

Strategies for Recovery and Impact of distancing learning in Education sector

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*Post Covid-19 Strategies For Recovery And Impact Of Distance Learning In Education Sector
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ABSTRACT

The impact of pandemic COVID-19 is seen in each area all throughout the planet. The education area of India influenced severely because of this. Lockdown forced, on account of pandemic which has antagonistically influenced the student learning and others also like businessmen, farmers, laborers, workers, and so forth around 32 crores students stopped to move school/universities, all educational exercises halted in India. The pandemic episodes instructed us that we need to receive innovation or new learning procedures and go carefully. The education sector is yet battling to make in the pandemic. This venture report will feature the effect of pandemic on education sector and on India's economy. The techniques have been presented by the government for online learning and also, impact of distance learning/online classes on students.

Keywords: Lockdown, Covid-19, Distance Education

I. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disorder (COVID-19) is an overpowering disease achieved by a freshly discovered COVID. COVIDs are known to have changed and recombined lead causing respiratory, enteric, hepatic, and neurologic disorders. Coronavirus has an amount of seven strains which join HKU1, NL63, 229E and OC43, SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV-19 (COVID-19 being the latest).

A large number individuals debased with the COVID-19 contamination will experience delicate to coordinate respiratory disease and recover without requiring uncommon treatment. More settled people and those with covered up clinical issues like cardiovascular ailment, diabetes, progressing respiratory contamination, and danger will undoubtedly make veritable illness.

The best way to deal with is to aware people about the COVID-19 disease, the sickness

and it causes and how it spreads. Safeguard yourself just as others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub a large part of the time and not reaching your face.

The COVID-19 contamination spreads on a very basic level through dots of spit or delivery from the nose when a spoiled individual hacks or wheezes, so it's critical that you moreover practice respiratory habits (for example, by hacking into a flexed elbow).

When it started?

The primary outbreak of COVID-19 occurred in Wuhan, Hubei Province in early Dec 2019 where a couple of patients with viral pneumonia were found to be epidemiologically associated with the Huanan sea food market in Wuhan. This market is acclaimed for sell of untamed life animals and a couple of non-maritime animals, for instance, birds and rabbits were moreover limited before the scene. On 30th January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a scene, a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and on Feb 2020, WHO definitively named this erupt of the ailment related with the COVID as COVID-19 where CO-Corona, VI-Virus D-Disease, and 19-2019 is the year it generally occurred.

Symptoms

COVID impacts different people in a sudden manner. Most polluted people will make delicate to coordinate sickness and recover without hospitalization.

Most basic symptoms:

- Fever
- Dry hack
- Sleepiness

Most uncommon symptoms:

- A throbbing painfulness
- Sore throat
- Diarrhea
- Conjunctivitis

- Cerebral pain
- Loss of taste and smell
- A rash on skin, or staining of fingers or toes.

Serious symptoms:

- Trouble in breathing or windedness
- Chest agony or pressing factor
- Loss of discourse or development

Preventions

To prevent contamination and to slowdown transmission of COVID-19, do the accompanying:

- Wash your hands routinely with cleanser and water, or clean them with liquor based hand rub.
- Keep up at least 1 meter distance among you and individuals who is coughing or sneezing.
- Try not to touch your face.
- Cover your mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing.
- Remain at home when you feel unwell.
- Avoid smoking and different exercises that debilitate the lungs.
- Avoid travelling and maintain physical distancing.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

The recession about by the sudden nationwide lockdown on 24th, 2020 in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic has hit the Indian economy very hard. Particular sectors have been impacted especially badly such as manufacturing, transportation, hospitality, construction, aviation, tourism, education, retail and media, among others. Inequalities have widened and sharpened with unprecedented job losses and the biggest internal migration in the history of humankind, not just in India.

Under complete lockdown, less than a quarter of India's \$2.8 trillion economy movement was functional. Up to 53% of businesses in the country were projected to be significantly affected.

- **Impact on Transportation sector-:** Retuning to the official statistics, the Indian Railways saw an almost-complete halt in passenger travel between April and June 2020-the fall in passenger kilometers was 99.5% whereas freight carried term of net tone kilometers came down by more than a fourth to 26.7%. the number of passengers at airports crashed by 94.1% in comparison to the figure for April-June 2019 while cargo handled at airports declined by 57.2%.

