

# **EFFECT OF COVID 19 EPIDEMIC ON KALYAN KARNATAKA REGION'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

*Renuka Manikappa*

**Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi**

## **ABSTRACT:**

The most effective tool for any country to develop and prosper is education. The pandemic of the coronavirus (COVID-19) is posing significant difficulties for the Kalyan Karnataka region's educational system. Academicians, parents, and students are all having a difficult time adjusting to the current environment as a result of a significant setback to the methodical approach to classroom learning. With this context, an effort is made to understand how COVID-19 is posing problems for academics, students, and parents as well as for institutions. It also emphasizes the difficulties associated with adopting new technologies in school, the learning process, student participation, and parental understanding of the epidemic.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Virtual learning, Institutions, Faculty, Students, Parents.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The peculiar illness known as COVID-19 is caused by a member of the severe acute respiratory syndrome virus family, which also contains numerous types of the common cold. The letters that make up the illness's acronym, COVID-19, are corona, VI, and D. Coughing, a high fever, and shortness of breath are possible COVID-19 symptoms. In severe cases, the infection may cause pneumonia, breathing problems, or even death. The infection spreads by direct contact with respiratory droplets created by a coughing or sneezing infected individual. The virus may enter the human body via the eyes, nose, and mouth, as well as through contact with the face and touching infected surfaces.

Because of this terrible epidemic, the Indian government had to impose a "Janatha Curfew" that required people to live in their homes under quarantine for 21 days. The unexpected shutdown eventually resulted in losses for every sector. The educational system saw an immediate impact from the closing of schools and colleges. It caused a substantial transition away from structured classroom learning and toward online training. For educational institutions with limited resources, the transition to virtual learning faced considerable challenges in incorporating new technology. Parents had to cope with housekeeping, working from home, and babysitting children during online lessons, while students had to deal with infrastructural issues including bad internet access and a lack of contemporary technologies. It was challenging for professors without technological expertise to adapt a new set of online teaching practices.

### **1. OBJECTIVE**

Understanding the COVID-19 outbreak's consequences on Kalyan Karnataka region's educational institutions, the teaching profession, students, and parents is the major goal of this research.

### **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study used secondary data to examine the impact of COVID-19 on the Kalyan Karnataka region's educational system. The study's data comes from scholarly journals, subject-relevant websites, and previous works of literature.

### **3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The key focuses of Ms. **Veena Shenoy et al.'s (2020)** research were the use of modern technology in the teaching and learning process, student involvement, and staff exposure to virtual classrooms during the Covid19 outbreak in Bangalore. This study examines the advantages of virtual learning for both students and instructors. In comparison to conventional classes, students were more engaged, and teachers seemed to be using modern tools in more creative ways.

According to **Amber Murrey et al. in 2020**, although incorporating current technology into the educational system has numerous benefits, lecturers have also had to deal with issues such as racism, layoffs, and exploitation. They must undertake good monitoring and deal with humiliating occurrences such as the Zoom bombing. They believed that critical pedagogies would have to overcome barriers in order to be effective in this environment and prevent misapplication.

**Crawford and co.** We learned how higher education systems in 20 various nations responded to the Covid-19 survey and progressively integrated new technologies from 2020's research, which focuses on the difficulties that the global higher education market faces. In this pandemic condition, many universities and governments are attempting to merge pedagogical learning and speed digital learning.

**Pravat Kumar Jena, M.D. The 2020** study looked at the benefits of online education during pandemics. In an effort to retain students engaged, the government established a variety of online platforms and courses for high school students, as well as undergraduate and graduate students, via the MHRD and UGC. In order to foster online education, he urged that the government consider offering free internet connection, technological devices, and online course materials to all students.

In his study, **Dr. Pravat Kumar Jena of 2020** Research studied the benefits and drawbacks of COVID-19 on the Indian educational system. He said that Indian children are not technologically prepared to participate in online education, but the Indian government is working to develop a way so that minority groups and rural regions may get better education.

In this article, **Dr. Linda Hoxha 2020 and Dr. Zamira Hyseni Duraku 2020** investigated students' stress and anxiety, as well as their lifestyle and attitudes about online learning. According to the findings of the study, pupils experience mild psychological, perceived stress, and physiological anxiety. Providing emotional support to pupils during the epidemic may minimize their worry.

The author of **Utsav Raj 2020** conducted a literature review of ten books to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian educational system. He concluded that, for the time being, the Indian educational system is not ready to embrace online education owing to the country's inadequate infrastructure. As a consequence, he advocated for improved Internet, electricity, and e-learning infrastructure.

