Research Paper

Impact of Covid -19 on Pandemic Education

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to investigate the impact of the pandemic on students in India. It was a serious problem that affected people's lives in a variety of ways. It was also revealed that the pandemic affected students' learning in a devastating way. Their teaching methods had been modified, and they could now learn online. Despite the fact that the students had encountered network issues, In addition, the qualitative finding revealed that the students had problems with the Internet and technological facilities in their learning, and they suggested that the Ministry of Higher Education should design and introduce a practical online platform that will be free and accessible with a poor Internet connection because some of the students live in areas where the Internet speed is very slow. The findings of the study will help educational managers and leaders in higher education review and adopt policies for teaching and learning in emergency cases. It will also help lecturers design a proper plan and improve their instruction.

Keywords: *COVID-19 pandemic, pandemic impact*

As of now, no nation or race across the world is immune from the corona virus pandemic, and the entire world seems overwhelmed by the speed of the spread and the devastating effects of COVID-19. The corona virus pandemic has no boundaries, and the effect is large and fast. Just within a few months of the outbreak of the disease, it has drastically changed the lifestyles of the entire world, with billions of people being forced to "stay at home," "observe self-isolation," and work and learn from home. It has limited people's freedom to move, trade, or associate. Not only has COVID-19 caused total lockdowns in many countries across the world, but it has also caused the deaths of thousands of people, including women and the elderly. It was more worrisome to know that reports from various continents, including America, Africa, Asia, and Europe, indicated a daily increase in the number of new cases and mortality due to COVID-19. As of April 2020, the number of global COVID-19 cases had surpassed one million cases and more than 220,000 deaths. It was also frightening that the USA recorded more than 2000 COVID-19 deaths in a single day, despite the country's strong commitment to the fight against the contagion. The number of Corona virus deaths was on the rise, and there were no immediate solutions in sight. The disease showed no sign of slowing down across the globe. The COVID-19 outbreak triggered President Trump to invoke the "Defense Production Act." As a result of

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the increasing number of new Corona virus cases in the country, the government declared a national emergency (Priscilla, 2020).The U.S. A government also negotiated with parliament to approve a stimulus package worth more than $2 trillion to combat the corona virus pandemic and provide some relief to citizens and businesses affected by the outbreak. Similar actions were also replicated in many other countries, including Germany, where 810 billion US dollars were also set aside to contain the effects of the pandemic, yet the virus rapidly spread to many parts of the world. The outbreak of COVID-19 affected all aspects of human activity globally, ranging from education, research, sports, entertainment, transportation, worship, social gatherings and interactions, the economy, businesses, and politics. Indeed, the entire world was in distress as a result of COVID-19 threats; the reality of the situation was challenging to bear, and the education sector remains one of the worst-hit by the outbreak.

Objectives
- To study the impact of the pandemic on education.
- To study and investigate the challenges that hinder learning.

Hypothesis of Study
- The pandemic will have no effect on education.
- The student will learn effective learning.
- The student will learn to deal with blended learning.

TEACHING METHODS

COVID-19 has accelerated the adoption of digital education. Educational institutions have moved towards a blended mode of learning. It motivates the teachers and learners to become more innovative. New ways of evaluating and delivering have opened up huge opportunities for major transformations in the field of curriculum and pedagogy.

Technology is a key component of education in the 21st century. The increasing use of technology in education modified teachers' methods from the traditional approach that often placed them as dispensers of knowledge to a more flexible approach where they act more as facilitators, mentors, and motivators to inspire students to participate and learn (Onyema & Deborah, 2019). Remote Learning, Distance Learning, Virtual Learning, Blended Learning, Mobile Learning, Distributed Learning, Machine Learning, Ubiquitous Learning, Deep Learning, Cooperative Learning, and Collaborative Learning are all made possible by technology. Most aspects of education are going digital, and education stakeholders, including students, are confronted with the challenge of transitioning to online education. The use of appropriate educational technologies increases accessibility to learning resources such as massive open online courses (MOOCs) and multiple learning approaches to meet the needs of diverse learners (Onyema et al., 2019). Online education is a general concept for teaching and learning online with the aid of technology tools and platforms. The success of online education depends on factors including, good internet connections, learning software, digital skills, availability, and access to technology. Online education platforms are vital tools that support inclusive education and online learning. Online education has its roots in distance education and the emergence of digital technologies that facilitate the efficient and reliable delivery of lectures, virtual classroom sessions, and other instructional materials and activities via the internet (Onlineeducation.com, 2020). With the high penetration of the internet and mobile technologies across the globe, online education platforms can be maximised to bridge the gaps in education, thereby reducing global illiteracy.

