

# PRE & DURING COVID SITUATION & IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION INDUSTRY

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## **Abstract:**

The study of Impact of Covid-19 on Education Industry investigates how E-Learning is revolutionizing the Education Sector in a significant way during the Covid-19 pandemic situation. As the covid-19 situation has stopped movement for everyone hence students are made to adapt to E-Learning Platforms by Institutions. The latest trends during Covid-19 have shown that it is mandatory for Institution to have an online presence via E-Learning Platforms to maintain communication with students even during the pandemic. The present study, therefore, revolves around Covid-19 and how E-learning has helped the Education Sector.

Questionnaire survey was used to collect the data by using non-probability convenient sample technique. A sample of 80 questionnaires was used in which all 80 responses were collected within a period of fifteen days. Findings show that students in their graduation find E-learning platforms to be effective & useful not only for learning but also for making submissions.

## **Introduction:**

Corona Virus also known as COVID is a Severe acute respiratory Syndrome. The SARS-CoV-2 causes mild to moderate respiratory illness. This Outbreak happened in China during the end of 2019 and while this Outbreak started effecting the whole world by early 2020. The first case of COVID19 in India was reported on 30<sup>th</sup> January in Kerala. The first death due to COVID19 was reported on 12<sup>th</sup> March. According to the UNESCO report, it had affected more than 90% of total world's student population during mid-April 2020 which is now reduced to nearly 67% during June 2020. Outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted more than 120 crores of students and youths across the planet. In India, more than 32 crores of students have been affected by the various restrictions and the nationwide lockdown for COVID-19. As per the UNESCO report, about 14 crores of primary and 13 crores of secondary students are affected which are two mostly affected levels in India. In India first lockdown was announced on 25<sup>th</sup> March. But in

many states like Maharashtra and Kerala, Schools, Colleges and Education Institutes were closed before this date. As COVID19 is highly transferable virus, schools and colleges have maximum chances of spread of the virus. As March and April are months of final examinations, 10<sup>th</sup> standard exams, 12<sup>th</sup> standard exams, Civil services exams were scheduled before. But due to covid19 situation all these exams are either postponed or cancelled. Many institutes conducted exams with the help of Google forms and online platforms.

Before covid19, majority of the educational institutes used to conduct the teaching learning process in traditional way. The classes were conducted 6 days a week, except few institutes who conducted 5 days a week. Exams, presentations, submissions were done through traditional method only. Online platforms were hardly used by the students and the faculties.

During covid19, educational institutes were closed for 1-2 months. After the gap of 1-2 months in academic schedule, Institutes again started conducting their classes online. All students and faculties involved were asked to download the online meeting apps like Microsoft Teams, Cisco Webex, Google meet, Zoom etc. For many courses, internship is compulsory. Due to complete lockdown it was not possible to undergo internship program. In some institutes, Work from Home was provided for the interns with the help of companies.

The academic year started in month of June and July, with practicing the e-learning techniques with help of various platforms. Every institute, whether it is a primary school or Post Graduation institute, started conducting online lectures. Initially, students who are pursuing primary to Higher education faced various problems with the devices. In India majority of the students from this group do not have their own devices to use for e-learning process, these students are dependent on Parents/Guardians devices such as Smartphones, Laptops etc. Also, students faced the problem of connectivity issues while using these apps. In rural area, the network issues are more due to poor infrastructure.

Initially, many of the students were not comfortable with e-learning process, but now majority of the students have adapted the e-learning methods. Covid19 changed the scenario of traditional teaching learning process. And started using e-learning platforms effectively.

### **OBJECTIVE:**

1. To understand the impact of COVID19 on Education Industry.
2. To study the impact on e-learning process on education.

### **PURPOSE:**

India having an important place in the global education industry it also has a large network of education institution in the world. But during the pandemic the upcoming trend is all about teaching and learning on online platforms. The

COVID19 has brought a challenge for the education industry.

The main purpose of this study is to understand the Impact of the Pandemic on the education sector and how they are dealing with it to keep the system working during the pandemic situation.

### **SECTOR PROFILE:**

- India has an important place in the global education industry, India has the largest networks of education institutions in the world. Even though it has a large network, there is still a potential of improvement and development.
- India's education sector offers an extraordinary open door with roughly 29 percent of India's populace in the age gathering of 0 to 14 years. India's advanced education portion is required to increment to Rs 2,44,824 crore (US\$ 35.03 billion) by 2025. India was positioned 34 among the 100 nations in English Proficiency Index 2019.
- Expanding web entrance is required to help in training conveyance. As of December 2019, web infiltration in India arrived at 54.29 percent.
- India has more than 250 million school going understudies, more than some other nation. It additionally has perhaps the biggest organization of advanced education establishments on the planet.

