

COVID-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Educational Development

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Abstract

The spread of the COVID-19 virus required all governments (states and central) around the world to switch from offline mode (face-to-face) to online mode and online testing. This is a historical mess of learning. The movement raises many questions and questions about the quality of education. How to educate them that important issues related to rural technical infrastructure to provide standards for online education and that what they are learning is an important issue that requires considerable focus. Can you evaluate it? The purpose of the study is to assess quality of education from the student's perspective. From April 10th to April 15th, 2022, an online survey of local students was conducted on opinions on various aspects of the ongoing pandemic online education and quality of education. Forty participants were selected from the non-probability sample using the sampling method of interest to collect the information. Structured closed-end surveys were sent to respondents via WhatsApp and then emailed via Google Forms links, after obtaining the respondents' consent over the phone. A simple percentage distribution was used to assess the learning loss of study participants. Students agreed on the research agenda and learning loss during the pandemic.

Keywords: Pandemic, online examination, infrastructure

Introduction

Swami Vivekananda states "education is a manifestation of perfection already in man." However, in the COVID 19 pandemic, the state education system has not continued its research process. Many institutions are working on the online process, but students who do not have a Smartphone, students who access learning in pen paper mode, and mostly rural students are suffering a lot. Also, these students had Smartphone's and did not understand the regular lectures, were absent from the lectures due to mobile network issues, or did not have enough credit to connect to online mode. They did not determine what would happen in this situation. Therefore, we need to find the problem in this situation and overcome this kind of situation.

What is Education?

The world education comes from the Latin word educere, mean "to lead out". It is indeed, difficult to define education. Education is a relentless process of becoming. To the human being we educate and to the animal we train. According to Wikipedia Encyclopaedia, education in the broadest sense is any act or experience that has a formative effect on mind, character or physical ability of an individual. In its technical sense education is a process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills and values from one generation to another. Education is the basis for development and empowerment for every nation. It plays a vital role in understanding and participating in day to day activities of today's world. It builds one's character and plays a significant role in transmitting one's culture, belief and values to others in society. It helps in creating innovations and meeting the growing needs of every nation. The development of a nation is not measured through the buildings it has built, the roads it has laid down, bridges it has constructed but by the human resources, the nation has developed through a well defined system of education. Although the physical facilities are usually important they are perishable and valuable. In the absence of proper education, the nation can hardly develop these and maintain them. Education is therefore more crucial factor not only to equip the new generations with skills so essential for

earning a livelihood but also to create among them an awareness to social and environmental realities and inculcate in them scientific temper, independence of mind and spirit which are of paramount importance for them to become responsible citizens. The growth of society is not possible without education. Because of that, almost all the eminent teachers agree that education is the main pillar, the pillar of the whole country. Whether a society is formed by contract or by communication, education plays its essential role in preserving and transmitting social values. The process by which they are transmitted is the process of education and the process by which people are brought up and made aware of their rights and duties are social. An asocial human being is made socially through an educational process and therefore education is called a social process. It prepares the child for adult life where he will be able to assume his responsibilities for adult life. It prepares the child for adult life where he will be able to assume his responsibilities for adult life. In the words of Lodge, "Life is education and education is life". Education is defined as "a developmental process in which a person passes from childhood to adulthood, the process by which a person gradually adapts in various ways to his physical and mental environment". According to this definition, social adaptability means the development of social qualities such as cooperation and coordination between social groups and communities. Article 26(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that the purpose of education is as follows: "Education must aim at the full development of the human personality and promote respect for the rights of the child. It will promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, all racial or religious groups, and will advance United Nations activities for the maintenance of peace." "Everyone has the right to education. Education must be free, at least in the primary and basic stages. Primary education must be compulsory. Technical and vocational education must be universal. Culture and higher education must be equally accessible to all on a meritorious basis.

