

COVID-19: Impact and Strategies for education sector in India

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“Cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence”- **Dr. B.R Ambedkar.**

“Learning gives creativity, creativity leads to thinking, thinking provides knowledge, and knowledge makes you great”- **A.P.J Abdul Kalam.**

“Knowledge gives us power, love gives us the fullness”- **Dr.S. Radhakrishan**

Introduction:

Online learning is Not a library of video lectures and e-books that converts class-notes into Pdfs. Creating high quality digitized learning content must be contextualized and ‘byte-sized’ to make learning interesting and engaging. Doing this takes a rare skill set which few organizations in the world can boast of. Universities need to collaborate with such organizations for their digital pivots to be successful. Subject matter covered in classroom is to be delivered online, but with technology as the intermediary. Blind replication of the same is a bad idea, it requires a great deal of understanding & application of learning science and digital pedagogy. Every teaching faculty needs to be enabled with this knowledge, or else collaboration with experts is the way forward.

Classrooms have typically diverse learner groups. In classical pedagogy, the best of teachers and subject matter experts derive a content-context cluster as a mean of the class’ collective ability and prior knowledge.

- New technologies including the emerging sciences of artificial intelligence and deep learning models can help us create customized learning plans and methods. Higher education institutions must embrace these quickly to overcome the ills of current digital higher education.
- Online learning is not about ONE pedagogical model but an aggregation of various models. And it is indeed a specialized learning science that combines learning psychology, behavioural analytics, content delivery, and assessments to gauge and measure individual learner’s journey and progress. Working with specialists and ‘hand-stitching’ a delivery mechanism is the key.

- Put learning science, and not technology, in the forefront. Very many models being created today seek to use technology and tools as a panacea and equate online ‘delivery’ with online ‘learning’. The former is teacher-centric, and the latter is learner-centric. ‘Learning’ is about gradually inducing changes in learner’s actions and behaviour. The learning process, in incremental steps, induces change in thinking and mental models of the learner through deep understanding and conceptual strengthening..
- Of course, even in the post COVID-19 era, offline or conventional education models will not become obsolete. They will survive. However, blended learning (a combination of classroom and online modes) will be the norm. Institutions and teachers will blend the two judiciously according to the context and the content.

Objectives of the study:

The present study following important Objectives as follows

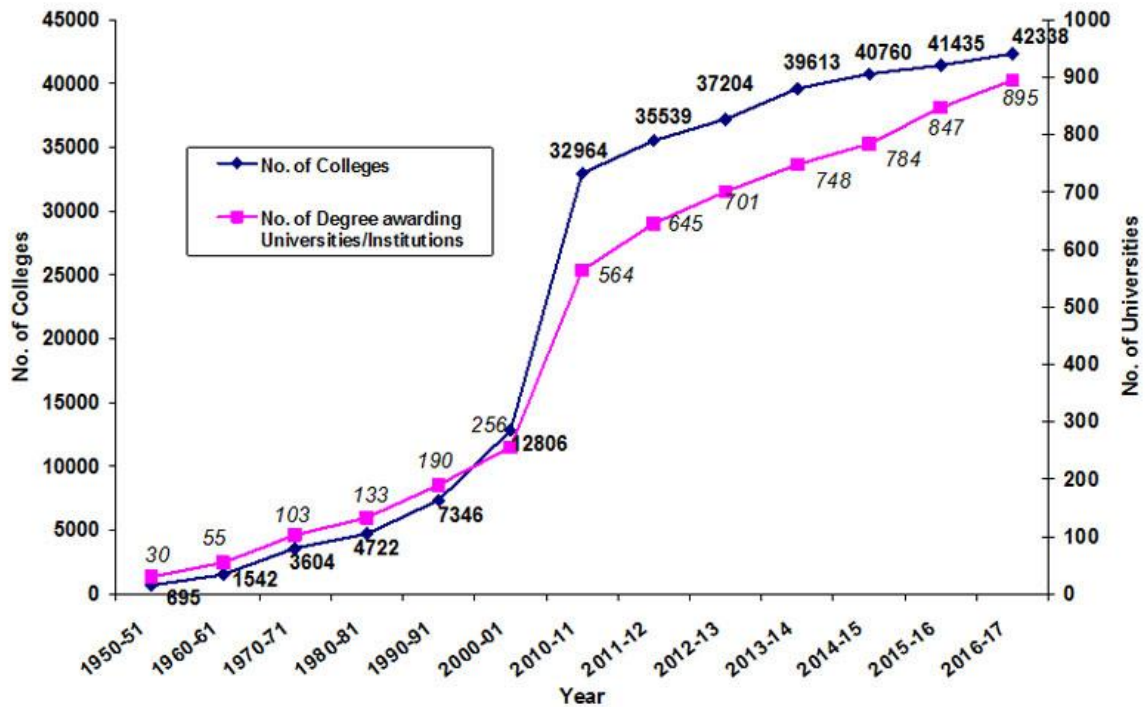
- 1) To identify student Study Problems to the Educations.
- 2) To evaluate Educational performance for the Students.
- 3) To analyse to educational status and education system.

Methodology:

The study uses Secondary Sources of data..The secondary data where collected from Published and unpublished on UGC ,UNESCO, Ministry of Home Department and MHRD, The Hindu Paper and Ministry of Health and Welfare

Total enrolment in higher education:

has been estimated to be 37.4 million with 19.2 million male and 18.2 million female. Female constitute 48.6% of the total enrolment. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is 26.3%, which is calculated for 18-23 years of age group. GER for male population is 26.3% and for females, it is 26.4%. For Scheduled Castes, it is 23% and for Scheduled Tribes, it is 17.2% as compared to the national GER of 26.3%.Distance enrolment constitutes about 10.62% of the total enrolment in higher education, of which 44.15% are female students. About 79.8% of the students are enrolled in Undergraduate level programme. 1,69,170 students are enrolled in Ph.D. that is less than 0.5% of the total student enrolment.



Source: UGC (Double Line Chart)

Above mentioned curve Shows that No. of Colleges and No. of Universities increased from 1950-50 to 2016-17.

Everyone Can Reduce Your Chances Of Being Infected Or Spreading COVID19 By Taking Some Simple Precautions:

- ❖ Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.
- ❖ Washing your hands with soap and water or using
- ❖ Alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- ❖ Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and Anyone who is coughing or sneezing.
- ❖ When someone coughs or sneezes they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets,
- ❖ COVID-19 virus if the person coughing has the disease.
- ❖ Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth.
- ❖ Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses.

- ❖ Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and can make you sick.
- ❖ Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good
- ❖ respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately.
- ❖ Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- ❖ Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of your local health authority.
- ❖ National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right
- ❖ health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.
- ❖ Keep up to date on the latest COVID-19 hotspots (cities or local areas where COVID-19 is spreading widely). If possible, avoid
- ❖ traveling to places – especially if you are an older person or have diabetes, heart or lung disease.
- ❖ You have a higher chance of catching COVID-19 in one of these areas

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