

## THE RESEARCH ON THE CORONA VIRUS OUTBREAK WILL HAVE A BIG EFFECT ON THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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### Abstract:

The whole planet has been thrown into disarray as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. It first emerged in China and is currently rapidly spreading around the world. The COVID-19 pandemic is a public health emergency that is having a negative impact on the expansion of the country's economy. The pandemic caused by COVID-19 has caused interruptions in people's normally scheduled activities. Governments are employing a wide variety of strategies to halt the spread of COVID-19. The government of India has ordered a lockdown throughout the whole nation in an effort to further social estrangement. Because of the epidemic, it has been decided that all schools, including colleges and universities, would be closed. This causes problems across the entire educational system. When it comes to making decisions about the education system, policymakers are up against a number of obstacles. The teaching process is moving from in-person to virtual environments. Students, instructors, and parents are all encountering various challenges because of the shift in pedagogical practices that have taken place. In the next article, we will discuss the several repercussions that COVID-19 has had on the educational system.

**Key Words:** Corona Virus, Educational System

### Introduction:

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that COVID-19 was a pandemic. This pandemic epidemic began in Wuhan, which is located in China, and has spread to a number of other nations. The pandemic has had a major negative impact on the economic development of the nations in which new coronavirus infections have been identified. Countries are using a variety of actions, including lockdowns, non-attendance at workplaces, school closures, suspension of transit facilities, and others, in an effort to lessen the crowding. In an effort to stem the tide of the COVID-19 epidemic, most nations on earth have taken the precautionary measure of temporarily shuttering their educational establishments.

More than ninety percent of the world's student population will be impacted by this shutdown on a national level. The epidemic has also made its way to India's shores. The government of India has implemented a number of preventative measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. One of these steps was the imposition of India's first Janta Curfew on March 22, 2020, by the country's Prime Minister. After that, the prime minister of India declared a lockdown that would last for 21 days in an effort to manage the instances of COVID-19. The Indian government announced on the 14th of April 2020 that the lockdown will last until the 3rd of May 2020. The repercussions of this decision are being felt across the nation's many industries. The lockdown, which is a major factor in determining the economic destiny of the country, is also having an effect on the education sector. All schools, including colleges and universities, have been ordered to close in accordance with directions from the government. The epidemic COVID-19 causes disruptions across the whole educational system. The goal of this study is to discuss the consequences that lockdown procedures have on educational institutions, including universities, professors, and the parents of students.

### Objective of the Study:

- The decision to close schools and universities across the country was first made by individual state administrations.
- As a result of the shift in the approach used in education, parents are dealing with a variety of challenges.

### Impact of COVID-19 on Education System:

In an effort to halt the propagation of the new coronavirus, state governments all around the United States have begun cancelling classes and classes at colleges and universities. As a stopgap tactic to get around the throngs of people, it was somewhere publicized around the second week of March. The government first declared that schools would be closed for one month, but over time, the length of time that they would be closed was steadily extended, and it is still unknown when they will return. During this time period, there are a number of events that take place that are very important, including admissions tests and competitive examinations at a variety of universities, university board examinations and semester examinations, nursery school admissions, and the application process for universities. There is currently no quick remedy discovered that can put a halt to the spread of COVID-19. In India, the closure

of schools and universities will not only have a short-term impact on the continuity of learning for young learners, but it will also have a significant impact on the rate at which the economy of the country grows, in addition to having a significant impact on the culture of the country.

**Impact of COVID-19 on Schools:**

Attending school is the most effective instrument of public policy that can be used to enhance people's skill levels. Children are afforded the opportunity to develop their social skills and awareness of others while having fun at school. The primary reason a youngster should attend school or remain enrolled in school is so that they can improve their abilities. A seemingly little length of time spent in school may significantly improve one's skills and capabilities. On the other hand, failing to attend school or not going to school at all will have a detrimental impact on the development of one's skills. The framework of learning and schooling has been disrupted as a result of the schools having to close. In the first place, it had an effect on the methods of instruction and evaluation. Private institutions, which are still in the minority when it comes to enrolling students in online programs, are beginning to adopt online teaching approaches. Children attending those schools participate in their education over the internet. On the other hand, public and private schools serving students from low-income families have been forced to completely close and do not have access to e-learning solutions. Students' ability to study is being hindered as a result. Because of the shift in the approach taken in education, several problems have arisen for the children's parents.

