Education System Post Covid-19 In India: case study

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Abstract: The cases of covid-19 are not stopping and still there is a hope for the vaccine for it. It is affecting all the sectors. Education system is one of them, it is affected most among all. It is very essential that the education system has to improve and implement the new education policy as soon as possible. In this study, an analysis and observations are studied for improving the education and let it come back on the track so that the future of our children would be bright. This paper emphasizes the education system mainly post covid-19. There are two types of education, online education and skill education based on basic and advanced technology are main key factors which can change current education scenario and make India better and new developed India. Skill education is the key to become skilled employees and meets the requirement of industries in the private or government sector. The government also released a New education policy which has the major areas based on skill development and the interests of the students.

1. Introduction

The pandemic of virus COVID 19 has spread all over the world and affected almost all the public and private sectors. The same with the education sector leading to the complete closure of schools, universities and colleges are facing several difficulties like conducting classes, solving problems of the students, conducting the examination and so on. Throughout this turbulent year of COVID-19 studies, educational institutions are coming up with better solutions, albeit in line with the traditional classroom. The lock-down is imposed in hopes of stopping the virus resulting in schools and colleges across the country affecting millions of students. To continue with the classrooms, universities, colleges and schools are focusing on methods of e-learning on digital platforms. Nevertheless, this has increased the workload for teachers due to increased working hours.

Fig. 1: Work from home

Especially for teachers and professors who are living in rural areas facing internet connectivity issues. However, the data showed that online learning proved to have the potential to enhance and retain information to students.

There are some scholars who have studied the covid-19 and its impact. Pravat Kumar Jena (2020), had a study on Impact of Covid-19 on higher education in India and concluded that most of the educational institutes had been closed and moved toward online learning. He said that in India, almost 30 crore scholars and learners stopped moving schools/colleges and all educational activities brought to an end. Despite all these challenges, the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) have reacted positively and managed to ensure the continuity of teaching-learning, research and service to the society with some tools and techniques during the pandemic. Amit Joshi, Muddu Vinay, Preeti Bhaskar (2020), said that in India, the pendemaic of covid-19 has been spread to all its states and union territories. Lockdown was imposed on March 25, 2020 to combat COVID-19 which has adversely affected the education system in the country. The researchers also had declared after reviewing and analysing the survey that the future of education would be online, even the work from home also would be on higher priority.

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Utsav Raj (2020), had a study on Indian Education System in Fight against COVID-19 Pandemic, and he had found that 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,

a laptop, desktop, or tablet, consistent with a survey by economic times.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

1. to analyse the status of the education in india during the covid-19
2. to review the scenario of the future education post covid-19
3. to present the thoughts and ideas of the people to enhance the education system in india.

2. Methodology Used

methodology is imperative to format and framing the study. there are two methods are used to collect the primary data

1. literature review
2. NEWS paper , magazine and reports of the international agencies and organisations like WHO

The secondary data for the analysis are collected on the basis of the survey through the google form.

As the government had imposed the lockdown in the whole country and to protect the safety measures and regulations ,the data was collected on the basic online survey.

3. Impact of Covid-19 on Education in India

There are various impacts of this crisis on the education system. Here some of them are discussed:

Postponed or rescheduled examinations. Some universities have cancelled the exam or are conducting online exams.

Educational institutions have to postpone or cancel almost all examinations (engineering, medical, law, agriculture etc) in the hopes of avoiding the social gathering as the virus is spreading by skin contact.

Student counselling operations are also affected

It may be that some faculties and employees may face pay cuts, bonuses and salary increases may also be postponed. Some employees are terminated from the service.

The lock-down has caused uncertainty on the examination cycle. Universities, colleges and schools face the impact in regards to reduced training and internships quality and period, and placements, as well as reduced fee collection

Students who have completed their undergraduate studies may have a mind to withdraw the job offer from the corporate sector due to the current situation. According to estimates of the monitoring of the Indian economy in mid-March, the

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unemployment shortage ranges from 8.4% to 23% in mid-March. The rate of unemployment in the urban area is 30.9%.

The world economic forum has said about 90 million of the small traders and wage-labourers lost their job in April 2020 compared to the 2019-20 average and 18 million business-persons are estimated to own lost employment in April 2020. The common count of entrepreneurs was 78 million in 2019-20. This fell to 60 million in April 2020.CMIE said in its report that the massive scale loss of employment among business-persons is a sign that the loss during the lockdown isn't limited to simple jobs but also to enterprises.