Collaborative work:

There is a new opportunity for collaborative learning and for learning to take on new forms. Collaboration can also take place between faculty and teachers around the world to benefit each other.

Use of soft copy:

In a pandemic situation, it was hard for students to collect hard copies of content. So students have to learn from websites and soft copies.

Explicit knowledge through digital classes:

The pandemic had led people to use digital technologies, though they didn't have any options, and they had to use them because they were conducive to the situation. This has made every student explore the knowledge himself. Through digital technologies, students will learn explicit knowledge.

COVID's Negative Effects:

Hindrance in education:

In the pandemic, classes have been suspended and exams have been postponed. The various boards have postponed their examinations and entrance tests. The admission process has been delayed. Due to the continuity of nine months of lockdown, students suffered a lot and lost an academic year as well. After a gap of about a year, students faced difficulty resuming the classes.

Isolation:

In a pandemic situation, every person has been locked in his home for nearly a year. It cuts them off from their loved ones and their society. It has made them feel isolated. They were also unable to see their neighbors. It was so hard to be at home all the time. Students were not able to go to school or play with their friends. The most difficult time to be at home is for students because they want to be with their friends and play whatever they want.

Emotional breakdown:

The COVID-19 pandemic may have brought many changes to how you live your life, and with it, at times, uncertainty, altered daily routines, financial pressures, and social isolation. You may worry about getting sick, how long the pandemic will last, whether your job will be affected, and what the future will bring. Information overload, rumors, and misinformation can make your life feel out of control and make it unclear what to do.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, you may experience stress, anxiety, fear, sadness, and loneliness. and mental health disorders, including anxiety and depression, can worsen. The current COVID-19 pandemic is a particular and rare situation. It can affect people not only physically but also psychologically. In this type of context, many people will experience stressful, anxiety-provoking, and depressive reactions. This page is intended as a tool to help you deal with these reactions and minimise their impact on your life.

The COVID-19 outbreak has led to depressing stories of death, grief, and loss. Some people lost their livelihoods or were unable to visit their loved ones. Others committed suicide because of the loneliness brought about by isolation and measures such as social distancing and lockdowns.

CONCLUSION

COVID-19 is a global, serious issue that requires global cooperation and coordination to mitigate its effects. The virus pandemic has completely changed people's way of life in every corner of the world. The World Health Organization (W.H.O.) declared the virus pandemic to be worldwide in March 2020, causing transformation and changes in education. Ever since, teaching and learning have experienced different paradigm shifts and variations. These changes have created barriers for students' learning in higher education. In the Afghan context, students' learning was negatively impacted more than in any other country around the world because the resources were limited and students did not experience stable teaching and learning activities. Among the limitations, students experienced unstable Internet, a lack of technological facilities, inadequate resources, high-cost Internet, a lack of awareness, a lack of linguistic skills, a lack of full-time power supply, and preparation issues for online teaching, which were the major barriers to teaching and learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. These challenges have had the foremost effects on teaching and learning in higher education, and they are felt by students, instructors, educational institutions, and other stakeholders.

Therefore, educational managers and higher education leaders should adapt and change policies in emergency cases and consider all aspects of teaching and learning in higher education. Each region of the world, in particular, may have encountered unique challenges in teaching and learning.

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Conflict of Interest
The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.