ROLE OF DIGITAL EDUCATION SYSTEM DURING AND POST COVID-19

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ABSTRACT:

Coronavirus disease is a new infectious disease caused by virus corona virus. The COVID-19 is a pandemic which is a huge challenge to World economy and huge challenge to Education system of world. The lockdown largely affects the lives of students as they are unable to interact with their teachers on daily basis. Shift from traditional way of teaching to online or digital way of teaching is the biggest change for the student and huge experiment till the date. Due to this pandemic digital learning is became the main source of learning so it's important to see its growth and development and whether it's helping students to enhance their knowledge and achieve their goals. We have to think from the point of student also whether they are able to understand the topic or not. Therefore, it is very necessary to designed our lectures according to students' attitude, capability to understand perspective. It is very necessary to consider the preparations that schools and institutions, need to make in very short time available and to give assurance to students and parents is a major task. It is very important to make extra efforts for remote area schools as there is lack of technology in that areas. In ramping up the remote area teaching there should be use of asynchronous learning which works great in digital format. A survey was done and data was collected by questionnaire. After analysing the result, we have found that 75% of the students are not happy with the digital learning. Reason for not liking the digital platform is students has to face many problems of network issue, eye sight problem, screen freezing etc. Students also reported that lack of co-circular activity is major disadvantage of digital platform. Ministry of Education should draft certain guideline regarding digital learning.

Key words: - Digital learning, pandemic, learning, institutions.

INTRODUCTION:

Coronavirus disease is a newly discovered disease cause by virus named coronavirus which is an RNA virus and highly infectious in nature. It is easily transmitted through droplets, hand shaking occur with the infected person in a close proximity within 1m leads to the passing of symptoms like sneezing, coughing, difficulty in breathing, dry cough etc. infection can be spread through things and objects like clothes, utensils, used by infected person.

According to World Health Organisation the Pandemic has hit the whole world with 8,242,999 total cases till date with death of 445,535 people around the world. India has 366,966 active cases with the death of 12,237 people.

WHO and all the governments of world have been trying to control the situation and to limit the spread of this virus? As a result, there is implementation of social distancing, and lockdown in country which leads to the closing down of all the institutions and schools in the country. After China India has the largest education system in the world. Due to the rise in COVID-19 there is a major setback in the education sector.

The lives of every individual are affected due to lockdown as various organisation are shutdown due to COVID-19. With the shutting of colleges and schools the student's life is majorly affected, as students have habit of traditional classroom teaching method with the daily and continuous interaction with teachers and sudden change in that cause trouble to many students. At this moment it is very challenging to keep the

education unaffected and continuous with maintain the link of learning between students and teachers.

The trend of distance learning is gradually increasing day by day and it is adopted by many institutions from last few years, and doing well with digital learning. In this pandemic now many institutions and educational organisations has come together and create a platform of digital learning to have an efficient online teaching- learning projects. Due to this approach students from all over India from cities, from remote area can access to the learning procedure and gain knowledge while being safe in their home. The students who are working to feed their family and have family responsibility and could not attend schools got a great advantage with the digital learning as they have flexible study hours now.

With this great advantage of the digital learning there are some challenges which is faced by the students and teachers during digital teaching-learning process.

Some agencies like SWAYAM, MOOCS, INTERNSHALA have devolved the online courses for the students. In regular collages online system has never been taken into account by some colleges. Due to digitalisation there is a large change cause in the education system. Due to COVID-19 and lockdown education system are forced to take classes online to follow the quarantine and shutdown polices. This has led to the conversion from traditional learning to digital learning. But this also lead some major problems to the students, students are not able to understand the digital education so easily. Students which are in remote places doesn't have a proper accessibility to internet and different technologies so its very difficult to them for joining online classes.

Many big organisations like IITs, IIMs have taken break from the old traditional classroom learning to digital learning. They started online classes so this pandemic doesn't affect the student's education. As the education is a continues process so to provide in a lockdown digitalisation may be a good way but it seems students are not enjoying it they have to be in front of mobiles and laptop and for long time which lead to their eyesight problem and cause redness of eyes, some have very poor connection due to their locations while some have problem of power cut down which make them to loose there sessions.

IITs, IIMs have there some sessions live due to which students who are in the remote area due to network problem lose their session. Due to digitalisation there is severe loss to many students especially of remote areas.

