Impact of COVID-19 on Our Ruler Education System

Narender Kumar
Departmentof Physics, Vaish College Bhiwani, Haryana127021
Correspondins AuthorEmail- nk.physics15@gmail.com

Abstract

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in human beings. COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. This disease spread from the contact with person to person directly or indirectly. Due to this disease, it mainly affects our Rural Education System and resources of Technology. Schools Colleges, Universities and other educational institute closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have shed a light on numerous issues affecting access to Education, Technology as well as broader Socio-Economic issues. Their impact is more severe for rural areas disadvantaged students. Distance learning/online classes can be effective only if all students have computers, smart phones and high-speed internet access. But mostly students from rural areas and disadvantaged families are affected from education. The spread of COVID-19 is a stressful event that may have a direct effect on students' preparation. Along with the effect of COVID19, closure of educational institutes play an important role in reducing or breaking the chain of spreading of COVID19 with some simple precautions as regularly washing your hands with soap and water, using alcohol-based sanitizers and maintain at least one metre distance between yourself and anyone. So Stay Home Stay Safe till no vaccine discovered.

Keywords- *Corona viruses, disease, spread¸ epidemic, Impacts, Education, Network, Technology*

Introduction

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in human beings. COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. This disease spread from the contact with person to person directly or indirectly. Still now there is no vaccine found so it called epidemic disease. Due to this disease, it mainly affects our Rural Education System and resources of Technology. Schools Colleges, Universities and other educational institute closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have shed a light on numerous issues affecting access to Education, Technology as well as broader Socio-Economic issues. As of March 2020, more than 370 million students are not attending their classes because of temporary or indefinite countrywide educational institutes are closures mandated by governments of India in an attempt to slow the spread of COVID-19. Their impact is more severe for rural areas disadvantaged students and their families including interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems and consequent economic cost to families who cannot work. Distance learning/online classes can be effective only if all students have computers, smart phones and high-speed internet access. But mostly students from rural areas and disadvantaged families are affected from education. First, campus closures and online teaching have direct consequences on complete the syllabus and student's preparation. But now is the timing of the COVID-19 spread is affecting how final exams will be managed. No one possibility is to eliminate for final exams, but this would be especially problematic for students who were counting on this year's results to increase their average performance and their final degree classification. Delaying the exams would also generate some problems, as this would lengthen the time to graduation and add uncertainty to the timing of the assessments, and could also affect students through learning loss. The spread of COVID-19 is a

stressful event that may have a direct effect on students' preparation. Now the major problem is how the COVID-19 emergency is likely to affect students' entrance in higher classes in university as well as in job opportunities. Along with the effect of COVID19, closure of educational institutes play an important role in reducing or breaking the chain of spreading of COVID19 with some simple precautions as regularly washing your hands with soap and water, using alcohol-based sanitizers and maintain at least one metre distance between yourself and anyone. So Stay Home Stay Safe till no vaccine discovered.

What is COVID-19

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19. What is COVID-19 COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered Corona virus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throa. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 70%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness. People with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention. How does COVID-19 spread People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. People can also catch COVID-19 if they breathe in droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets. This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick. Can the virus that causes COVID-19 be transmitted through the air? Studies to date suggest that the virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through contact with respiratory droplets rather than through the air. See previous answer on "How does COVID-19 spread?" Can CoVID-19 be caught from a person who has no symptoms? The main way the disease spreads is through respiratory droplets expelled by someone who is coughing. The risk of catching COVID-19 from someone with no symptoms at all is very low. However, many people with COVID-19 experience only mild symptoms. This is particularly true at the early stages of the disease. It is therefore possible to catch COVID-19 from someone who has, for example, just a mild cough and does not feel ill. Can I catch COVID-19 from the feces of someone with the disease? The risk of catching COVID-19 from the feces of an infected person appears to be low.

Impacts of COVID-19

Corona virus effects all fields in all over the world such as Education system, IT and Communication Sector, Labour market outcomes, Manufacturing Market, Transport Department. In this paper we discuss about effects on Rural Education System and Information Technology.