**Arti Sahu 2020, Waqar M. Naqvi** Social isolation and the rapid spread of the virus, which caused schools and institutions to close, have posed problems to the worldwide educational system. The authors of this research focused on the epidemic's harmful consequences and discussed how UNESCO, the World Bank, and Chinese institutions reacted to the situation.

#### **4. MEANING OF ONLINE EDUCATION**

Online education refers to the process of conducting and distributing teaching and learning activities using a technical platform such as the internet. It is media-based, synchronous or asynchronous, and it may excite the mind through electronic media and the internet.

#### **5. EFFECTS OF COVID-19 Fraternity:**

Everyone was concerned about the surprisingly quick changes in the educational area; conventional classrooms were replaced by virtual classrooms, and adapting to new teaching and learning was undoubtedly difficult.

#### **6.1 IMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Regardless matter the consequence, people are reluctant to change. When change is required, people must accept it, and here is where the true difficulty lies. It is critical to continue the process intellectually. Government organizations and higher education institutions (HEIs) rushed to declare that schools will provide online teaching or virtual learning. State-run public institutions faced significant practical challenges, but some wealthy private schools authorized online study.

### **CHALLENGES FACING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:**

- 1. Financial Strain:** The COVID-19 pandemic compelled educational institutions to embrace modern technology for teaching. Private universities adapted more readily than public ones.
- 2. Technical Skill Gaps Among Faculty:** Equipping faculty with technology during the pandemic posed a significant challenge, especially when dealing with technologically inexperienced educators.
- 3. Decreased Admissions:** The reluctance of parents and students to enroll in courses forced universities to transition to online admissions and teaching, resulting in a decline in admissions and a more complex process.
- 4. Lack of Parental Support:** Working parents struggled to manage their children at home and were hesitant to pay high tuition fees for online classes. Rural parents faced difficulties in providing necessary technology and internet access to their children.
- 5. Decline in International Student Admissions:** Institutions relying on tuition from international students faced financial setbacks as the pandemic prevented these students from entering India.

### **IMPACT ON FACULTY MEMBERS:**

- 1. Inadequate Infrastructure:** Only a few financially stable institutions could provide the necessary infrastructure for faculty members to conduct effective online classes from home.
- 2. Lack of Technological Proficiency:** Not all educators were prepared to adopt technology, leading to difficulties in creating and delivering online content effectively.
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- 4. Challenges in Content Delivery:** Educators struggled to reach students, especially those lacking internet connectivity or suitable devices, and to keep students engaged during online classes.
- 5. Student Engagement:** In the new environment, students found it easy to become distracted and less attentive during online sessions, necessitating creative teaching approaches.
- 6. Job Insecurity:** The pandemic led to pay cuts and layoffs in the educational sector, as admissions dropped and online classes reduced teaching hours.

### **IMPACT ON STUDENTS**

- 1. Uncertainty About the Future:** Students faced uncertainty about their education and career prospects due to the closure of educational institutions and postponed examinations.
- 2. Disruption of Education:** The pandemic disrupted the traditional education system, with online classes unable to fully replicate classroom learning.
- 3. Poor Internet Connectivity:** Many students in rural areas lacked access to necessary technology and internet connectivity, making online classes challenging.
- 4. Lack of Parental Support:** Both rural and urban parents struggled to provide adequate support for their children's online learning.
- 5. Limited Access to Educational Loans:** Banks hesitated to provide educational loans to students due to financial pressures caused by the pandemic.

### **IMPACT ON PARENTS**

- 1. Anxiety About Child's Future:** Parents expressed concerns about the effectiveness of online classes, with some favoring homeschooling and others feeling ill-equipped to support e-learning.
- 2. Managing a Busy Schedule:** Parents working from home found it difficult to balance their children's online classes, household chores, and office work.
- 3. Illiteracy Among Parents:** Many parents lacked the necessary education to assist their children with online learning and modern technology.
- 4. Keeping Kids Engaged:** Parents had to find creative ways to engage their children and educate them about the seriousness of COVID-19.
- 5. Challenges for COVID Frontline Workers:** Frontline workers, such as doctors and nurses, had to balance their work commitments with staying away from their families to reduce the risk of transmission.
- 6. Financial Strain:** Financial difficulties caused by the lockdown affected parents, making them question the value of paying substantial fees for online education.

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the Kalyan – region's education system, forcing a shift from traditional classroom learning to online methods. Institutions, students, faculty, and parents encountered numerous challenges. To address

these issues, institutions should consider blending traditional and modern teaching methods, and the government should improve internet connectivity and power supply while educating the public on the importance of virtual learning.

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