All the campuses have been shutdown in this crisis and as it takes over from classroom to online platform the professors, teachers have to make their presentations and effective study material for the teaching- learning process. The teachers are also working hard especially in remote areas where it is very difficult to make understand the parents about the digital classes. As teacher's duty is not only provide notes or to give lectures to students, they have to see whether students are able to understand the concept also, for that teachers who are not good in technology have to learn technology and it give hard time to many teachers to learn this. Teachers has to take extra efforts to make understand parents about the digitalisation and its use in this crisis. Teachers have to take steps to inform, reassure, and maintain contact with students and parents and also sharp their skills to use the technology.

Digital learning has its own advantages as lectures are online so there will be less use of

papers, resources, which involves the less use of time. It also led to reduction in the consumption of petrol and travelling time of the student and student can answer from anywhere and any time and it also helps to both the educators and the students to learns new things about the technology but also face a challenges to fix error like screen freezing, slow net connection which are time consuming and brain storming, after that problem it is very difficult for student or teacher to concentrate on topic to be delivered or to be learnt.

Now the Digital learning is the new face of the education and it will evolve as promising mode for teaching and learning project. Regarding with the development of the digital learning government are in working to build certain platforms for students, teachers, and parents where they can connect easily and solve each other problems.

As it is mainly for students' advantage so the student's point of view has to be taken into consideration, students' perspective, attitude, there capability should be seen. It is necessary to analyse the outcome of digital education time to time since it is very important to have an expected outcome from digital learning. It is very imp to take note what are benefits and loses are occurring with the digital education.

METHODOLOGY

A survey was done which is based on the questionnaire designed and conducted amongst the student's studding at different college and schools in Maharashtra.

The study population was selected randomly.

The survey was done online by preparing google docs and link was sent to different people by email and through WhatsApp. A total of 100 students participated in this survey.

The survey consists of questions regarding the views of student about digital education, to assess whether students like studding online or what are problems they are facing during online classes and which one is better online or traditional classes.

The data which was obtained from the survey were analysed using statistical tool and results were calculated and reported.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

In survey total 100 students participated in study. Out of the entire population some are males around 45% some are females around 55% as shown in fig 1 and are of age group 17-24.

The students are from different schools and colleges of Maharashtra and from different filed like some are from pharmacy, engineering, medical, artemether, school students, professor, parents as shown in fig 2

From the data collected we can observe that the maximum student like the traditional way of learning almost 75% of student like traditional way of learning as seen in table 1

The reason for disliking the online learning are No Co-curricular activities (13%), Net connectivity issue(34%) , Eye- sight problem(26%), Technology problem (7%), No availability of technology in remote areas(20%) this are the main reason which were identified as major obstacles for students when it comes to online classes as clearly shown in table 3 and fig 3

The satisfaction level of the student was rated on scale from 1 to 5, 1 being completely unsatisfied and 5 being completely satisfied with 1 being mostly unsatisfied, 2 being somewhat unsatisfied, 3 being somewhat satisfied ,4 being mostly satisfied. After analysis of the result we

have observed that with 8.3% students are completely satisfied, 41.7% students were being mostly satisfied, 25% students were somewhat satisfied, 8.3% students were somewhat unsatisfied and 16.7% students were mostly unsatisfied clearly shown in fig 4

From the data collected we have observed that about 80% of students are liking traditional learning as they are easy to understand and only 20 % students are able to understand through online classes as shown in fig 5

From the data collected it was reported that almost 75% of student prefer traditional way of learning after lockdown and 25% of student prefer digital learning. As shown in fig 6

CONCLUSION:

The present study revealed that maximum student doesn't like the digital way of learning as there is lack of concentration, co- curricular activity, network issues, eyesight problem, technology errors and technology accessibility in remote areas is very difficult. The universities should design some guidelines and plan so that these problems can be solved and students should take interest in the digital classes as they are taking interest in classroom learning. Students should get to participate in some fun-loving activities so that they can concentrate during digital learning, special webinars should be arranged by government for remote areas so that they can brush up their skills. Ministry of education should draft some guidelines regarding online classes so that students can take some interest in it.

