



INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

UTSAV RAJ,

Department of Physiotherapy
Galgotias University, U.P, INDIA

Abstract: The Coronavirus pandemic and therefore the ensuing lockdown has forced schools and colleges across India to temporarily shut and this unprecedented move had created an enormous gap within the education bodies despite the central and government doing their best to support for e-learning and online education. Globally, the Indian Education sector is amongst the largest, with an extensive network of more than 1.4 million schools and 993 Universities, 39931 Colleges, and 10725 Stand Alone Institutions listed on the AISHE web portal. As the Indian education system was mostly based on the offline system and classes. Most of the primary and secondary schooling sector was all based on offline education system has to opt the online classes for empowering the education and for the benefits of the students. Many schools within the country have switched to online classes due to the lockdown, but one in four students is unable to attach because they don't have a laptop, desktop, or tablet, consistent with a survey by economic times^[1].

I. INTRODUCTION

SARS-CoV-2 which causes the disease called COVID-19. Coronavirus is an outsized family of viruses. They get their name from the crown-like spikes which will be seen on their surface with microscopy. They were first identified within the middle of the 1960s and that they can cause very mild symptoms sort of a cold, or in some cases, they will cause severe disease. The disease was first recognized in December 2019 in Wuhan, the capital of China's Hubei province, and has since spread worldwide, consequential in the ongoing 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic. WHO declared COVID-19 as pandemic as it spread globally. All education bodies were closed in India from 12 March. The Government of India ordered a nationwide lockdown on the 24th of March 2020 as India was on the list of countries affected with COVID-19 worldwide. The lockdown was announced when the number of confirmed positive coronavirus cases in India was nearly 500 ^[2] The lockdown in India includes closer of Suspension of all educational, training, research institutions. This affected all the education bodies of India. School closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have shed a light-weight on numerous issues affecting access to education, also as broader socio-economic issues. As of March 12, quite 370 million children and youth aren't attending school due to temporary or indefinite countrywide school closures mandated by governments to slow the spread of COVID-19. As of 20 March, over 70% of the world's learners were impacted by closures. The structure of schooling and learning, including teaching and assessment methodologies, was the primary to be suffering from these closures. Only a couple of personal schools could adopt online teaching methods. Their low-income private and government school counterparts, on the opposite hand, have completely pack up for not having access to e-learning solutions. the scholars, additionally to the missed opportunities for learning, not have access to healthy meals during this point and are subject to economic and social stress.

METHODS AND MATERIAL

Total 10 articles were downloaded from the internet and skim in-depth and draw the conclusion consistent with the objectives of the study All articles were read again and again and analyzed things about the Indian Education system to what extent Coronavirus are distributed within the world and what type effect is fell on Indian education system.

EFFECT OF CORONAVIRUS ON EDUCATION SYSTEM

DATA

Most governments around the world have temporarily closed All educational bodies to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. These worldwide closures are impacting over 72% to 90% of the world’s student population. Some other countries have applied localized closures impacting many additional learners^[3]

These Data by UNESCO shows worldwide schools closer in months.

Fig-1



Fig 1-This image shows the affected learners due to COVID-19 in February 2020.



Fig-2



Fig 2- This image shows the affected learners due to COVID-19 in March 2020 which has increased from 0% to 44% [770,095,236] of total enrolled learners and 108 countrywide closures. India also came in localized closures.

