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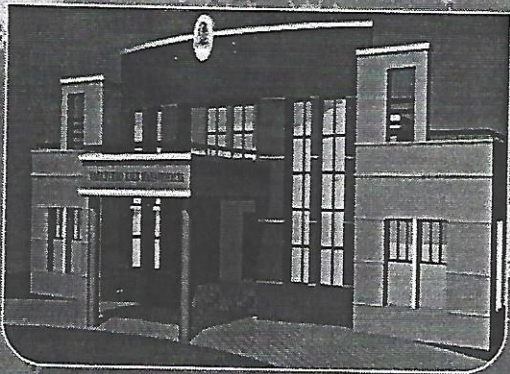2020-2021

Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Borgaon (Kale) Tq. & Dist. Latur

VASANTRAO KALE MAHAVIDYALAYA,

DHOKI, Tq. & Dist.- Osmanabad (MS).

One Day Online National Level Conference in Interdisciplinary subject

Covid-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Socio - Economic Development in India

Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Borgaon (Kale), Tq.& Dist. Latur

Affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

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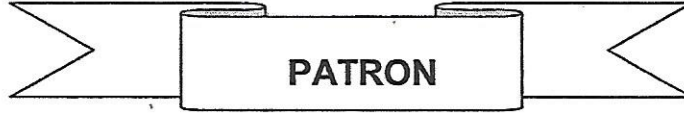**Chief Editor**

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COVID-19 Pandemic and Chaotic Condition in Indian Education System

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Abstract:

We never knoe our whole system will be captured by COVID-19. But unfortunately it happens and now each and everyone has a big question what will happen next? But one has the perfect answer of it. As a part of education system, as a teacher we are facing many problems and worried about the uncomfortable situation, disturbed psychology of students, ongoing research work, campus interviews, admission process, post ponding exams and so many things Still we haven't any clear picture about the education Strategies and future of students.

How can we imagine, that one day the worse situation will collapse the whole world. What we have decided about our life will be change within a day. The life was smoothly going and everyone was busy in build up their dream, future plans, some works were going to be success and somehow started the journey. And the news channels have given the information about the spreading virus in China, then somehow we have a little bit acknowledge about the CORONA-19 Pandemic in Whuan and its worse effects on human being. Many have lost their lives but no Indian has an idea that once it will be the part of our life, we all will attacked by it, our whole system will be captured. But unfortunately it happens and now each and everyone has a big question what will happen next? But one has the perfect answer of it. As a part of education system, as a teacher we are facing many problems and worried about the uncomfortable situation, disturbed psychology of students, ongoing research work, campus interviews, admission process, post ponding exams and so many things Still we haven't any clear picture about the education Strategies and future of students.

Education is a special discipline and theory and practice of education deserves to receive a special attention. India has an ideal educational system in ancient time. It worked well for the society of that time. In such a system there were some basic principles and postulates some ideals, rules and regulations which we have implemented in the right earnest in ideal educational situations. Great thinkers of contemporary India have given their verdict on the basic principles as well as needed reflections. Dr. Radhakrishnan was played the crucial role in the formative years of our republic and his contribution to the consolidation of our political and parliamentary traditions, and especially the significant role that be played as one of the most brilliant of our philosophy, acting as cultural ambassador to the west. He not only a philosopher but also a writer of repute, a scholar, an orator with gift of the gab, an educationist, a spiritualists, a creative genius and briefly speaking a superman in the terminology of Aurobindo. As a philosopher he was equally an authority in Western and Eastern thought. Among the modern thinkers he is an authority of the modern world on religion, culture and philosophy. Dr. Radhakrishnan defines education as the instrument for social, economic and cultural change. For social and national integration, for increasing productively, education should be properly utilized. He said that, "The importance of education is not only in knowledge and skill, but it is to help us to live with others." He also focuses that, "The meaning of education is to emancipate the individual and we need the education of the whole man – physical, vital, mental, intellectual and spiritual"

Problems in online Education system:

The philosophy of Radhakrishanan comes true when education has direct communicative system. But in lockdown period how it is possible? The world is facing the biggest public health risk today, which is leading to one of the largest and the quickest reorganization of the world order. By the end of March 2020, the epidemic had spread to over 185 countries and resulted in the closure of over 90 percent of all schools, colleges and universities impacting close to 1.38 billion students. HRD Ministry, educational institutions, teachers, parents and students have many questions about the education policy in unlocked period. The speed of spreading the epidemic disease create horrible condition in India. Online education policy is very hard to implement not only in rural areas but in urban areas too. But it's very critical in rural education system. Education in rural areas and many study through the period ... negative psychology of parents, and impact of blind beliefs and so on. Education department and institution

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head have suggested to use online education methodology. Of course it's a time to take the support of technology and be cautious about the loss of students. Online Assigning reading and exercises for home study , Radio, podcast or television broadcasts of academic content, assigning teachers to conduct remote daily or weekly follow up with students and Review/develop accelerated education strategies should be followed by the teachers and students. There is no alternative choice for it. But the basic question is that how much it is convenient for rural India? 70% Indian are living in the rural sector.

