

EDUCATION POST-COVID-19: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN TEACHING - LEARNING

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Abstract : Online education is not as easy as speaking into the microphone at one end, and connecting a laptop and listening in on the other; there are challenges faced at both ends.

Many of the educationists in the world have expressed that in the light of COVID-19 pandemic the only way of education is online teaching-learning and self guided learning could solve the current teaching problems. The main thing for the learners of all the category need, the educational support materials and other things offer online courses.

This paper particularly focuses the light on educational methodologies to be adopting during the Pre and Post COVID-19 Pandemic.

Keywords: Education, COVID-19, Teaching-Learning, Online teaching etc.

INTRODUCTION

1) The current situation:

Quality Education is one of the basic needs of the society and main keys to economic development and improvements in human welfare. Quality education influences the content of higher education, its process and its output. The quality movement in higher education has entered a new phase.

Coronavirus pandemic has significantly disrupted various sectors in India including oil and gas, automobiles, aviation, agriculture, retail, etc. The impact may be more or less.

Same is with the education sector in India. The current lockdown situation has compelled teachers to adopt online teaching practices. But, if we see in India, many of households are still without internet access at home. Very few educational institutes had adopted online learning before the lockdown and very few would be able to do it during the lockdown. Many of the educational institutes are under resourced. Some are ill equipped to the teaching and learning challenges of the 21st Century. This would results in the educational institutes having very few resources and skills will fall behind in the competition. The bad news is that there's no way to make the teaching and learning of maths and science easy.

Covid-19 has forced universities across India and the world to suspend physical classrooms and shift to online classes. Many of the educationists in the world have expressed that in the light of COVID-19 pandemic the only way of education is online teaching-learning and self guided learning could solve the current teaching problems. The main thing for the learners of all the category need, the educational support materials and other things offer online.

It is quite difficult to provide the students online education even in the developed countries. In India with socio economic disparities and related problems the drop- out rate would be higher. In the conceptual subjects like mathematics and science where prior knowledge, concepts clearing and self motivation to succeed are difficult .

The only answer, in the country's unequal teaching environment, is an online activity with traditional face-to-face teaching.

Data Collection: For this study secondary data has been collected from the different website.

2) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1) Need of Study:

The most sensitive issue of COVID-19 has to be studied from both the angles; Social and Economical. So, this topic is selected. Generally, a question arises in our mind that before and after COVID-19 various objectives are set up by Government, State Government and for the overall development of Education sector but inspite of this, last 3 to 4 months worsened the education situation all over the world.

2.2) Objectives:

- 1) To make a study of respondents attitude towards COVID-19 situation.
- 2) To know the need and effect of COVID-19 on education sector
- 3) To know the best possible way for starting the education and to cope-up with COVID-19.

2.3) Scope:

Online teaching is typically seen as the task of delivering the knowledge, lectures, presentations, notes to the students. Considering this, scope involve for the starting of the session with digital teaching and learning and the strategies that are to be adopted by different educational institutes to increase the productivity of education. In a vast country like India inter-regional and inter-district variations are so pronounced that education at macro level, many a times, do not prove to be useful. It is felt that a

micro study such as this would be more meaningful and useful. The study thus is useful to evaluate the students development and also to bring out the defects in the starting the education post COVID-19.

2.4) Research Methodology:

This research paper is a study made during COVID-19 Pandemic and was performed in the area of Nagpur district. For the study, the data was collected from the respondents like parents, teachers and students of the Nagpur district. The area selected for study is limited to Nagpur district.

i) Method of Data Collection:

The questionnaire was designed after conducting in-depth interviews with few pilot respondents. A Self-administered structured survey questionnaire was targeted to carefully select respondent using random sampling techniques to collect primary data.

For secondary data collection some Website are used, and the conclusions are drawn on the basis of analysis.

ii) Sampling method:

The sample of the study includes 25 respondents from Nagpur district, thus measuring total 25 respondents of the district.

The sampling procedure adopted for the purpose of study was random sampling which involves selection of samples, universe of a group.

iii) Research Design:

The present study is Descriptive in nature. Accordingly, the use is made of secondary as well as primary data. Descriptive research aims at answering the 'what' and 'why' of current state of system. Descriptive Research is carried out with definite objective(s) and hence it results in definite conclusions. Apparently, the conclusions drawn from this study was descriptive in nature.

iv) Hypothesis:

Alternate Hypothesis H1: Use of online teaching has raised the need of education in Nagpur District.

Null Hypothesis H0: Use of online teaching has not raised the need of education in Nagpur District.

3) Going digital:

Online education changes all components of teaching and learning in higher education. In India many Universities have shifted their traditional education system to conducting online classes and thereby sharing study materials, presentations files, Seminars etc. with students over the internet. This situation led to if the investments in infrastructure and additional training for teachers and students.

4) Digital Transition:

There are two ways to conduct the online education. First, through the use of recorded classes, which, when opened out to public, are referred to as Massive Open Online Course (MOOCs) and second, via live online classes conducted as webinars, or zoom sessions.

