

Impact of COVID-19 on educational system and recommended alternatives

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ABSTRACT : The effect of COVID-19 not only affects our regular life it also affects the educational system a lot. The paper shows the effect of COVID-19 in the educational system and the preventations to control it's spreading effect from person to person. As the virus spreads from one person to another person through coughing, sneezing, handshaking or speaking so it is necessary to maintain a distance of 1 meter from others, to wash hands in a regular basis, wear mask regularly etc. Along with the Students, teachers, families the lockdown system also effect on economic and societal consequences. So here is the study analysed various Policies and procedures related to COVID-19 that impacts educational system.

KEYWORDS: Educational system, COVID-19 pandemic, student risk, infectious disease and effectiveness.

1. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 pandemic is the transmittable disease caused by the most newly discovered corona virus. This new virus was unidentified before the outburst began in Wuhan city of China, in December [1]. The virus spreads from one person to another in the form of small droplets from nose or mouth through coughing, sneezing or speaking. This is why it is necessary to stay at least 1 meter away from others to maintain social distance. Since it is a novel virus and no antibiotic works against, it is necessary to make social distance [2]. All over world is suffering with this corona virus.

Formal education system can be categorised into three parts namely primary, secondary and tertiary education. Elementary or primary education adopts child-centred approach usually designed for children of first four to seven years may refer to nursery schools, preschools, kindergartens, and some day care programmes. Secondary education begins to adopt students to the various roles of science humanities and social sciences and vocational streams. This is also a suitable stage to provide children with a sense of history and national perspective and an opportunity to realize their constitutional duties and rights. The board of secondary education plays a major role in imparting this education. The wider term tertiary education is a higher education

along with vocational education. More than a third of the global population at the time being placed on lockdown which caused the largest global recession in history. It has high impact on educational system in worldwide [3]. Billions of students are affected due to closures of schools, colleges, universities. This closing effect not only impact on students, teachers, and families, but also have effect on economic and societal consequences. In response to continue educational system the specialized agency United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended online learning programs.

2. IMPACT OF PANDEMICS ON FORMAL EDUCATION

In the second week of March the state governments across India began temporarily shutting down schools and colleges to stop the spread of the novel corona virus as a result their learners and syllabi are left incomplete.

India declared a countrywide lock-down of schools and colleges on 16th March. After that on 19 March, the University Grants Commission advised universities to reschedule exams till March 31. The board exams conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the Indian certificate of secondary education (ICSE) boards have also been postponed until March 31.

A large no of students enrolled in universities abroad especially in the countries like the United States, The United Kingdom, China, Italy etc. have been barred from leaving their present countries. If such situation present for long time, a decline in demand for higher education in abroad will occur.

TABLE 1 Affected Learners in india

Category Of School	Affected Learners		
	Total no of Students affected	Male	Females
Pre-Primery	10004418	5447169	4557249
Primery	143227427	70349806	72877621
Secondary	133144374	69160697	63983677
Tertiary	34337594	17597908	16739686

Lockdown & shut down imposed across the country. Many people lost their earnings, businesses and firms close, current earnings are lost leading future earnings foregone. Less income or zero income is earned and almost all the resources are spent for survival. Very less money will be contributed by most of the families towards education.

The closure of school not only left syllabi incomplete but also coincides with a key assessment period causing many examinations to either postpone or cancellation. Internal assessment are taken as less important and many institutions have simply cancelled. But it is important to recognize the potential, learning difficulties and to give information regarding students progress for families and teachers. This may create long term harmful consequences to the child. One of the alternatives for the cancelled assessment is to use predicted grades but these predictions are often inaccurate it is advantage for the high achieving students and is disadvantage for the lower achieving students. Another solution is to do blind grade assignment with teachers assessment. Depending upon past performance and present growth the teacher assessments are carried out but it shows systematic deviation between unblind and blind examinations. For example girls usually do better in a particular subject, in unblind assessment the performance of boys who may perform better goes likely to be downward biased. Such assessment for key qualification can have long term potential consequences for the equality of opportunities.

Research shows that almost all the employers use educational credentials such as grade point, percentage etc to short list applications for their recruitment process. The lack of assessment in academic background will potentially reduce the matching for new graduates which may lead to slower earning growth and higher job dissatisfaction. Recent graduates are in fear of rejection of job offers from corporates. The Centre of Monitoring Indian Economy's estimates that the rural unemployment rate up from 8.4% in March to 23% in April and the urban unemployment rate to 30.9%. This is costly not only to the individual but also to the society as a whole.[3]

Schooling and learning, including teaching and assessment methodologies affected by these close down and shut down imposed to prevent and control the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Only few private schools could adopt online teaching methods. On the other side the low income private schools including government schools have completely shut down for not having access to e-learning infrastructures. The students of the above schools missed opportunities for learning.

3. EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN EPIDEMICS

Educational management system refers to the administration of the education system in which a group of human and material resources combines to plan,

execute, strategise, and implement structures to develop an education system. Management response capacity development designed to:

- A. To protect students and staffs from COVID-19.
- B. To ensure continuous education for all children.
- C. To Develop and maintain safety and security culture

3.1 To protect students and staffs from COVID-19

Educational institutions should provide vital information to children on social distancing, hand sanitising and other measures to guard themselves and their families. Encouraging students to be kind to each other and avoid stereotypes, wrong messages which will provide mental health and prevent stigma and discrimination[4].

Cleaning and disinfecting the institute premises including classrooms, laboratories, offices and path ways. Sanitisation of common access points like drinking water facility points, Toilets are highly essential. Awareness to be safe and use of personal protective equipments like proper nose mask, hand gloves etc must be given to the students as well as the staff members of the institution. The management role in awareness of the pandemic plays a vital role to combat COVID-19. Education can empower students to become idol for disease control and prevention for themselves, in school, in their family and in their community by discussing how to prevent and control the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

3.2 To ensure continuous education for all children

Lockdown stopped the conventional regular classes just before the annual assessment which led to replanning the course from conventional offline mode to internet based online mode. Teachers as well as students usually have no idea how to carry the class and what tools and technologies to use. Typically the online education need proper contents preparation and modern information and communication technology both for teachers and students. The administration of the education system should access their systems capacity and align resources to support a multi faced internet based learning model including a combination of modern technology and delivery mechanisms. Planning for organising existing content so that the students and teachers will understand what is available and it will be easy to know the sequence teaching methodology. Smart phone based interface may be adopted rather than personal computer based because now a day's smart phones are widely available throughout the country.[4]

4. CONCLUSION

To the best of our knowledge, this is the unique analysis on impacts of COVID-19 on educational system. The study analysed various Policies and procedures related to COVID-19 that impacts educational system.

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