Fig-3

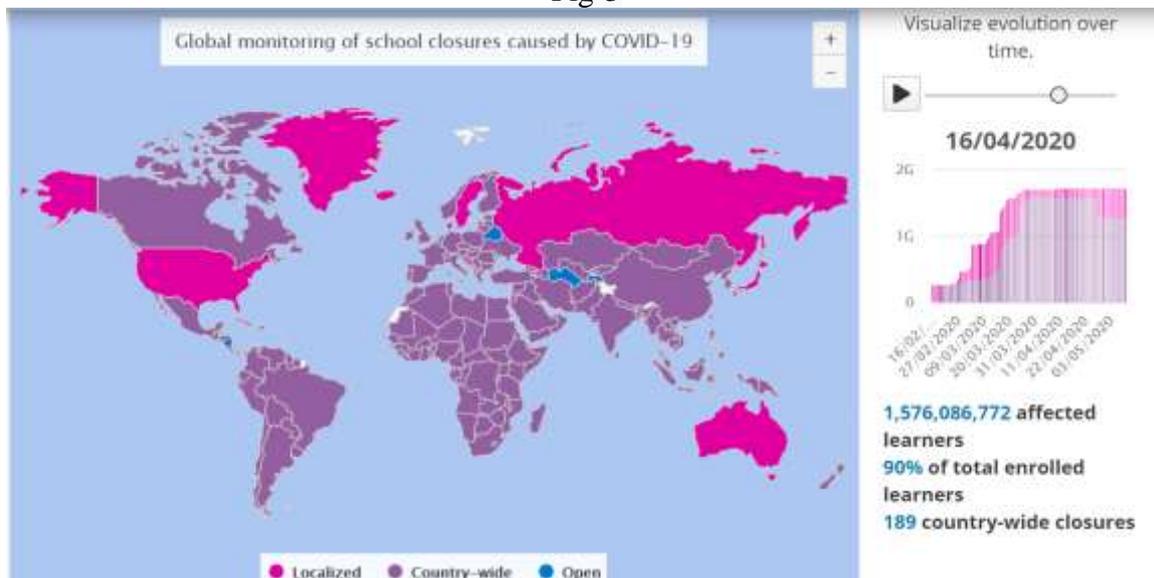


Fig 3-This image shows the affected learners due to COVID-19 in April 2020 which has increased from 44% to 90% [1,576,086,772] of total enrolled learners and 189 countrywide closures. India is under countrywide closures.