Literature Review

The third world countries are facing policy paralysis in handling the sudden shifting scenario of educational planning, management and organization during this pandemic with their fractured technical infrastructure, academic incompetency and lack of resources; especially among them, low and middle-income countries would suffer the setbacks most as they were already running out of finance (Thomas, 2020). In villages, students face challenges to access the online courses conducted by their institutions mainly due to poor data connectivity, lack of access to laptops and Smartphone's, and power issues (Naik and Rao, 2020). When it comes to Online Education or E-Learning, rural population is not completely equipped with utilities like fast internet, uninterrupted power supply and electronic devices (Dham, 2020). A whopping 85% of students in higher education in India felt the measures led to learning loss, according to the survey. The survey estimates it could take around three years to overcome this gap (Niazi, 2021). According to a survey by Team Lease EdTech, college students believe, they have faced 40% to 60% of learning loss due to COVID -19 in India. There are the findings from their survey 'Covid-19' Learning Loss in Higher Education', which found that this learning loss has five sources: the digital divide, slow governance at government institutions, pre-existing capacity deficits, longer lockdowns than most countries, and weak online teaching learning content (Chakraborty, 2021). One more major cause of less presence of students in online classes is so much engagement on social media and distractions on various channels (Crawford et al., 2020). In this context of covid-19 pandemic they stop their education and help their parents for maintain their daily life that they as alive (Samanta, 2021)

Objectives

- To study find out education loss for online examination
- To study find out the perceptions and challenges of the students in their circumstances.
- To enlist effective suggestions for continuing online education during the pandemic situation country like India.

Study Area

The main point of our study was to look at the status of junior high school students in the rural areas of this district. This district is a backward district of West Bengal, named jangalmahal. Most of the

inhabitants of this district work in agriculture. In this part of our state mainly the poor and working people live and that's why many students don't have smartphones, and there are also people who have smart phones, they don't. get access to buggy phones of network problems and charging problems. Because during the lockdown, the recharge shops are closed, if they open, there won't be enough money to top up. The main goal of the study was to try to determine the link between incarceration and education.

Design of the Study

The present study is descriptive only because here the focus is on the impact of online exams and the quality loss of education students in rural areas of Paschim Medinipur district. A one-time observational and experimental study of undergraduate students in semester's 1 to 6 and 3rd year was conducted to assess online exam and loss in education in the online learning mode. Collected data were analyzed statistically in the results.

Data Collection Method

This survey is based on primary and secondary data. A survey-based analysis for collecting data from undergraduate students in rural areas of Paschim Medinipur. Students are selected by target sampling using non-probability sampling techniques. Due to the pandemic situation, respondents were contacted by phone and the data was collected by providing a survey via the "Google Forms" link. Data were collected for approximately 5 days from April 10th to April 15th, 2021. Secondary data sources are (a) national and international reports, and (b) government. Reports, (c) Search Engines (Google Search), (d) Academic Journals, (e) Survey Reports, and (f) Newspapers.

Sample Size

A total of 40 respondents were recorded for the survey. Most of the students in the sample were under 22 years old, with an average age of 21 years. The largest sample was women, the rest were men living in rural and adjacent areas, with monthly incomes of less than 10,000.

The questionnaire organized a variety of questions, including student age, gender, reading classes, and parents' financial status. The questionnaire was written in English, so it was backed up by factual information. This made it easier for respondents to collect relevant information from the survey. The survey was descriptive, so it wasn't just asking questions like "yes / no" in the standardized answer. We also tried to collect regional data through question-based questions. By doing this interview ourselves, we were able to gather compelling answers and information.

Data Tabulation and Analysis

Table-1: Gender

Gender	Total Number	Percentage (%)
Male	10	25.00%
Female	30	75.00%
Total	40	100.00%

In the table 1 we have seen that among the respondents most of are female (75%) and rest are male (25%). Most of the respondents are female because in the session of 2019-2020 average students' admission in a college 80% are female students and "kanyashreepokolpo" is very influenced female students where as in the male students are deprived this type of method and there were no job in this sector.