AFTER COVID-19

Returning to the normal life after COVID-19 will not be easy. The changes that has been created during lockdown have a great impact over the world. Education system faced a great change of digital learning which is a great challenge for the students. After COVID-19 institutions, teachers and students will try to have flexible ways to repair the damage cause by the lockdown. Schools, colleges should start traditional way of learning with one to one interaction with students but with that they should also start to adapt the digital learning and also make students to acquittance with the digital learning so that on future they will be not facing this much problem. Ministry of Education should draft some guidelines regarding the digital learning, and traditional learning should be continuing after COVID-19.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1: Perception regarding online Classes

Perception	No. of Individuals	Percentage
Like	25	25%
Dislike	75	75%

Table 2: Reason for liking online classes

Reason	No. of Individuals	Percentage
Study time becomes flexible	4	16%
No face to face interaction	10	45%
Study location become flexible	6	24%
Other reasons	5	20%

Table 3: Reasons for disliking online classes

Reason	No. of Individuals	Percentage
No Co-curricular activities	10	`13%
Net connectivity issue	25	34%
Eye- sight problem	20	26%
Technology problem	5	7%
No availability of technology in remote areas	15	20%

Fig 1- Gender distribution of study population
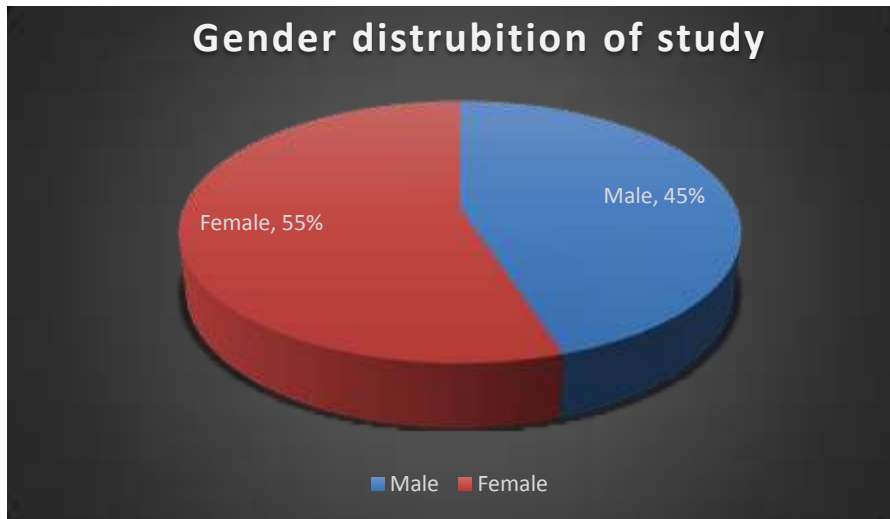