Number of schools and colleges in India arrived at 39,931 and 993, separately, in FY19. India had 37.4 million understudies took on advanced education in 2018-19. Net Enrolment Ratio in advanced education arrived at 26.3 percent in FY19.

- In the time of COVID-19 pandemic the education industry is the one who has got severely impacted, which has lead to a big change and made all the system to move on to the digital platform as the educational institutes will remain closed during the pandemic. While the other sector has now started to come back to normalcy and everything is getting unlocked slowly, but the education sector could be among the last sectors to come back to normal.
- Countries like Norway, Denmark, Poland and France have made their schools open with some restrictions like closed playground and have also followed the rules of six-foot distancing, temperature checking and wearing masks.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

- *Kapasia, N., Paul, P., Roy, A., Saha, J., Zaveri, A., Mallick, R., & Chouhan, P. (2020) proposed a study on "Impact of lockdown on learning status of undergraduate and postgraduate students*

during COVID-19 pandemic in West Bengal, India”. In this paper, impact of COVID19 and lockdown on learning process of graduate and post graduate students is done. According to the study, majority of the institutes adapted the use of online learning method for academic year.

- Jena, P. K. (2020) proposed a study on “Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Education in India.” Impact of Covid-19 on education sector in India was focused in the study. This investigation is intended to catch the empowering and obstructing components of these changes, with an emphasis on optometry training. It unites how the Indian optometry instructive framework has reacted to COVID-19 interruptions with discoveries of the 2020 review, considering comparative study done in 2018.
- Sharma, R., & Ramachandran, V. (Eds.). (2009) overviewed a book on “The elementary education system in India: Exploring institutional structures, processes and dynamics.” It describes the education system of India before COVID-19. How the teaching learning process was conducted, exam pattern, evaluation methods are mentioned in this book. All the aspects of traditional teaching learning process, various institutions and their methods are recorded in this book. With

the help of this book, one can get overview about the education system before covid19 impact.

- Vidyut Rajhans, Usman Memon, Vidula Patil and Aditya Goyal (2020) overviewed a study on “Impact of COVID-19 on academic activities and way forward in Indian Optometry”. This investigation is intended to catch the empowering and obstructing components of these changes, with an emphasis on optometry training. It unites how the Indian optometry instructive framework has reacted to COVID-19 interruptions with discoveries of the 2020 review, considering comparative study done in 2018. A cross-sectional review was intended to discover changes in optometry preparing also, transformations of Indian optometry instructors in the midst of COVID 19 lockdown. In the most recent week of April 2020, on the perception that most of optometry organizations have exchanged their instructing learning exercises on e-learning mode, an online study was directed utilizing a approved survey containing a blend of open and close-finished inquiries. Results were that Seventy-three out of 78 optometry instructors have changed to e-learning mode in a brief timeframe range with great certainty. Most educating learning and evaluation exercises are done utilizing

multi-gadget supporting video conferencing apparatuses, devoted instructive entrances and online media applications.

- *Richa Chaudhary (2020)*, published an article on *COVID19 Pandemic: Impact and Strategies for education Sector in India*". As the days pass by with no quick answer for stop the episode of Covid-19, school and college terminations won't just have a transient effect on the congruity of learning for in excess of 285 million youthful students in India yet additionally incite broad monetary and cultural outcomes. Open-source computerized learning arrangements and Learning Management Software ought to be embraced so instructors can direct educating on the web. This can change the framework of tutoring and increment the viability of learning and educating, giving understudies and educators different alternatives to look over. Four, it is likewise essential to re-evaluate the momentum conveyance and instructive strategies in school and advanced education via consistently incorporating study hall learning with e-learning modes to assemble a bound together learning framework. The significant test in EDTech changes at the public level is the consistent coordination of innovation in the current Indian instruction framework,

which is the most differing and biggest on the planet.

## **METHODOLOGY:**

- **Statement of problem:**

In this study we tried to understand the Impact of COVID19 on the Education Sector and what are the student's thoughts towards the sector during this pandemic. We also tried to get knowledge about how the COVID19 has impacted the academic activities and the strategies made by the education sector to continue the learning process.