On Education System

After some initial uncertainty in higher education institutions in the India switched to online teaching in March, not without some debate accompanying the decision. Even if technology enables distance learning in a relatively smooth way, the fact that by the end of March most universities decided to close at least part of their campus facilities is likely to have a number of consequences.

On Online assessments

The most realistic alternative is online assessments. But this also comes with some issues. The spread of COVID-19 is a stressful event that may have a direct effect on students' preparation, while the closure of some campus facilities may also impact on their preparation. For example, library closures, though necessary, will be particularly disruptive for some students, and a lack of quiet space to study at home might be a relevant issue, particularly for students from low-income backgrounds. Also, access to technologies at home is particularly crucial in times of online lectures and classes, and this is unlikely to be evenly distributed across income groups.

The design of online assessments should take these aspects into account. To reduce inequalities among students, it may help to allow more time to complete the exam than usual, and to keep a high degree of flexibility in terms of how students can submit the exam. To reduce the risk of plagiarism, as trust relationships are not likely to change in the very short term and blocking students from accessing resources is technically unfeasible, assessments should take into account the fact that exams will be *de facto* open book, and focus more on the re-elaboration of the course material rather than a more simple recall of what was covered in class.

On Conduct of Examinations

First, campus closures and online teaching have direct consequences on exams and students' preparation. The timing of the COVID-19 spread is affecting how final exams will be managed. One possibility is to eliminate final exams, but this would be especially problematic for students who were counting on this year's results to increase their average performance and their final degree classification. Delaying the exams would also generate some problems, as this would lengthen the time to graduation and add uncertainty to the timing of the assessments, and could also affect students through learning loss. Moreover, online exams can have a higher risk of plagiarism, as students can have full access to the whole course material and to other resources.

On Entrance to University

The COVID-19 emergency is likely to affect students' entrance to university. A-level exams are not going to take place this year. The qualifications' watchdog, Ofqual, has consulted on how to receive grades in these qualifications through teachers' evaluation of each students' performance, based on information such as coursework, participation, and previous performance. A-level and equivalent exams have been traditionally used to evaluate university applications. Currently, most students have submitted their application for entry in September 2020 and universities are issuing offers. In a standard year, students will then sit their A-level exams and attempt to meet the requirements of the university offers. This year, as the exams will be substituted by more elaborate forms of grade prediction, it is hard to say how accurate the process will be. But past research shows that grade predictions are not particularly accurate. If this is confirmed by the new prediction process, this could worsen the probability of mismatch between students and universities, particularly in a context where universities may have a bigger incentive this year to make offers to marginal students, due to the possibility of a fall in international student numbers.

Mismatch refers to the situation where students enter 'lower quality' universities than their prior attainment would suggest they are able to. Research shows that this affects students from low-income groups more than those from high-income groups. Any increased mismatch could therefore have long-term impacts on social mobility. Furthermore, teacher discretion in the grading of high-stakes tests can have long-term consequences.At the moment, the offer process is on-going, but discussing alternative selection methods that overcome the lack of information related to A-level disruptions is still relevant, in order to prevent similar problems happening in the future. One possibility is that universities provide their own entry tests. An alternative is to extend the weight given to previous assessed results, such as GCSEs, so as to have a more comprehensive overview of the students' school paths, which can complement the information coming from A-level coursework.

On IT Sector
The significant weaknesses the IT industry is facing now is due to the fall in the economy, as a lot of companies are faced to ask their employees to work from home keeping in the account of the public health concerns. Due to this, there is a massive loss in opportunity for many companies who have international dealers. For example- Apply inc. is estimated to have at least 10% fall in its shares because of the lack of availability of iPhones in the market. The parts that are required to build the iPhones are supposed to come from China, and it is facing a major lockdown. The spread of this deadly virus has caused a lot of tech conferences to get cancelled, which could have been a great partnership opportunity for many companies to expand their horizons. A few of the meetings were shifter to teleconferences, but this won't have the same reach, and the conference attendees will not be able to have the networking opportunities as they would be attending the actual conference. Due to the cancellation of these major tech conferences, there is an estimated loss of 1 Billion dollars.