The chart shows unemployment against labour participation rate (employed plus those sorting out jobs) as of April 2020, across States. Tamil Nadu is among the worst-hit with an awfully high unemployment rate.
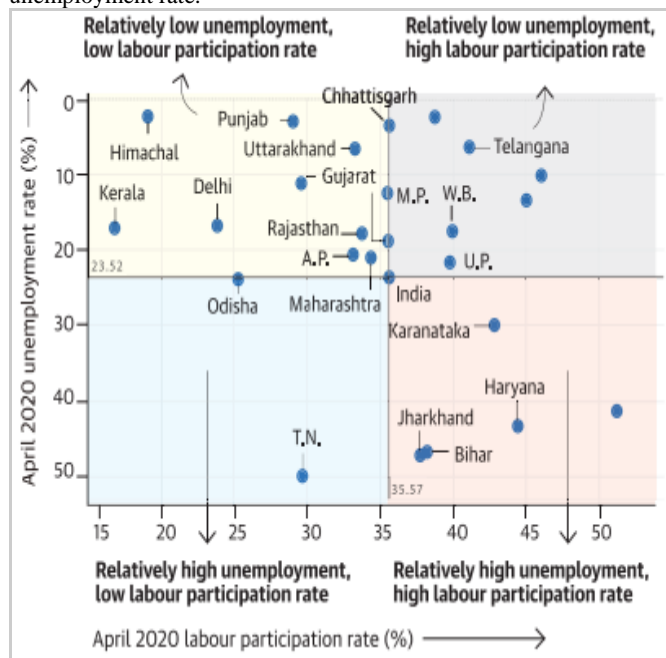

Fig. 2: Unemployment against labour participation rate

As of the end of April, Puducherry in South India had the highest number of unemployment at 75.8%, followed by neighboring Tamil Nadu 49.8%, Jharkhand 47.1% and Bihar 46.6%.. Similarly

CMIE, while an equivalent for Haryana stood at 43.2%, Uttar Pradesh at 21.5% and Karnataka at 29.8%. Hilly States had a rock bottom incidence of unemployment as of April, the think factory said, remarking that the speed in Himachal Pradesh stood at 2.2%, Sikkim at 2.3% and Uttarakhand at 6.5%.

4.Future of Education

4.1 E-Learning

This epidemic has made all educational schools around the world adopt online learning. The educational institutions are conducting classes, training and exams online through various platforms like google Classroom, Class maker, Zoom etc. Students are getting assignments online through the email.

For the enhancement of online education, strong internet connectivity is essential especially in countries like India in both rural as well as urban areas. This will improve the communication between the students and teachers Every village and town in India should be digitally connected for better connectivity between students and teachers. All students are not familiar with the online education system. To enhance the level of the online education system, a good infrastructure should be developed. With the hopes to improve the level of education a root change in the syllabus or curriculum should be made.

4.2 Limitation of E-learning

  The strong connectivity is not available in the remote areas

  Lack of monitoring of the students.

  Everyone does not have electronic gadgets to take online classroom

  Lack of discussion between the teacher and students

As per the article published in the news paper Time of India, the HRD-UGC has announced a list online platform for the school and college students. The list includes the many ICT (information and communication technology) initiatives of MHRD, UGC and its inter university centres-information and library network(INFLIBNET) and consortium for educational communication in the form of digital platforms. All the platforms are accessible by the teachers , students and scholars in all the universities, colleges and schools.

The list is mentioned below:

4.3 Swayam online course

This is a very good and useful e-learning platform which provides the best learning resources as well as various types of courses without any registration fee.

4.4 UG/PG MOOCs

This is a website which is hosting the learning material provided by the SWAYAM UG and PG (Non-Technology).

4.5 E-PG Pathshala

This platform is essential for the high quality ,curriculum-based, interactive e-content containing 23,000 modules (e-text including videos) in various post graduate disciplines.

4.6 E-content courseware in UG subjects

This website is providing about 24000 e content modules for various undergraduate courses.

4.7 Swayam Prabha

This is a very useful portal which is providing high quality education theory content in various disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, as well as engineering and medical.

CEC-UGC Youtube channel

4.8 National Digital library

This is a platform where all the academic content can be found in the e-document form in different formats.

This is very useful for the research scholars.

4.9 Shodhganga

This is a digital library where about 260000 theses , dissertation and research papers are kept securely which helps new research scholars. This has open access to all the visitors on the website.

4.10 e-Shodh Sindhu

This provides the current as well as archival access to peer reviewed journals and bibliography ,citation, and factual database in different disciplines.

4.11 Vidwan

This website provides access to a library of experts which provides information about experts to peers, prospective collarators, finding agencies and policy makers and research scholars in the country.