- **Research design:**

**Type of research:** Quantitative Research

This research is a Quantitative research method as it gave information to understand the behaviour of the students towards the Education sector before and during COVID19 pandemic and are the students satisfied with the new learning process adopted by the education sector.

**Types of research design:** Descriptive Research Design

This research is a Descriptive research design as research we were defining what the problems were through a planned set of objectives. The data collection was done through a structured questionnaire and the analysis was done using statistical tools to understand the impact on the sector.

- **Population/Universe:**

The data is collected from the age group of 18-25 and above.

- **Sampling Technique:** In this research the sampling technique we have used is Convenience sampling. The approach for the data from the population was under convenience area.
- **Sampling Unit:** The sampling unit in this research are the students who have filled out the questionnaire from which we collected the data.
- **Sampling size:** The sample size taken for collection of data for the study is **80** respondents.

- **Age Group:** Majority of the responses collected were of age group 18-25 and above.

- **Type of Data:**

**Primary Data:** This type of data is collected by the researchers by various methods such as questionnaires, Interview, Surveys etc. In this research the data was collected through questionnaire by preparing structured questions using Google forms. Then it was circulated to collect data and got responses from 80 responses.

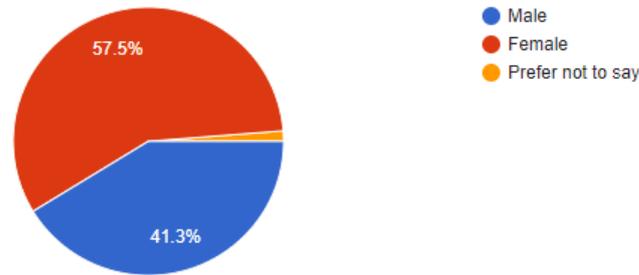
**Secondary Data:** This data is the one which is available on the research papers, articles, newspapers, magazines etc. In this research the data has been taken from various research papers and news articles.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

### 1. Gender of the respondent.

Parameter	Response	Percentage
MALE	33	41.3%
FEMALE	46	57.5%
PREFER NOT TO SAY	01	1.2%

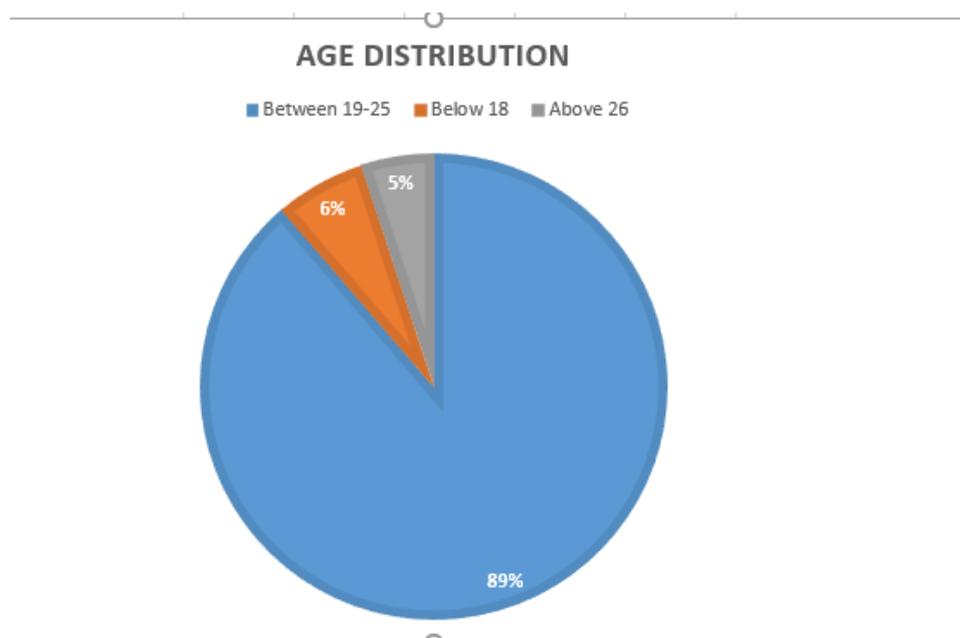
Gender  
 80 responses



From above table and Pie chart, it is seen that out of 80 respondents, 41.3% are Male, 57.5% are Female. Also, we can say that, Number of female students is more than number of male students who had given responses.

