in a further increase. Going to school is not only about learning math and science, but also about social relationships and peer-to-peer interactions. It is about learning to be a citizen and developing social skills. That is why it is important to stay connected with the school by any means necessary.

For all students, this is also a time to develop socio-emotional skills and learn more about how to contribute to society as a citizen. The role of parents and family, which has always been extremely important, is critical in that task. So, a lot of the help that ministries of education provide, working through mass media, should also go to parents. Radio, TV, SMS messages can all be used to provide tips and advice to them on how to better support their children.

Meals- In many parts of the world, school feeding programs provide children with their most nutritious meal of the day. They are essential for the cognitive development and well-being. These programs are complex logistical and administrative endeavors. If delivering meals or food is not feasible logistically, cash transfer programs should be expanded or implemented to compensate the parents. Planning is needed, but one has to be ready to flexibly adjust plans, as the information we have about the likely paths of the pandemic change day by day, influenced by the uncertainty around which mitigation measures countries are taking. The process of reopening of schools might be gradual, as authorities will want to reduce agglomeration or the possibility of a second wave of the pandemic, which can affect some countries. In that uncertain context, it might be better to make decisions assuming a longer, rather than a shorter scenario. The good news is that many of the improvements, initiatives, and investments that school systems will have to make might have a positive long-lasting effect.⁵



Educational Strategy in Covid-19 Pandemic:

A multi-pronged strategy is necessary to manage the crisis and build a resilient Indian education system in the long term. One, immediate measures are essential to ensure continuity of learning in government schools and universities. Open-source digital learning solutions and Learning Management Software should be adopted so teachers can conduct teaching online. The DIKSHA platform, with reach across all states in India, can be further strengthened to ensure accessibility of learning to the students.

Two, inclusive learning solutions, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized, need to be developed. With a rapid increase of mobile internet users in India, which is expected to reach 85% households by 2024, technology is enabling ubiquitous access and personalization of education even in the remotest parts of the country. This can change the schooling system and increase the effectiveness of learning and teaching, giving students and teachers multiple options to choose from. Many aspirational districts have initiated innovative, mobile-based learning models for effective delivery of education, which can be adopted by others. Three, strategies are required to prepare the higher education sector for the evolving demand–supply trends across the globe—particularly those related to the global mobility of students and faculty and improving the quality of and demand for higher studies in India. Immediate measures are required to mitigate the effects of pandemic on job offers, internship programs, and research projects. Four, it is also important to reconsider the current delivery and pedagogical methods in school and higher education by seamlessly integrating classroom learning with e-learning modes to build a unified learning system. The major challenge in ED-Tech reforms at the national level is the seamless integration of technology in the present Indian education system, which is the most diverse and largest in the world with more than 15 lakh schools and 50,000 higher education institutions. Further, it is also important to establish quality assurance mechanisms and quality benchmark for online learning developed and offered by India HEIs as well as e-learning platforms (growing rapidly). Many e-learning players offer multiple courses on the same subjects with different levels of certifications, methodology and assessment parameters.

2. Trust- do not give threatening comments, spiteful grades, threats to leave them to summer work, etc. for those who are not self-directed and
3. A sincere interest in what was difficult in the task and what could help the child further.

As distance learning continues, the gap in social interaction between children is increasing day by day. Whenever possible, especially in younger classes, create a central opportunity for children to interact with each other virtually. Consider, for example, meeting once a week in video chat, not to learn, but to allow the children and the teacher to see and interact with each other.

Suggestions for Parents to Support the Learning Process of Their Ward: Try to stay calm and keep your stress levels as low as possible. Your stress affects the child. Stress is one of the biggest enemies of effective learning.

Ask the child (if necessary offer help) to set daily learning goals – what do they plan to do this day, what help and support they might need doing it. Written goals help your child to keep his or her learning process on track.

Explain to your child why learning goals and rules are particularly important at this time (the situation is new, effective learning requires certain conditions). Discuss which way of learning could best support the child in his or her own experience and, if necessary, provide extras (such as a quiet space, taking notes, discussing with a partner or parent, speaking out loud, etc.). If necessary, ask the teacher for help.