4.12 Skill Development Education

Skill development should be part of the curriculum in engineering and science degree programs even in the post-graduation programs. It is a way to beat unemployment and increase vocational skills among youth. As per the information of the World Economic Forum -

perform existing jobs are expected to change", and that by 2030, -

transformed jobs of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The economic effects of COVID-19 have accelerated and intensified this gap even more. Entire sectors are racing to interface, re-skill, and re-vector

this.

With the vision of Global excellence in skill development, Some skill development universities such as National skill development cooperation, Shri Vishwakarma skill University (India's 1st Government Skill University), Rajasthan ILD skill university,

skill university) are working to create opportunities and a

conducive environment for skill development of Indian youth to make them globally employable.

Bhartiya skill development university is working in the field of skill development which offers Vocational degree (B.Voc) in various areas of skills such as Manufacturing skills, automobile skills, woodworking skills, electrical skills and many more.

Fig.3: Field of skill development

It has world class infrastructure shown in figure 3 and machinery. The world class cnc machines and conventional machines are imported from various countries like Austria , Japan, Germany and switzerland. This university is based on the Swiss dual system and the master trainers are providing training.

During the covid-19 pandemic the indian government announced a new education policy in which the most of syllabus is related to skills.The concept of education would be changed after implementation of the NEP(New education policy) from school level certificates and university level degrees to life-long learning, especially through online courses. Thus the students can upskills themselves and prepare themselves for the industry.

FICCI India is also working with various industries as well as stakeholders to deliberate on what could be the possible scenarios post COVID-19 and how can we prepare ourselves to mitigate its impact. to implement the skill development in india successfully, the FICCI with skill development team have been working and supporting the government since its inception. The is trying to collaborate with the various industries and private sectors to promote the skill and vocational education.

The objective of the skill development mission

To analyze the scenario of impact of covid on skill development ecosystem across the world and india.

Experience sharing from Policymakers, Skill Development Organizations, Industry, and Academia

Innovative approaches to ensuring equity in Skill Development recovery process during and post the COVID-19 crisis

Governance and policies to create an environment for accelerated recovery

Enabling Skilling and Training ecosystem to meet the changing needs of Start-Ups

Innovation and Digital Transformation in the Skilling sector

4.13 Technology-focused Teaching

The strength lies in the nurturing of the faculty and the institute. Faculty need to change their worldly teaching methods and develop technology-focused teaching. Faculty should position themselves as "capable" individuals that students can expect. Must be active in research and research publications to establish defective and gain experience/skills in online learning. In a way, educational institutions become virtual institutions. Every student's home becomes his or her institution. As today is the era of technology, it provides plenty of opportunities: innovation in learning, ease of creation, embracing international social context, providing new resources and understanding, and increased access to information. As technology advances and becomes more and more prominent in schools, colleges and universities across the globe.The information and communications technology has a vital role in human life as oxygen. Use of technology is ot a means that the technology replaces traditional learning approaches, it is just to support the new learning skills and approaches.

4.14 Redesign of Laboratories/Workshops

E-Learning is a virtual education platform does not signify that there is no need for the laboratories or workshops. To gain a better understanding or practical experience, labs/workshops should be well maintained and organized. It will help to develop skills which are needed in India today. With the social distancing the practical training could be provided on the machines by using the concept of one man-one machine. On the research front, experimental work could be accomplished in the laboratories/ workshops and documentation works could be done from home with the use of an E-learning platform.

The best more than 100 universities in the country have initiated online courses on radio and television on May 30, 2020. It is more

internet in the rural areas. She also said that experienced teachers can work to offer online courses and training that fits into the curriculum and training affiliated with universities/institutes. Skill development should be part of this new curriculum. The laboratories and workshops should the meet the following requirement

The layout of lab should be proper managend and fulfil the requirement of the ergonomics. All the tools and equipments should be neat and clean

head of the lab should monitoring the lab and staff involved

5S must be maintain in the labs

All the safety rules and regulations should be followed by trainees as well staff.

Fig. 4: The laboratories5.

5. Conclusions

In the current scenario E- Learning is essential for the education system in india. There are many online Classroom Platforms working to educate the students at the doorstep. Post Covid-19 for the country like India, it is most imperative to promote the skill education of India. There are following points are concluded

To fix the connectivity issue for the students and teachers who are living in remote or rural areas.

Organize the demo classes of E-learning platform to gain the better understanding about the application like google classroom, zoom and class maker for the teacher and professor as well for the students

Promotion of Skill education in india.

Need to redesign and reorganize the labs and workshops in the Schools, Collage, and Universities.

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