- **Decline in Hiring and increase in Job Loss-:**

According to the report published in a jobs website, Naukri.com, hiring across the India declined by 62% in April 2020 as compared to the same month in 2019.the worst-list sectors are the hotel, restaurants, travel, airlines with decline of over 91% followed by automobiles and auto ancillaries, retail, accounting and finance. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the unemployment rate in the country touched a record high of 23% in April before coming down to 11% in June and 8.3% at the end of August.

India's Poor track record-: Unfortunately, India's track record in the managing economy after pandemic is shown very poor light when compared with those of other developed and developing countries. Data on GDP growth that contrasts the April-June period in 2020 with 2019 complied by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a grouping of 36 of richest countries in the world, disclosed that country's performance had been pretty pathetic in comparison to many major economies.

- **Worst-affected Sectors-:** The sharpest fall was 50.3% in construction sector, followed by 47% for trade, hotels, transportation, communications and services related to broadcasting, 39.3% for manufacturing, and 23.3% for mining and quarrying. The only sector that grew was agriculture, forestry and fishing to the extent of 3.4% (against 3% in the corresponding year 2019).

The transportation sector was virtually paralyzed with very little movement of human beings on trains and aircraft even as crores of poor migrant workers walked hundreds of kilometers to reach their homes as temperatures soared. Movement of goods also decline but relatively less.

- **Increase in unemployment-:** A survey of nearly 5,000 self-employed, and regular wage workers across 12 states of India, conducted between 13 April and 23 May in collaboration with civil society organizations, indicated "a massive increase in unemployment and an equally dramatic fall in earnings." Two-thirds of the respondents had lost their work and the "few informal workers who were still employed during the lockdown saw their earnings drop by more than half." An "overwhelming majority" a farmers could not sell their produce or had to sell at lower prices;

they have depleted their savings which would have been used for seeds and fertilizers. Almost eight respondents out of ten were eating less than before. "The impact of job losses and food insecurity has been higher for certain groups of people: Muslims, Dalits, women and those with lower levels of education," the report added.

- **Disruption of Education System:-** The economy recession that accompanied the lockdown has had a particularly deleterious effect on the education of children across the world and certainly in India. A policy brief prepared by the UN and published in August 2020, which is titled "Education during COVID-19 and Beyond" has categorically stated that the "pandemic has created the largest disruption of education systems in history, affecting nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 190 countries and all continents," adding: "Closures of schools and other learning spaces have impacted 94% of the world's student population, up to 99% in low and lower-middle-income countries." Some 23.8 million additional children and youth (from pre-primary to tertiary) may drop out or not have access to school next year due to the pandemic's economic impact alone.
- **Needs for more Fiscal Stimulus:-** Economists cutting across the ideological lines have argued that the government of India should spend more and put more money in the hands of ordinary citizens. Such a strategy, it has been argued, is the only way the country can cushion its poor from worst ravages of the ongoing demand recession that was evident even before pandemic. A report published on 26 August by a think-tank of international consultancy firm, McKinsey, stated that in "the more immediate term, the (Indian) government will need to focus on reversing the collapse in domestic demand and private consumption- which determines the 60% of GDP- through more aggressive fiscal and monetary responses to get the economy back on track."

The Narendra Modi government has, however, been extremely cautious in increasing the fiscal stimulus. In May, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman held five media conferences in which she claimed the Union Government's fiscal stimulus package totalled 2,00,00,000 (or twenty lakh) crore or around 10% of the country's GDP at

current price approximately 2,00,00,000 (or 200 lakh) crore. The government's critics contended that this package include many old programmes and schemes that has been "repackaged" and that the new or extra infusion of spending was less than one-tenth the total amount claimed by the government or lower than the 2,00,00,000 (or two lakh) crore, an amount considered grossly inadequate given the scale and depth of the ongoing economic crisis in the country.

Impact of COVID-19 on Education Sector

The pandemic has disrupted the current cycle of higher education the world over. The student waiting to sit for the University exit examinations, those in readiness to write the entrance tests to obtain admission to professional courses and pursue higher education courses at professional colleges and Universities, and others, who wished to apply to top international institutions and study abroad, the coming of the pandemic has stalled their dreams. With 186 countries having implemented nationwide lockdowns, and 8 having implemented local closures, about 98.5% of the world's student population stands impacted.

Due to pandemic, the top authorities decided to promote students in next class till 8th standards. Schools/Colleges/Universities are now adopting new technique of teaching with the help of technology or digital media. At present, in India only 43% of the population has an internet connection and about 25% of the population has (446 million) smartphones. At the same time, teachers and students both require adequate skills to operate digital media well.