**Impact of COVID-19 on Higher Education:**

Students' ability to learn in universities has been negatively impacted as a result of the shutdown of colleges. It is vital to take one urgent step in order to maintain continuation in educational establishments like universities and institutions. The online teaching approach is used since it allows for the class to run more smoothly. In order for colleges to successfully operate online courses, they have turned to open-source digital learning solutions and learning management software. Higher education is a crucial factor in determining the country's economic destiny, and the industry that encompasses higher education has been heavily impacted by the epidemic as well. There are a lot of students from India attending institutions outside of the country. It is anticipated that the demand for higher education on a worldwide scale would decrease as a direct result of the widespread closure of educational institutes and universities. The impact that the epidemic will have on the percentage of people finding work is the primary worry that is now going through everyone's head. Due of the current state of affairs, graduates who have just recently finished their degrees are living in constant anxiety that companies would withdraw their employment offer to them.

As a result of the lockdown in India, educational practices at colleges and universities have also undergone significant change. The traditional chalk-and-talk method has been supplanted by one that makes use of modern technologies. In this context, the availability of solutions based on e-learning makes teaching and learning possible; nonetheless, engagement remains a significant challenge associated with e-learning. Policymakers are attempting to find a solution to the challenge of engaging pupils while also addressing the issue of the digital divide. Long term, a multi-pronged strategy is required in order to effectively address the catastrophe that has befallen the education system in Indian country. In order to strengthen the capabilities of young brains in India at this period of crisis, there is a necessity for both an efficient education and well-rounded practices. The cultivation of skills will be the means through which employment, welfare, health, and production will be increased in India, all of which are essential to ensuring overall growth.

**Impacts COVID-19 on Online Classes on Parents:**

Children are coerced into continuing their education at home and are not allowed to venture out of the house to engage in any form of recreational activity. This is done either to ensure that they do not miss too much school or to prevent them from missing too much. According to Bjorklund and Salvanes (2011), key inputs into a child's learning are supplied by the families as a result of the fact that families are considered to be the focal point of education. Concerns have been raised about the ability of parents to comprehend the recently implemented instructional strategy. There are some parents who are not particularly comfortable with technology. As a result, parents are unable to provide direction to their ward in the direction of taking lessons online. Internet connectivity is another significant obstacle that must be overcome by all of the educators, students, and parents. Because of the weak connectivity, there are a lot of disruptions that have to be dealt with.

Assessments the temporary closure of educational institutions, such as schools, colleges, and universities, disrupts the students' access to education in more ways than one. The lockdown also had an effect on the evaluations that were given to pupils all across the world. The shutdown of educational institutions has resulted in the postponement or cancellation of a significant number of examinations and evaluations. This is a new age in education for everyone involved, including students and instructors. The conventional classroom setting at many colleges and universities has been replaced by online learning, and many of these same institutions have also moved their exam administration methods from paper to computer-based formats. For the purpose of evaluation, they are utilizing online assessment tools. The online evaluation tools do not come without their own set of restrictions. When compared to the

conventional method of measurement, the online assessment tools include a number of inaccuracies that pertain to the measurement that they report.

According to the findings of the research conducted by Piopiunik et al. (2020), companies utilize educational credentials to evaluate the applicants, such as grade point averages and degree classifications, in order to choose the most qualified candidates. As a result, the lockdown is having an effect on the placement of newly graduated college students in the labor market. As a result of an increase in the number of disruptions in the signals that candidates provide, the matching efficiency of newly graduated students is decreasing, which is leading to greater employment separation rates and slower earning development. According to Fredriksson and Ihlen (2018), this is expensive for the individual in addition to being expensive for society as a whole.

Education is essential to the growth of a person's intellect and is thus essential to the development of any nation. Education is essential to the growth of any nation. Only a mind that has been developed is capable of innovating and coming up with fresh ideas and concepts for the progress of a nation. We are all aware of the proverb that "health is wealth." So, one's health should be their number one priority in life. A person who is wealthy but has a healthy physique might be considered to have more wealth than one who is wealthy but unwell. A pandemic of COVID 19 is now being fought over the entirety of the earth. And in this region, COVID-19 is also referred to as coronavirus illness. CO is an abbreviation for corona, while VI is an abbreviation for virus. There have been 19 cases of this illness reported in 2019. In the month of December 2019, it was first seen in China.