2. Age of the respondent.

Parameter	Response	Percentage
Below 18	5	6%
Between 19-25	71	89%
Above 26	4	5%



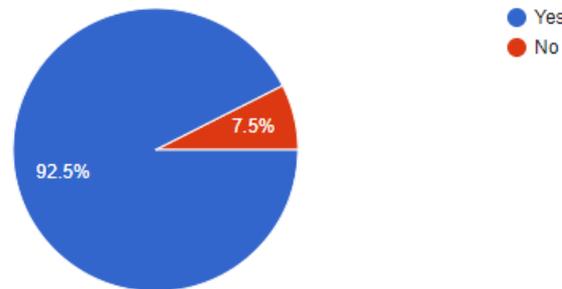
Total population size for this study is 80. Out of these, 89% i.e. 71 respondents were in between 19-25 age group. 6% i.e. 5 are below 18 years and 5% i.e. 4 are above 26 years' age.

3. Are you a student? If not, kindly fill the information of student in your family

Parameter	Response	Percentage
Yes	74	92.5%
No	6	7.5%

Are you a student? If not, kindly fill the information of student in your family

80 responses



As shown in above table and pie chart, 92.5% of the respondents are students, and 7.5% are not students.

Those who are not students, have given feedback on behalf of student in their family.

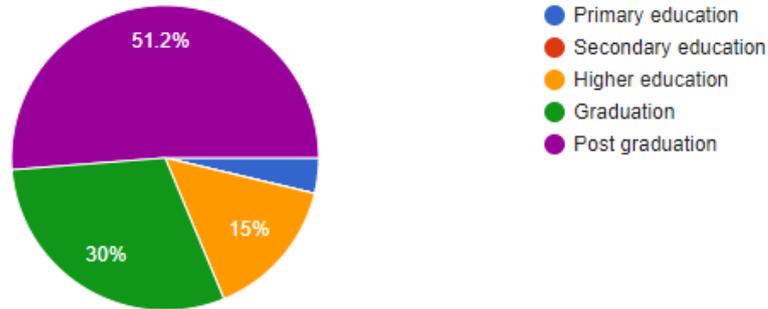
Hence population used for research is students only.

4. What is your Highest education?

Parameter	Response	Percentage
PRIMARY EDUCATION	3	3.8%
SECONDARY EDUCATION	0	0
HIGHER EDUCATION	12	15%
GRADUATION	24	30%
POST-GRADUATION	41	51.2%

What is your Highest education?

80 responses



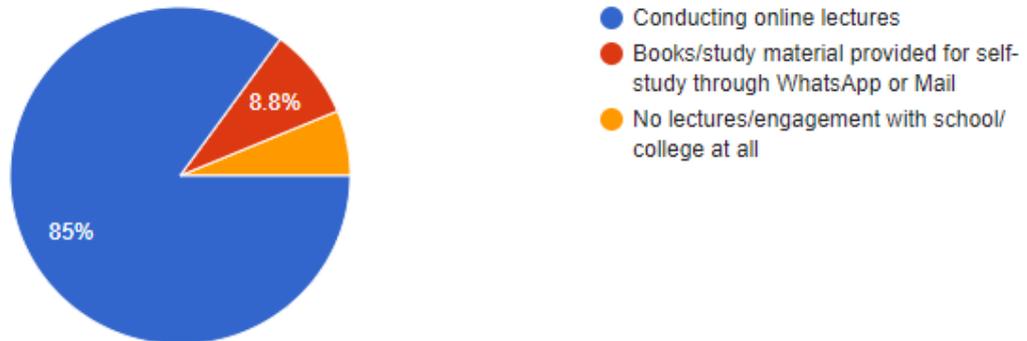
It is clear from above data; 51.2% respondents are opting post-graduation. Out of 80 respondents, 3 are pursuing Primary education. Also, no one is pursuing secondary education out of these 80 respondents.

5. Current situation of academic schedule.

Parameter	Response	Percentage
CONDUCTING ONLINE LECTURES	68	85%
BOOKS/STUDY MATERIAL PROVIDED FOR SELF-STUDY THROUGH WHATSAPP OR MAIL	7	8.8%
NO LECTURES/ENGAGEMENT WITH SCHOOL/COLLEGE AT ALL	5	6.3%

### Current situation of academic schedule

80 responses



Out of 80 respondents, 85% i.e. 68 respondents are part of Online lectures conduction process as their current academic schedule. For 7 respondents, academic activities are scheduled by the means of providing online study material.