The structure of schooling and learning, including teaching and assessment methodologies, was the first to be affected by these closures. It's the bitter reality that 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 pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education sector as well Nevertheless, Covid-19 has prompted experts to rethink the conventional mode of education. Digital education appears to be a viable solution to fill in the void for classroom education for a period of three to four months while minimizing the chances of any infection to students until classes resume. More importantly, it has also brought the hitherto peripheral issue of digital education in India to the center stage. Going forward, digital education is likely to be integrated into mainstream education. This will enable inclusive education by facilitating learning across diverse geographies in India. Moreover, it will provide an opportunity for educators to come up with customized learning solutions for every student. A complete revolution in the way we learn today has been brought about by Technology. Each student gets in contact with a world-class education, which is not easy to impart by the traditional white chalk and blackboard method of teaching. This new learning is more interesting, personalized and enjoyable. A massive open online course (MOOC) is an online course aimed at unlimited participation and open access via the web. India is considered to be the biggest market for MOOCs in the world after the USA. Since the population of India is huge, massive open online course (MOOC) is said to open gateways for a lot of Indians in terms of bringing an educational revolution. Online distant learning programs give a great opportunity to avail high-quality learning with the help of internet connectivity. But in rural area students do not have the required infrastructure nor are financially strong to avail the resources required for digital education. Building of the digital education infrastructure by the Government of India presently appears to be difficult due to lack of budget. Further, even if the digital infrastructure is built, training has to be given to the teachers to use the digital system to provide authentic and proper, uninterrupted and seamless education to the students. India have opted for an online platform like Zoom App to stay connected with their employees who are working from their homes but also the educational institutions have opted for different digital platforms to facilitate learning for their students. However, only educational institutions in urban areas can provide those facilities. Again the questions are raised for the learners in rural areas, the educational systems in rural areas and their growth.

Basic infrastructure for HEI's includes college-building, administrative office, library, playground, laboratories, ICT equipment's, furniture, fixtures and fittings for college. Along with these infrastructure salary for the teaching and non-teaching staff, cash for day to day academic activities and development activities, office stationary, water and sanitation, etc. require fund. It is not easy to establish and maintain all these things without fund. Most of the rural HEI's does not have enough sources for the fund and central and state government has limits to offer grants. In India 63% colleges are private and unaided in which most of the colleges located in rural area. In 1982 Govt. of Maharashtra took a decision to starts colleges on Self Finance and after 2000 permit to the applicants to start new colleges on 'Permanent Non Grant Basis.' Government grants and schemes are mostly for aided colleges and not enough to reach to the global standard. The students belong to rural area come from lower income families so they unable to pay minimum fees many time. Especially in rural areas more than 50% of the students use to remain absent in the classroom during the sowing season in the fields as they are from the farmers families and the land-less labors families; and again in the season of harvesting the classrooms use to be vacant. The annual teaching plans prepared by the teachers are not much helpful to carry out the process of teaching and evaluation in practice (Konwar & Chakraborty 2013).

It is great challenge in front of rural HEI's to provide educational services in minimum fund. Rural population of India is backward and deeply covered with backward mentality. It has great impact of social and

cultural foundation. Many rural families are nervous to teach girls after certain age. Students belongs to rural area are mostly inattentive about career and importance of education. Also the parents and guardians are illiterate. As Schmulian and Coetzee writes' 'Cultural and economic environment or a combination of the two may reduce the effect of class attendance on academic performance'

Technology may be an important role in the lockdown period like study from home or work from home. But the question raises, is it affordable, convenient for every institution. Some private schools are agree for online teaching methods. But Low-income private and government school may not be able to adopt online teaching methods. And as a result, there will be completely shut down due to no access to e-learning solutions. Students of all subjects do not have the access to online connectivity, especially those staying in the rural areas. The practical classes in the lab-based subjects are also not being held online and mathematical papers are difficult to be instructed online. Hence, it can be said that the impact has not been very positive. In addition to the opportunities for learning, it may result in economic and social stress. Although online education cannot replace classroom education due to the personalized nature of attention and face to face interactions, it can be an effective supplement to the brick-and-mortar model of education.

Research work is highly affected by COVID-19 Pandemic. Many research wrk is based on practical work, field work, data collection but researcher have disturbed by lockdown rule. They haven't go anywhere to collect specimans, don't permitted to visit historical places, research lab, universities. Students of social science and law have case studies. They have need to take some interviews but it also impossible in a days. Online case study do have some false results which may create critical situation in their work.

Preventions and difficulties in re-opening of educational institutions

When we are thinking about the demerits of online education system, we also have to think about reopening of schools, colleges after lockdown. It's our responsibility to study the effects of it. Educational institutions are permitted to start from July first week under the rules instructed by Healthy Ministry. Somehow there are some changes in dates or month. But it is the reality, it's very difficult to follow all these rules which are guided already. The rules are like:

- Sick students, teachers and other staff should not come to school
- Schools should enforce regular hand washing with safe water and soap, alcohol rub/hand sanitizer or chlorine solution and, at a minimum, daily disinfection and cleaning of school surfaces
- Schools should provide water, sanitation and waste management facilities and follow environmental cleaning and decontamination procedures.
- Schools should promote social distancing (a term applied to certain actions that are taken to slow down the spread of a highly contagious disease, including limiting large groups of people coming together) Use of online/e-learning strategies

These are very complicated and impossible things do apply in schools, colleges. Not only the educational institutions are in chaotic situation but students are psychology disturbed, parents are worried about their children's future. Due to COVID-19 Pandemic Campus selection or placements of the final year students for different jobs are cancelled. It's a big loss of students. Many students have bright future because of these placements. Now a days they have lose their hopes. We never not only think about the technical problems of online education system but also aware about the misuse of technology, health issues by using of it. It's a crucial time for us to take the decision. Education sectors are also disrupted which again pave an impact on the country's economic future. Various students from India took admissions in abroad like the US, UK, Australia, China etc. And these countries are badly affected due to COVID -19 Pandemic. May be there is a possibility that students will not take admissions there in future and if the situation persists, in the long run then there will be a decline in the demand for international higher education also. Isn't it!

Online education, digital classrooms are not substitute for direct teaching method. These are the supportive tools for having limited time, it may create many issues in education sector, society and family too. Of course still we are in chaotic mood and unable to take the clear decision. Online education is a temporary way to provide the data to students but the real education and the true aim of it will achieve in 'Guru Shishy Parampara'.

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