Communicate with your child rather more than less. Ask questions about the effectiveness of the learning process, specific learning methods and the most useful ways for him / her to study. You can help the child by asking him / her to describe what he / she has done, why he / she did it, and how he / she evaluates the outcome.

Encourage the child to think about what they have learned and have them share what they have learned or ask them to write down their new knowledge. This is always a good way to consolidate what has been learnt and could be useful for independent learning in the future as well.

Student in 7th grade and further should maintain autonomy in deciding the best ways to study in order to keep the motivation up. If the



school's work organization allows so, let it be up to him / her to choose the time and ways in which to do the tasks given.

Remind the child working hard on an exercise is essential and a normal part of learning process. When evaluating the acquired knowledge it is not how quickly things are done that matters, but whether the content is understood, memorized and can be used in the future.

In order to maintain interest in learning, support the child by asking questions rather than providing ready answers. In doing so, encourage the child and avoid negative feedback during the learning process.

Acknowledge the child not so much for the result but for the effort. In this way, you support his self-confidence.

One of the most effective ways to learn is to teach others. Ask your child to teach you one new thing every day and applaud him / her for it.

Corona Virus has Changed the Education of the Generation

The COVID-19 crisis may well change our world and our global outlook; it may also teach us about how education needs to change to be able to better prepare our young learners for what the future might hold. These lessons include:

1. Educating citizens in an interconnected world

COVID-19 is a pandemic that illustrates how globally interconnected we are – there is no longer such a thing as isolated issues and actions. Successful people in the coming decades need to be able to understand this interrelatedness and navigate across boundaries to leverage their differences and work in a globally collaborative way.

2. Redefining the role of the educator

The notion of an educator as the knowledge-holder who imparts wisdom to their pupils is no longer fit for the purpose of a 21st-century education. With students being able to gain access to knowledge, and even learn a technical skill, through a few clicks on their phones, tablets and computers, we will need to redefine the role of the educator in the classroom and lecture theatre. This may mean that the role of educators



will need to move towards contributing members of society.

3. **Teaching life skills needed for the future**

In this ever-changing global environment, young people require resilience and adaptability – skills that are proving to be essential to navigate effectively through this pandemic. Looking into the future, some of the most important skills that employers will be looking for will be creativity, communication and collaboration, alongside empathy and emotional intelligence; and being able to work across demographic lines of differences to harness the power of the collective through effective teamwork.

4. **Unlocking technology to deliver education**

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in educational institutions across the world being compelled to suddenly harness and utilize the suite of available technological tools to create content for remote learning for students in all sectors. Educators across the world are experiencing new possibilities to do things differently and with greater flexibility resulting in potential benefits in accessibility to education for students across the world.

Conclusion:

In this time of crisis, a well-rounded and effective educational practice is what is needed for the capacity-building of young minds. It will develop skills that will drive their employability, productivity, health, and well-being in the decades to come, and ensure the overall progress.

Some countries will be able to increase their teachers' digital skills. Radio and TV stations will recognize their key role in supporting national education goals – and hopefully, improve the quality of their programming understanding their immense social responsibility. Parents will be more involved in their children's education process, and ministries of education will have a much clearer understanding of the gaps and challenges (in connectivity, hardware, integration of digital tools in the curriculum, teacher's readiness) that exist in using technology effectively and act upon that. All of this can strengthen the future education system in a country.



The mission of all education systems is to overcome the learning crisis. The mission of all education systems is the same. It is to overcome the learning crisis we are already living and respond to the pandemic we are all facing. The challenge today is to reduce as much as possible the negative impact this pandemic will have on learning and schooling and build on this experience to get back on a path of faster improvement and learning. Education systems while coping with this crisis, they must also keep in mind that they have to recover stronger, with a renovated sense of responsibility of all sectors and with a better understanding and sense of urgency of the need to close the gap in opportunities and assuring that all children have the same chances for a quality education.

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