The disease was originally discovered in Wuhan, which is located in China, and from there it spread across the province of China. It was broadcast to every other region of the earth in what seemed like the twinkling of an eye. The World Health Organization has categorized the recent event as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) On the 30th of January 2020 and after that, when the course of this epidemic changed in the vast majority of nations On March 12, 2020, the WHO declared that COVID-19 had reached epidemic proportions. In an effort to stop the further spread of the COVID 19 virus, the majority of the world's governments have reached the consensus to temporarily shutter all schools, colleges, and institutions. Distancing themselves from society is impossible for educational institutions.

For this reason, it is necessary to temporarily close all educational institutions, including schools, in order to preserve the social distance. As compared to adult populations, the COVID 19 infection rate in children is much higher. Because of the lockdown restrictions in place in India, all educational institutions from kindergarten all the way up to postgraduate level are closed, which has a negative impact on the students' ability to learn. The findings of the UNESCO research indicate that the problem affects more than 290 million schoolchildren in 29 countries. According to the UNESCO, around 32 crore kids worldwide, including those in school and college, are being affected.

As a result of the current climate, more and more classroom instruction is moving to an online format. The process of learning online might, on occasion, provide some challenges. Due to issues such as a broken internet connection or disruptions in their home environments, a great number of students are unable to complete their studies using the online platform. E-learning platforms are being adopted not just by private schools but also by public institutions, who are required to do so by law. WebEx, Zoom, Google Classroom, and Skype are examples of online systems that can be used. Because of the use of these technological tools, the future of our educational system will shift from one that is centered on the instructor to one that is centered on the student. The use of these online resources will assist both instructors and students in expanding their knowledge and enhancing their skill sets. Now that the crisis has passed, we are in a position to state that it is not only instructing us on how to combat the epidemic, but also instructing us on how to shape our future.

The government of India has released a number of different e-portals and applications, such as Swayam, diksha portal, ePathshala, smile, stem-based portals, and many more, in order to assist the country's students. For the time being, educational institutions in the vast majority of countries around the world have made the decision to temporarily suspend in-person instruction and transition to a model of delivery known as remote learning. This is being done in an effort to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus. According to UNESCO, the world's educational institutions will cease operations by the end of April 2020. This will have an impact on about 74% of the total number of students enrolled in schools around the globe.

At the beginning of March 2020, schools have been closed in a lot of countries, while in others (including the majority of China and South Korea), in-person lessons have been cancelled since January 2020. Several countries, such as Malta, Portugal, and Ireland, have made the announcement that (parts of) the formal education system will not re-open during the current academic year. On the other hand, in other countries, such as Denmark, Germany, France, Greece, and Poland, (parts of) the formal education system have progressively re-opened in April and May to facilitate assessment and certification, depending on the medical advice for de-confinement. What kind of impact do you think the extended school shutdown brought on by COVID-19 will have, in the short term, on the children's ability to learn? Could there be any fallout from this disaster in the years to come as well? The current situation is unprecedented, which makes it difficult to predict the effect that it will have on student achievement.



However, in the absence of relevant data, it is a useful exercise to look at the economics and sociology literature in an effort to gain a better understanding of how the virus and physical school closures may impact education and learning. This can be done in an effort to gain a better understanding of how the virus and physical school closures may impact education and learning. This sort of study is complimented and augmented by the most recent statistical information that is pertinent.

We make use of data obtained from a variety of sources, such as PISA, ICILS, PIRLS, and TALIS. This study does not concentrate on a particular age range for kids or educational level for students. However, while the majority of the arguments presented are applicable to all levels of education, there are a few of them that, as the text will reveal, are important (or more relevant) for a certain degree of education. Because only students of a certain grade or age are often considered in the international datasets stated above, it has been unable to offer evidence relating to students of diverse age groups. This is because the international datasets indicated above. Our ruminations may be of use to policymakers in the process of devising interventions and strategies to deal with the effects of the crisis. In point of fact, they may also aid teachers and parents in determining how they may provide the most effective support to pupils during and after this moment of emergency. The remaining portions of the report are as detailed below. In the second section, we examine how the closure of a physical school impacts the educational opportunities available to students and highlight the critical function that remote schooling plays in these kinds of situations. In the third section of our report, we investigate how the COVID-19 situation has contributed to educational disparity. The primary conclusions of the investigation are outlined in Section 4 of the report. In Part 5, we discuss the many policy alternatives that are available to reduce the detrimental consequences that COVID-19 is having on the educational system.