Though the online courses may partially compensate for the classroom teaching, with the professional colleges and universities being closed, no laboratory, clinical or experimental research can be undertaken and it will adversely affect the medical, engineering, science and other fields where experiments & practical knowledge is necessary.

Objectives

- To discover government recovery techniques for learning.
- Impact of pandemic on instruction area.
- Impact of online training on under-studies in India.
- Effectiveness of online training in India.
- Teachers/Universities/Schools/Colleges collaboration during on the web classes in India.

Methodology

Various government ministries report and international agencies report are collected and descriptive research is conducted with the help of Google forms due to lockdown.

Impact of distance learning on education sector

- ❖ Government has made various policies regarding education sector like e-Pathshala, Swayam, MOOC, NISHTA, etc. for enhancing education.
- ❖ As per the survey, teachers are not much helpful while teaching.
- ❖ Support from universities/school/colleges for the student is slightly helpful.
- ❖ 78% of students faced network issue during online class.
- ❖ Understanding regarding the subject/topic was not up to the mark.
- ❖ Offline classes are more effective than online class by 66%.
- ❖ Majority of students are having access to devices but they faced problem while attending online class.
- ❖ Students prefer online classes but not on regular basis.
- ❖ Maximum time spent on online classes is 3-5 hours by the student.
- ❖ For 36% students find online classes good and 34% find distance/remote learning has average effectiveness.

Government activity for recuperation and versatility procedures education sector

Learning opportunities provided by government to people through internet.

- 1) **DIKSHA-** This is an online platform for school learning. It facilitates educators, guardians and understudies drawing in learning material applicable to the suggested school educational plan. It has more than 80,000 e-content things in various Indian dialects, obliging Classes 1-

12. During the lockdown time frame these substance have been gotten to almost 215 million times.

This application is available on iOS and Google Play Store:

Website:- <https://diksha.gov.in> or <https://seshagun.gov.in/shagun>

- 2) **e-PATHSHALA-** An online interface and versatile application planned and conveyed by the National Council for Educational Re-

search and Training. It has 1886 sounds, 2000 recordings, 696 e-digital books (e-Pubs) and 504 Flip Books for classes' 1-12 in various dialects.

Website:- <http://epathshala.nic.in> or <http://epathshala.gov.in>

- 3) **NATIONAL REPOSITORY OF OPEN EDUCATIONAL RE-SOURCES (NROER)-** : An entry outfitted with best quality instructive substance on assorted subjects in various dialects an aggregate of 14527 records including 401 assortments, 2779 reports, 1345 intuitive, 1664 sounds, 2586 pictures and 6153 recordings on various dialects.

Website:-<http://nroer.gov.in/welcome>

- 4) **SWAYAM-** This is the public online training stage facilitating 1900 courses covering both school (class 9th-12th) and Higher Education (both UG and PG) in all subjects including designing, management and sociologies, law and the board courses. The novel element of SWAYAM is that, it is incorporated with the customary schooling. The courses are intelligent and arranged by the best educators in the country, and are accessible liberated from cost to any student in the country. Credit moves are feasible for SWAYAM courses (max 20%). There has been a three time expansion in admittance to the stage during the pandemic period.

Website:- <https://www.swayam.gov.in>

- 1) **SWAYAM PRABHA-** With 32 DTH TV channels sending instructive substance on all day, every day premise. These stations are attainable for survey all over the nation utilizing DD free Dish set top box and antenna. Now even the private DTH administrators are broadcasting these courses through their channels. The stations cover both school instruction (class IX to XII) And Higher Education in a wide scope of subjects like designing, professional courses, instructor preparing, performing expressions, sociologies and humanities subjects, law, medication, horticulture and some more.

Website:- <https://www.swayamprabha.gov.in>

- 2) **NISHTHA-** A coordinated Teacher Training Portal and Mobile App.

Website: nishtha.ncert.gov.in

- 7) **NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY-** This is a computerized vault of a tremendous measure of scholastic substance in various configurations and gives interface backing to

driving Indian dialects for all scholarly levels including specialists and deep rooted students, all teaches, all famous type of access gadgets and in an unexpected way capable students.

Website:- <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/> Notwithstanding the above there are numerous different assets conveyed by University Grants Commission (UGC), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) which are being heightened.

The lockdown period has seen an immense upsurge in advanced learning. The admittance to the above computerized assets has developed almost multiple times. Likewise, numerous foundations are holding on the web classes through different modes.