Table- 2:Class of Reading

Reading in Which Class	Total Number	Percentage (%)
2 nd Semester	12	30.00%
4 th Semester	12	30.00%

6 th Semester	6	15.00%
3 rd year	10	25.00%
Total	40	100.00%

In the table 2 we have seen that among the respondents most of the students are reading 2nd semester and 4th semester both are mostly all over 60% and 6th semester and 3rd year students nearly all over 40%

Table – 3: Parents Occupation

Parents Occupation	Total Number	Percentage
Cultivation	27	67.50%
Business	9	22.50%
Other	4	10.00%
Total	40	100.00%

In the table 3 we have seen that among the respondents (students) their parents occupation is maximum is cultivation 67.50% and 22.50% are engaged with business purpose and other 10.00% engaged to the other purpose.

Table- 4:Income

Classification of Income	Total Number	Percentage (%)
2000-4000	4	10.00%
4000-6000	20	50.00%
6000-8000	8	20.00%
8000-10000	6	15.00%
10000 above	2	5.00%
Total	40	100.0%

In the table 4 we have seen among the respondents (students) their families monthly income average 4000-6000 are 50.00% and only few families monthly income 8000-1000(15.00%). So, we can say that the respondent's family are belonging in a poor condition.

Table-5: Causes of Stop Study

Causes to Stop study	Total Number	Percentage (%)
Economic	27	67.50%
Social	9	22.50%
Other	4	10.00%
Total	40	100.00%

In the table 5 we have seen that among the respondents most of the respondents nearly (67.50%) stop their study for economic causes. And some respondents stop their study social causes (22.50%) and other are 10.00%.

Table- 6: Healthy Food availability

Healthy food available	Total Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	11	27.50%

No	7	17.50%
No comment	22	55.00%
Total	40	100.00%

In the table 6 we have seen that among the respondent's healthy food available in their home only 27.50% and not available healthy food in their home is nearly 17.50%. many of the respondents no comments in this regard they are mostly 55.00%.

Table -7: Not attended online class

Causes of Not Attended Online Class	Total Number	Percentage (%)
Having Smart phone(Mobile Network Issue)	17	42.5
Not Having Smart phone	23	57.50%
Total	40	100.00%

In the table 7 we have seen among the respondents not attended online class in lockdown period from their college maximum respondents have not smart phone 57.50% and those have smart phone there have network issue.

Discussion

After reviewing the above information, the main purpose of this survey is to inform the general public. The main respondents to the survey are in poor condition, most respondents do not have a Smartphone, and those who do have a Smartphone they take online lectures, network problems, and online exams. We also find that most respondents don't eat well at home because they don't have the money. Also, many of the interviewees' parents were obsessed with cultivating and suffered a great deal during the blockade of the cultivating system. For example, they didn't go to the market to sell produce or buy health foods. Under these circumstances, rural college students struggled to study and weren't thinking about what to do now. Therefore, in this context, they stop educating and help parents maintain their daily lives in a way that keeps them alive.

Conclusion

India is one of the maximum populous and agro-growing nations within side the Third World, whose populace has handed one hundred thirty million. In this massive populace pushed India, the pandemic length of corona virus lockdown is the powerful degree turned into stated via way of means of the researcher and physician also. But the agricultural regions university college students are very a lot suffered for lockdown. Their each day sports are for the motive of ingesting and livings aren't thoroughly and in addition to they did now no longer maintain their study. Because for a growing country, this trouble of its society will now no longer cross ahead if the trouble isn't always resolved in line with the unique plan. For example, if infrastructure development, the authorities' takes complete manages of these kinds of duties and keep houses, roads, then the humans under the labour pressure can be capable of raise them. This will make long-time period advantages feasible for the state. After all, the subsequent technology of schooling can be entitled to the labour pressure of the marketplace economy, with the advantage of health. In this way, if the citizens of the agricultural regions humans are concerned in numerous kinds of business work. As a result, the issues of university college students in rural network may be alleviated minor.

Policy Recommendation

Policy makers need to take the necessary steps, regardless of the gap in the scope of the study. The education system is the backbone of our society. In this pandemic situation where face-to-face education for COVID 19 is suspended, the latest technology must be used for education. Policy

makers need to develop strategies for how educational institutions connect to the Internet. On the Internet, students prepare for online education and build a technology-based infrastructure. To improve the quality of online education, governments need to make computers available to all students and ensure a reliable internet connection.

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