### **Conclusion:**

As we go into the recovery phase of COVID-19, it will be extremely important to consider the role that educational institutions, and more specifically vocational education, play in the development of resilient communities. Because of the worldwide health crisis and the subsequent lockdown, professions that are sometimes taken for granted have been thrust to the forefront, which has renewed our awareness of the importance that they contribute to society. This has assisted workers who have been working nonstop throughout this period to keep economies afloat to regain some of their sense of worth as a result of their efforts. The future holds a great deal of unpredictability. Yet if there is one positive thing that has come out of the epidemic, it is that it has shown how susceptible we are to crises and how insecure and dependent on one another the economies that we have established can be. Pandemics are not the only thing that may cause disruptions on the scale that we have just seen; chaos can also be caused by natural disasters, political unrest, unstable economies, and polluted environments. It will depend on the vision, readiness, and preparation of our governments whether or not we will have the ability to react successfully and efficiently in the future. Education systems will need to be at the center of this planning because of the role they play in the development of the competences and abilities that will be required for the society of the future.

This means considering how the economy should develop in order to protect itself against adversity and identifying the skills, education, and training that are necessary to sustain it. This also entails working in close conjunction with other branches of the government as well as the business sector to enhance the desirability and employment prospects of certain professions, especially those that are seen as being of the utmost importance for the general welfare. Genuine change frequently occurs in the midst of severe crises, and the current situation presents us with the prospect that we will not revert to the status quo even when things have returned to "normal." This issue does not have any preset outcomes, despite the fact that it has fundamentally disruptive repercussions, notably for the school system. The character of our collective and systemic reactions to these disturbances will be the determining factor in how they will affect us individually and collectively. In this regard, the pandemic might be seen as an invitation to recommit oneself to the Sustainable Development Goals.

At the core of the global agenda and the promise that education holds for the society of the future is the goal of ensuring that every young person has the opportunity to achieve academic success in school and develop the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values that will enable them to make a positive contribution to society. Our capacity to manage disruptions on a massive scale has been put to the test by the current situation. Now it is up to us to construct a more resilient society as the legacy that it leaves behind. It is clear that the effects of the coronavirus will be felt for a number of years to come. Because of the country's extensive 4G network, India has already devised a strategy to instruct a large number of pupils in their homes. In India, 4G connection is accessible nearly everywhere at a price that is far lower than in other countries. Students are able to learn in the classroom setting even when they are not physically present in the classroom as a result of robust network connections. Teaching and learning may be more adaptable with online instruction, and students have access to a wider variety of resources and strategies to help them stay motivated throughout the course. Online instruction places a greater emphasis on students, and as a result, it encourages student-centered learning rather than the traditional teacher-centered approach to education. Students in India, along with their professors and parents, do not often participate in online classes.

The only method of education available to them was the standard classroom setting. Now all of a sudden, people in India are being forced to switch from attending regular classrooms to attending lessons online. Because of this, the system is necessary to work on our teacher's training for online classrooms tool in order for them to educate the students more effectively and construct our future generation. The people of India faced a significant obstacle as a result of the fact that India was not prepared for the major changes that occurred. Therefore, based on the findings of the study, it is possible to draw the conclusion that both male and female students, as well as parents and teachers of institutes in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan, consider online learning to be an efficient and most suitable tool in this lockdown time due to the COVI-19 pandemic. It is expected of school administrations that they train their teachers to the level that will allow for a successful operation of the online learning system. The expansion of education across the country will be aided in the not-too-distant future by the proliferation of online courses.

We ought to encourage our government to implement online education and work with our pupils to provide the brightest possible future for them. Because to the closure of schools, colleges, and universities, students' educational experiences are being disrupted, as are both the internal and external evaluation processes for determining students' qualification levels. Online education has largely supplanted more conventional approaches to the classroom experience. On the one hand, students have the chance to learn via online education, but on the other hand, there are many problems associated with the new teaching style. Education institutions are looking for solutions to the problems that have surfaced as a result of the lockdown, and they are making an attempt to make up for the amount of learning that has been lost. When schools return, they will require resources in order to make up for the learning that they will have missed while they were closed.

There are a lot of issues that need to be resolved in regard to the educational institutions, such as how to approach the students and how to make use of the available resources. There is no excuse for skipping the internal assessment of the pupils' knowledge of the material being learned. That ought to be put off until later. It is imperative that new policies be developed to aid recent graduates in their transition into the workforce in order to cut down on the lengthier periods of unemployment that they experience.

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