Need of Recommendations

Distance-based learning

The digital divide will impact many students' ability to learn and remain on target for academic progress. Strengthening wireless hotspots outside of libraries and other city facilities (even if the facility is closed) will be critical. Fortunately, the Federal Communications Commission has secured a voluntary commitment from many internet service providers (ISPs) for the next 60 days. The "Keep Americans Connected Pledge" asks that companies not terminate service for residential or small business customers, waive any late fees incurred due to the economic effects of the virus, and open access to public Wi-Fi hotspots to "any American who needs them." Cities should check if their local-area providers are on the list of pledged companies and remain in contact with them about these commitments and any additional ones they can make. The American Federation of Teachers has published an important Checklist of questions you should ask your institutions district now to ensure everyone is prepared for distance leanings. This checklist covers important questions on topics such as technology access, preparation and training, and technology "help desk" support for students and parents' writ large, specific to English language learners and for students with disabilities. The AFT site also includes access to the Remote Learning Community for educators, Institute support staff, and parents to engage/share ideas, and lesson plan resources.

Meals to ensure food security for our nation's students

City leaders can bring various city agencies and community-based partners together to identify organizations and facilities that can be used to serve meals for students, such as school or college's sites and the city's recreation centres. Identify non-institutional locations and transportation for non-essential staff who can be deployed to coordinate sites where students can pick up meals. Ensure that your state nutrition and social services agencies are making plans with your institutions district(s) to submit waivers to the federal government to ensure low-income families relying on school/college lunch and school/college breakfast will continue to have access to institutional meals. These measures include waiving eligibility requirements for summer nutrition programs, allowing multiple meals and meal supplements to be offered at a time, flexibility of meal items and for procurement.

Finding safe spaces and/or housing for students while institutions are closed-

City leaders can bring various city agencies and community-based partners together to ascertain facilities that can be used and services that can be redeployed to support safe, productive activities for student and families. This includes recreation centres and gyms, the local Y and other organizations with facilities for safe activities. City leaders can work with higher education institutions to convert part of their on-campus dorms to house students who cannot afford to or are unable to get home, or who do not have a home to go to, with the proviso to practice safe distancing and that campus services would be highly limited. Some hotels are offering severely discounted rates for students who have nowhere to go if their colleges are closed. City leaders can encourage this practice with hotels. The Hope Centre, an NLC partner, offers a very useful toolkit for educational institutions trying to support students' food and housing needs during this crisis.

Ensuring Healthcare Access for students while educational institutes are closed

City leaders can work with partners to ensure access to health care by engaging community health centres, public health departments and other healthcare providers to explore strong access to care, including through tele-health options. Hospitals and healthcare providers are likely to be stretched under the current crisis, and individuals showing symptoms of COVID-19 should always call in advance before going in for services. However, students have a wide range of other health care needs that may require medical attention. Cities have a role to play to promote alternate sources of healthcare and in communicating ways to access them. Many students are uninsured. If they are eligible for CHIP and/or Medicaid, they can get emergency coverage to get screened and treated. Some states may be opening a special enrolment period for health coverage due to the Coronavirus crisis. For students who are not eligible for Medicaid or are undocumented, they can go to a health centre and access care sites with sliding scale fees.

Conclusions

- Closing educational institutes' cafeterias/dining halls will affect students who will go hungry without school breakfast and lunch and after school snacks and suppers.
- Distance learning/online classes canbe effective only if all students have computers and high-speed internet access.
- Many students who already face housing and food insecurity are further challenged as their institutions close and force them to leave without access to food pantries on campus.
- Many students who really on campus jobs or work-study job may face unexpected expenses and loss of wages during this time.

- Many students may not have health insurance and access to health care with the closure of student health services on campus.
- Along with the effect of COVID19, closure of educational institutes play an important role in reducing or breaking the chain of spreading of COVID19 with some simple precautions as regularly washing your hands with soap and water, using alcohol-based sanitizers and maintain at least one metre distance between yourself and anyone. So Stay Home Stay Safe till no vaccine discovered.

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