The **Lockdown** has generated uncertainty over...

- i) Exam cycle
- ii) Slowdown in student internships and placements
- iii) Lower fee collection
- iv) Student counselling operations
- v) Institutions may pause faculty hiring plans
- vi) Turn affect quality and excellence etc.

5) Step taken by all educational institutions to fight against COVID-19.

- Closed schools
- Postponed or rescheduled the examinations
- Cleaning and sanitisation of premises.
- Consideration of long term uncertainty etc

5) Problems to going digital:

- i) Not every student has a computer or fast-streaming internet at home.
- ii) Lack of access to technology or good internet connectivity School closures negatively impact student learning outcomes
- iii) Schools are hubs of social activity and human interaction.
- iv) Children and youth are deprived of opportunities for growth and development.

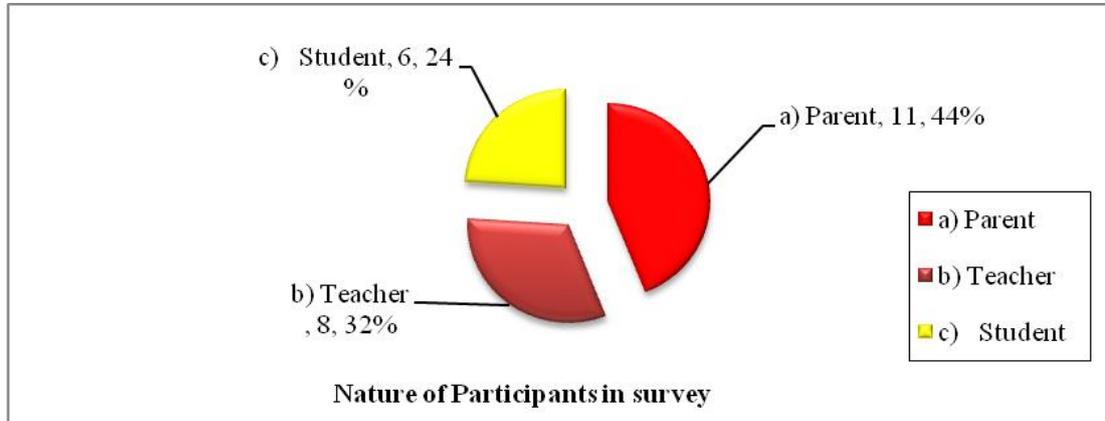
6) Prospects of Online Teaching:

- i) These can be used as a guide for teaching, home-schooling, after-school study and tutoring.
- ii) Digital resources has allowed teachers to focus on attaining a high quality of teaching

Q. 1 Please mention your nature of participation as below

Nature of Participants in survey	Total No. Of Sample (25)
a) Parent	11
b) Teacher	8
c) Student	6

Table No:1

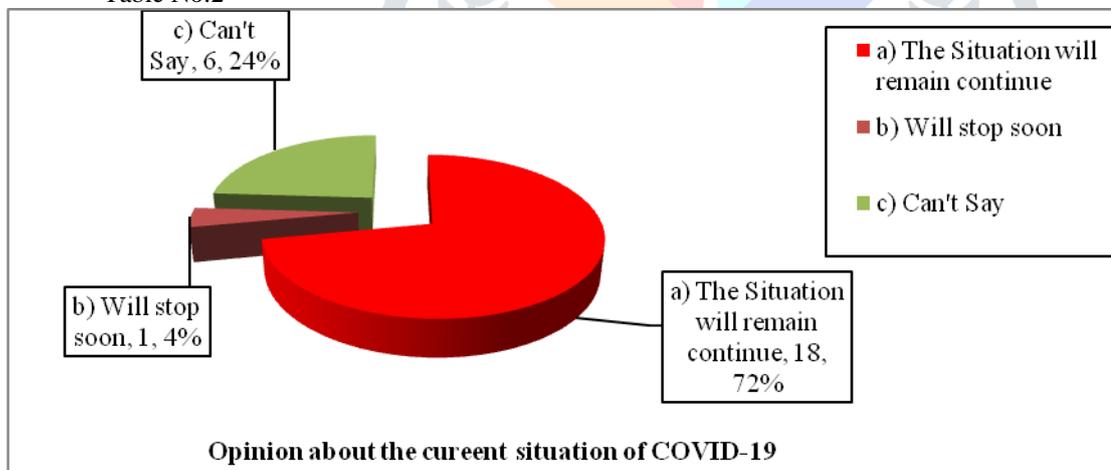


From the graph, it has been observed that the maximum number of participants in the survey belongs to the parents of students.