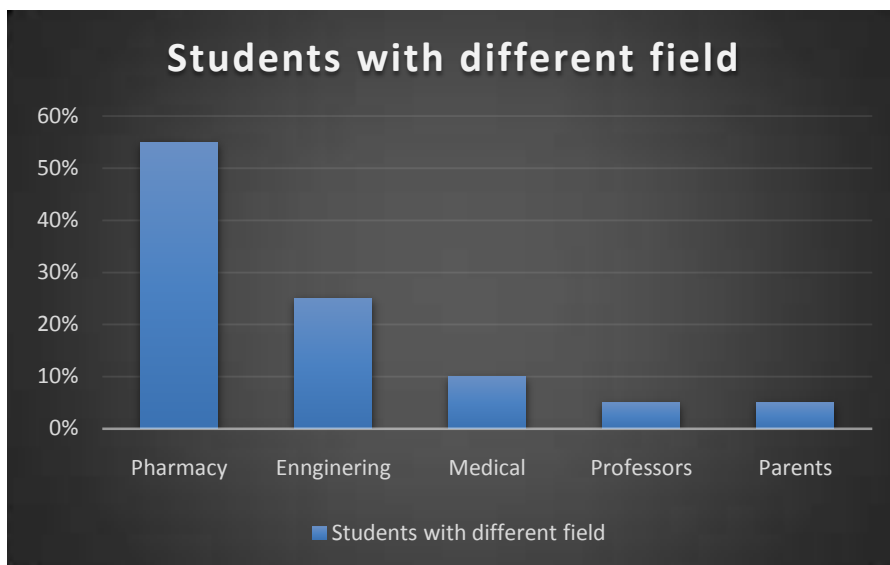**Fig 2- Student with different fields**

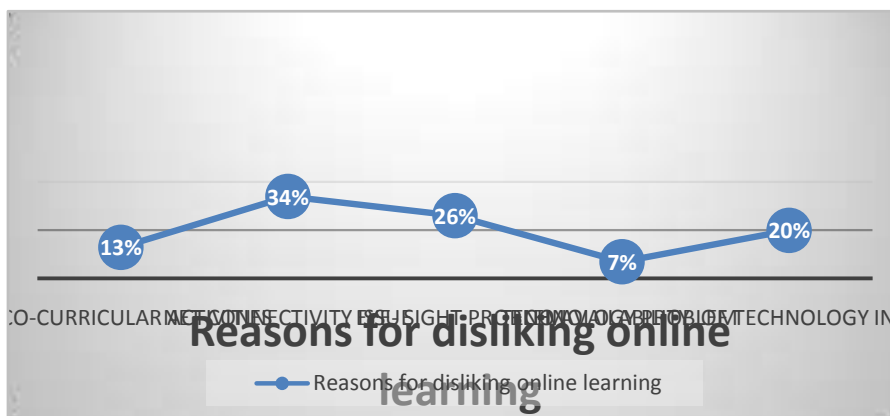**Fig 3- Reason for disliking online learning.**

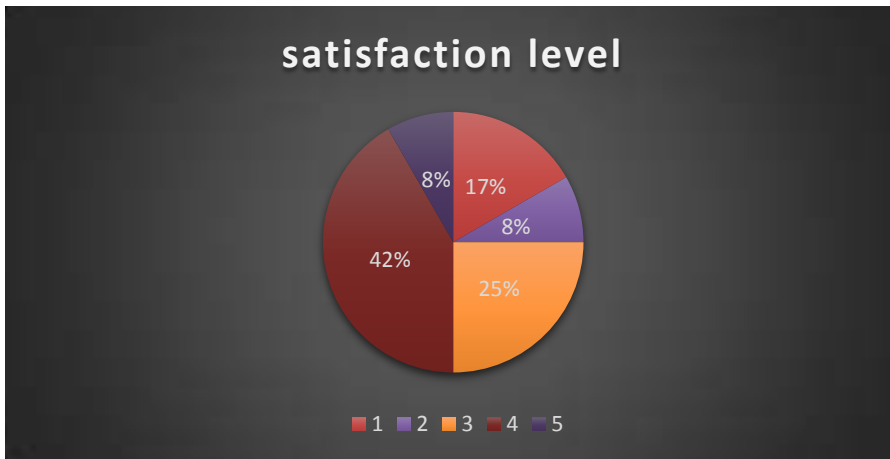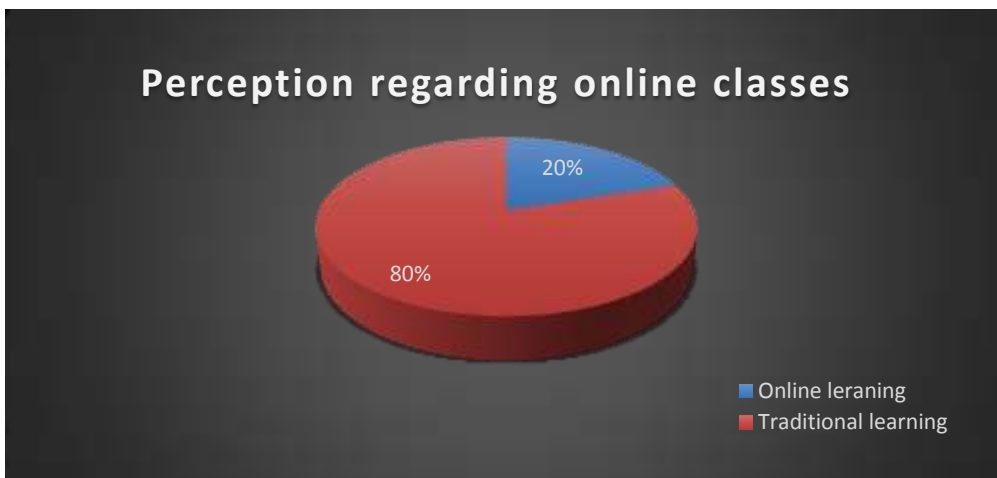**Fig 4- Satisfactions level through digital learning**

Fig 5- Perception regarding online classes

Fig 6- After lockdown preference