Critical Study of the Effects of Covid-19 on Education and Society

Dr. Jadhav Baban Bhivasen,

S. M. D. L. College Kalamboli,Navi Mumbai, jadhavbaban21@gmail.com

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Introductory:

The corona virus is currently endemic worldwide. The Corona virus has been named Covid-19 by the World Health Organization.[i] Many people in the world have died due to this epidemic. The growing prevalence of this epidemic has forced human communities around the world to realize that survival is their priority. In the Indian state of Maharashtra, mainly in Mumbai and Pune, the number of infected patients is increasing.

Modification problem:

To study the effects of Covid-19 on education and society

Objectives:

1. To study the effect of Covid-19 on the education system.

2. To study the changes taking place in the education system after the cessation of Covid-19.

3. To study the effects of using Covid-19 with educational equipment.

4. To study the effect of Covid-19 on the society of Maharashtra.

5. To study Covid-19 from class, gender and social point of view.

Data collection:

This research involves teachers and students in the education system. In addition, construction workers from the community, unorganized working class working in various suburbs of the city have also been used for the study. It also includes the rural peasantry.

Research Methods:

The survey method has been used in the present research as it will study the effects of Covid-19 on education and society. The Google Forms link was sent via WhatsApp. For this, information has been collected from teachers, students and people in the field of education. Information has also been used by surveying construction workers in the Navi Mumbai area and farmers in Maharashtra.

Modification tool:

The questionnaire was created by Google Forms to collect information from teachers, students and participants in the learning process for the research presented. Apart from this, information was collected from agricultural laborers, farmers and builders, construction laborers and laborers in Navi Mumbai area. The Internet was used.

Information Editing and Analysis:

According to the Government of India's Health Bridge App, by April 28, 2020, 9318 people in Maharashtra and 31332 people in India have been infected with Covid-19.[ii] Its proportion is increasing.

Various schools, colleges, universities in Maharashtra have been closed since mid-March 2020. The SSC board's geography paper was not due to the crisis of Covid 19. The work of teaching face-to-face directly has stalled. Lockdown made it impossible for universities to conduct examinations according to their examination system. As a result, the University Grants Commission had to change the schedule for the academic years 2019-20 and 2020-21.[iii] Accordingly, the month of June is for the holiday and the examinations are till July. The new academic year will start from August. Examination methods were also changed. It was also decided to take the practical examination in a specific manner. In the teaching method, it was decided to use ICT, online teaching tools more than 25 percent.[iv]

In Maharashtra, first in Pune - Chinchwad, then in Aurangabad, Nagpur and Mumbai, some people contracted Covid-19 to some extent. Subsequently, a large number of Covid-19 patients were infected in Pune and Mumbai. The lockdown, which lasted for 21 days from March 24 to March 3 and beyond, affected all citizens of India. The transportation system, all business arrangements were gradually shut down.[v]

Small business owners, construction workers became unemployed due to lack of work. As a result, they tried to return to their hometown. Migration from the city to the rural areas began. The question of immigrants arose. In rural areas water, soap, sanitizer were completely lacking and it was impossible to follow the rules.[vi] Also, electricity and internet facilities are somewhat lacking, which has also had an effect. The curfew put a strain on the police and the administration. The growing number of corona viruses has put a strain on health workers and doctors. Incidents of nurses from various hospitals being treated with contempt in their society were seen in various places. Along with NGOs, Anganwadi workers, Ashatai are also performing their duties in various ways.

Behind these companions, people began to believe to some extent superstition. It helped to strengthen the superstitions that existed in the tribal areas. For example, the practice of sacrificing in times of crisis was encouraged. People are saying that this is happening because sin has increased. Many hypocritical monks began to suggest various unscientific home

remedies. In rural areas, people coming from urban areas are not allowed in tribal areas. As a result, the gap between urban and rural areas became more visible. The fact that some tribes came together in the name of religion helped to increase the number of corona, resulting in a rift in religion.[vii] This created social problems. In the city, housemaids, small business workers, self-employed people, hawkers have no jobs and their poverty has increased due to unemployment.[viii] The food problems of beggars and orphans increased. In India today, the inequality that exists between the majority of the people, the poor, the working class, the lower middle class, the middle class, the rich class, is getting darker. Most of the people started feeling mental and physical fatigue as time was not sitting at home. Family feuds grew between husband and wife. The effects on the mental health of young children began to show.

Kovind-19 also had some good results. Family members began to give each other time. People started cultivating hobbies at home. The outlook on life changed. Increased co-operation and reconciliation in emergencies.

Conclusion:

• Covid-19 will change the traditional way of teaching and learning.

Covid-19 will change the traditional examination method.

Covid-19 will affect the educational system and increase the importance of the online system. The online system will gradually come everywhere, according to the principle of infiltration (filter theory).

• Covid-19 will hurt small entrepreneurs, farmers, all sectors during the economic downturn.

• Social problems were creating .It also has a positive and negative effect on the family.

• Elderly people infected with Covid-19 and people suffering from various diseases have high mortality rate

Evaluation:

1. Covid-19 will change the learning process, teaching and evaluation methods. It will be easier to get test results early. Everything is changing from admission to education to exam results. UGC has started online courses through itself, this system will be important in future.

2. The online education system will be used more than the traditional teaching method. However, due to the lack of internet and electricity facilities in rural and tribal areas in India, the online system will gradually come into existence without a complete online education system.

3. This online education system will reduce the number of teachers and hence increase the unemployment of well-educated people who have done academic courses. The traditional education system will be replaced by an online education system that will not interact as much as it used to. There will be limits on the role of the teacher.

4. More machinery will take the place of laborers as the laborers who have gone to work go to their respective provinces. The proportion of machinery will increase between small and medium enterprises.

5. Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune and other areas where the majority of foreigners will go out of Maharashtra.

6. As a result, the supply of labor to small scale entrepreneurs in regions like Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur will be reduced and the industrial sector will suffer immensely.

7. The need for foreigners will decrease. The population burden on rural areas will increase.

8. Since women and men are in the house during the lock down period, the importance of women's work will be realized and it will gradually help to create equality between men and women in house work.

9. Religious distance will increase.

10. The importance of social media will continue to grow.

11. The population of agriculture will increase.

12. It has helped to reduce religious superstition.

13. A person in a family who has died of Covid-19 has facing a social problem.

References and Footnotes:

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