Fig-4

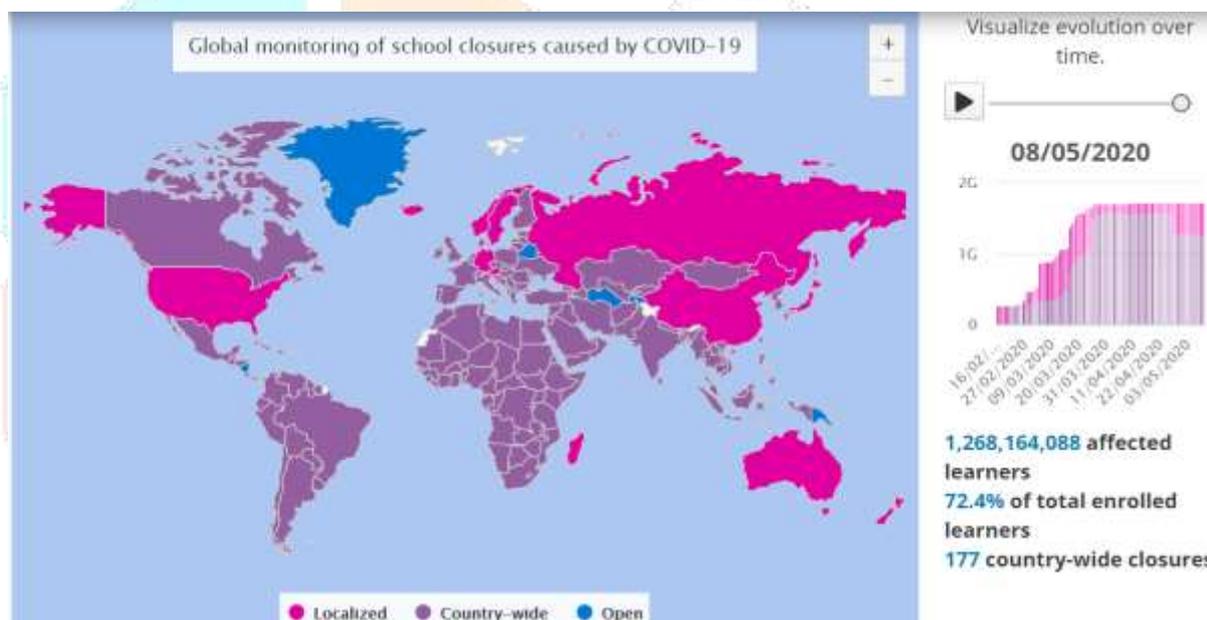


Fig 4-This shows total affected learners due to COVID-19 in May 2020 which has decreased from 90% to 72.4%[1,268,164,088] of total enrolled learners and 177 countrywide closures. India is still under countrywide closures.

Fig-5



Fig 5-This data from UNESCO shows total affected learners from preprimary, primary, secondary, and tertiary schools.

PROBLEM FACED BY INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN LOCKDOWN.

• INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

In lockdown bringing the education system online was the 1st step took by many universities/colleges/schools but Internet connectivity is one of the major problems faced by education bodies and students. According to the 2017-'18 National Sample Survey report on education, only 24% of Indian households have an internet facility. While 66% of India's population lives in villages, only a little over 15% of rural households have access to internet services. For urban households, the proportion is 42%^[4].

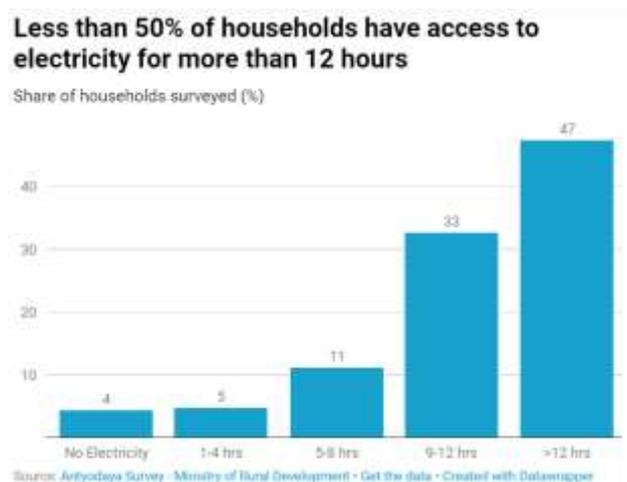
According to Telecom Economic Times, India report by the survey with over 7,600 respondents found that to use the internet at home, 72.60 % of the respondents use mobile hotspot, 15% pc usage broadband, 9.68% pc use WiFi dongle and 1.85% pc have poor to no internet connectivity.

• COMPUTER/LAPTOP/SMARTPHONES

While a computer would be preferable for online classes, a smartphone could also serve the purpose. However, the phone could be convenient for apps, but not for completing lengthy assignments or research. While 77% of Indians own a smartphone [2019], only 11% of households possess any type of computer, which could include desktop computers, laptops, notebooks, netbooks, palmtops, or tablets.^{[5][4]}

• POWER SUPPLY

FIG-5



Data from the Mission Antyodaya, a nationwide survey of villages conducted by the ministry of rural development, also points to those differences. Around 20% of India's households received but 8 hours of electricity and only 47% received quite 12 hours.^[6]

DISCUSSION

The government of India is for the primary time allowing universities to supply fully online degrees. A change that would reshape education delivery within the country.^[7] But the government had not yet done about the key problem and the problem faced by the students. The Indian Internet structure isn't ready for the standard shift to online learning mandated by things arising thanks to COVID-19, consistent with a report by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), which comes out with worldwide ranking for educational institutions.^[8] Education bodies and government required some relevant action towards this for maintaining and catching up the global education ratio. The education sector must be taken seriously and overall growth is required to fight with this type of pandemic in the future.

CONCLUSION

From this study and the above data we concluded that currently, the Indian Infratech is not ready to opt for the online education system in the country. There is more development required in the sector of the internet, electricity, and E-learning in every sector.

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