GUARANTEEING EQUITY IN DIGITAL LEARNING

Stations/Radio is being utilized to contact the most troublesome regions. The 32 DTH TV channels are accessible on SwayamPrabha. These channels are accessible for review all over the nation utilizing DD Free Dish Set Box and Antenna. The equivalents are being advanced with exceptional accentuation on understudies in distant zones. 12 channels will be only set apart for School training (Class 1 to 12). SwayamPrabha Channels relating to class schooling will be allowed for 2 hours out of every day to each State/UT. States will create class shrewd/subject astute substance planned to their prospectus in neighbourhood dialects. Private DTH specialist co-ops have likewise given one channel each to schooling during COVID period.

Broad use is being made of radio channels to communicate instructive projects. Radio will be utilized uniquely for those youngsters in distant zones who are not on the web (extraordinarily for classes 1 to 5). Movement based learning will be exceptionally compelling for radio channels. 289 Community Radio Stations are to be utilized. Due to digitalization, immense segments of Analog range of Radio and TV that are not being used, might be used for interfacing individuals online in distant regions.

Post lockdown, Operation Digital Board will be a quick need in all Govt. what's more, Govt. supported optional and senior auxiliary schools. (around 1.53 lakh schools). Two Digital Boards will be given to every school. DD free dish receiving wire will likewise be remembered for the package. Pre-stacked pen drives with substance from Class 1 to 12 for regions lacking avail-

ability. Understudies will actually want to get to e-content through online just as disconnected mode. It will likewise be useful in watching instructive TV channels including Swayam Prabha. Arrangement of observing and assessment of the use of ODB will be made.

PROPOSED REGULATORY CHANGES

To advance internet learning it is proposed to roll out Regulatory improvements like upgrading the admissible SWAYAM Online segment in ordinary colleges and ODL programs from the present 20% to 40% ; change open, distance and online schooling administrative structure in order to engage/empower 25% of the colleges to offer ODL and Online training, from next scholastic meeting if conforming to quality arrangements ; incorporating ODL and Online Regulations zeroing in on powerful advancement, observing and guideline.

ONLINE PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

'ViraasatSetu' App dispatched to bring issues to light about substantial and theoretical legacy of India in the advanced space. Online classes were held around Indian legacy destinations and urban areas. The Government has guaranteed that awards payable to craftsmen under different plans are paid on schedule.

ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AS RESPONSE TO COVID 19

More than 200 Corona related exploration projects are on at driving Science and Technology establishments in the country. These reach from Personal Protective Care Equipment to Testing Kits, Data Analytics Models and Treatment options.

Designing understudies from IIT Bombay, NIT Srinagar and Islamic University of Science and Technology (IUST), in Jammu and Kashmir, has concocted an ease ventilator utilizing locally accessible materials. IIT Delhi has grown ease without probe COVID-19 recognition examines.

Suggestions

- ❖ High speed bandwidth or internet connectivity should be provided.
- ❖ Government should distribute smartphones to the weaker section of the society for learning.
- ❖ Universities/colleges/schools teacher should be provided with workshop for improving online teaching.
- ❖ After COVID-19 pandemic schools/colleges/universities should have 2

days online class in a week for preparing student for this kind of crisis in future.

- ❖ Government should come up with new policies for education sector so that learning will improve like campaigns in rural area for online learning awareness, reducing fees, providing online courses in government universities/colleges/schools with accreditation by UGC.
- ❖ Providing schools/colleges/universities with equipment required for taking safety measures by the government.

II. CONCLUSIONS

The ongoing pandemic has left a rather prominent mark in the modern world. The disruption it has caused to various sectors of the business world is clearly visible for all to observe. Be it the financial industry, the air-lines industry or the educational sector; all forms of business have in some shape or form have been effected by the raging pandemic.

Most businesses have been caught off-guard by the sheer impact of the pandemic, something for which they were ill prepared for. The current pandemic should be an eye opener in just how unprepared we were for a natural calamity such as a pandemic. Further guidelines should be prepared, and staff trained for such unforeseen calamitous events.

Moreover, companies should now be prepared to invest heavily on their digital infrastructure. They should also be preparing a flexible workforce that is easily able to work both on site as well remotely.

In conclusion, the pandemic has been able to teach businesses and individuals a lot of valuable lessons in terms of flexibility and quick decision making, however, it has also made the business world rather technologically dependent, which further along the line can be to their own detriment. Therefore, businesses should construct effective contingency plans to navigate another unforeseen hurdle.

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