2) What is your opinion about the current situation of COVID-19

Opinion about the current situation of COVID-19	Sample Size (Out of 25)
a) The Situation will remain continue	18
b) Will stop soon	1
c) Can't Say	6

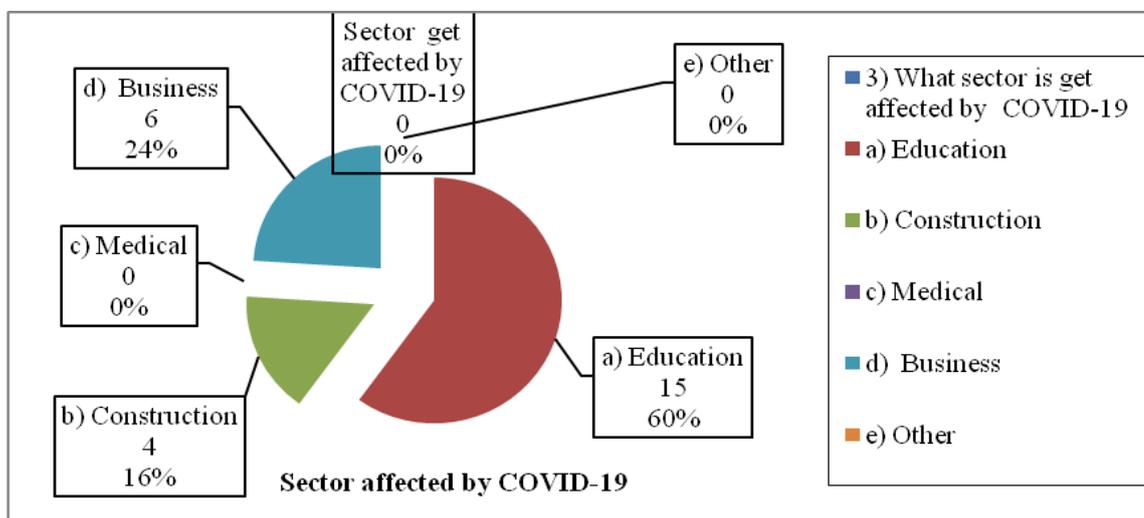
Table No:2



From the graph, it has been observed that, 72% participants said that, the situation of COVID-19 will remain continue.

3) Which sector is getting affected by COVID-19	
a) Education	15
b) Construction	4
c) Medical	0
d) Business	6
e) Other	0

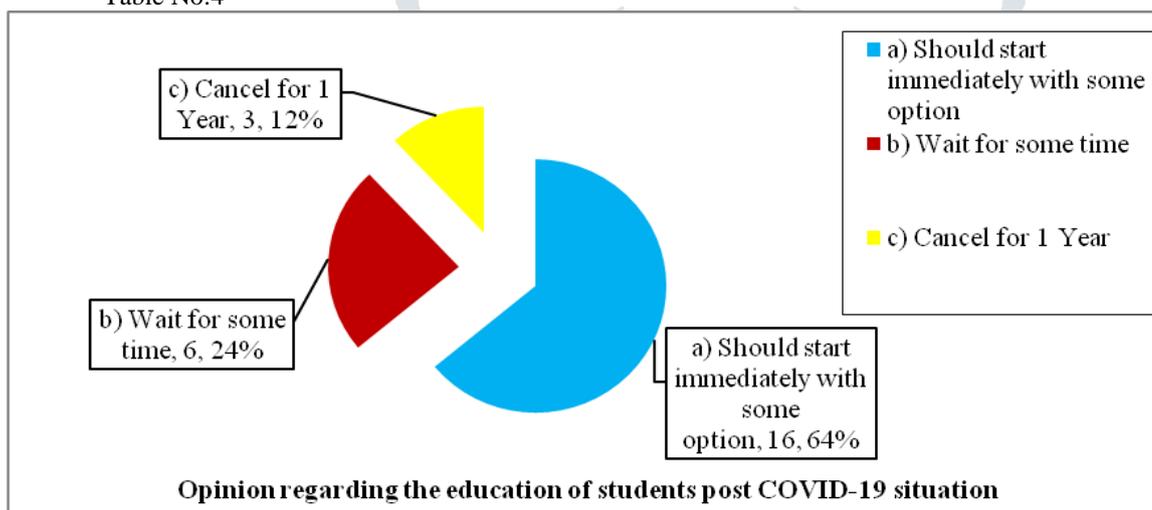
Table No:3



From the graph, it has been observed that 60% respondents said that, the education sector is mostly getting affected during COVID-19.

4) What is your opinion about the education sector	Sample Size (Out of 25)
a) Should start immediately with online mode	16
b) Wait for some time	6
c) Cancel for 1 Year	3

Table No:4



From the graph, it has been observed that, 64% of respondents said that, the education should get started with online mode using the various apps like Zoom, Telegram, What'sapp etc.

During analysis it is observed that all the respondents have given their responses. The analysis of data proves that most of the respondents are aware about the good effects of use of technology and thus they have opinion that for preventing the educational loss of the students, it must be implemented.

The strategy of use of online mode for teaching and learning to the students should get started with immediate and necessary arrangements.

Hence Hypothesis No. 1 proved to be true.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. It is necessary to start the education with digital learning solutions.
2. Provide support for digitalisation to teachers and students
3. Central Government and State Government need to take some measures to ensure the overall progress in the country.

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