For 6.2% of the respondents, there is no engagement with school or college for the academic process.

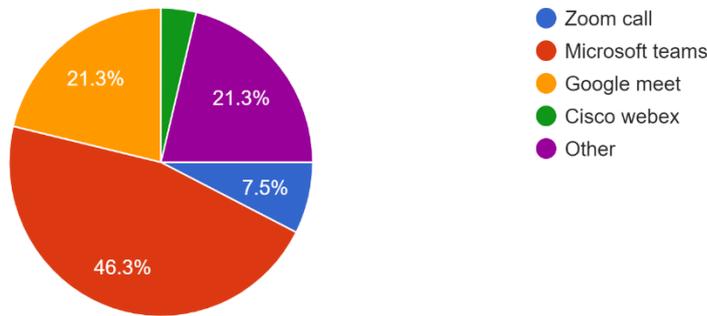
### 6. What are the applications you use for E-learning?

Table

Parameter	Responses	Percentage
ZOOM	6	7.5%
MICROSOFT TEAMS	17	21.3%
GOOGLE MEET	37	46.3%
CISCO WEBEX	3	3.7%
OTHER	17	21.3%

What are the application you use for E-learning?

80 responses



Interpretation:

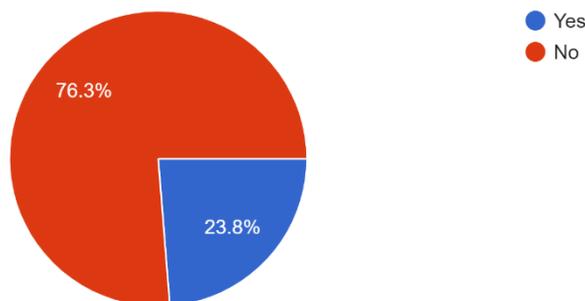
From the above responses we can interpret that out of 80 responses collected, 7.5% use Zoom calls for their lectures which is 6 responses, 17 responded to Microsoft teams which is 21.3%, 37 responded for Google meet which is 46.3%, 3 responded for Cisco webex which is 3.7% and 17 responded as other which is 21.3% again. So from this we can understand that majority of the students use Google Meet for their lectures and Cisco webex is used the least by the students.

7. Do you feel learning has become effective using these Soft wares?

Parameter	Responses	Percentage
YES	19	23.8%
NO	61	76.3%

Do you feel learning has become effective using these Softwares?

80 responses



Interpretation:

In the above chart we can see the responses that 19 students responded ‘Yes’ which is 23.8% and 61 students responded ‘No’ which is 76.3%. So we can understand that ‘No’ being the major response, not many students feel that learning has become effective on this mode.

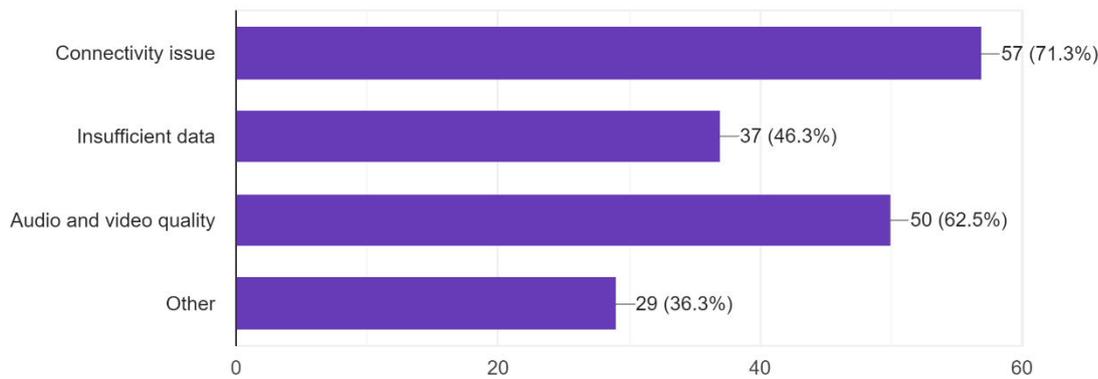
8. What are the problems you face during online lectures?

Table

Parameter	Response	Percentage
CONNECTIVITY ISSUE	57	71.3%
INSUFFICIENT DATA	37	46.3%
AUDIO AND VIDEO QUALITY	50	62.5%
OTHER	29	36.3%

What are the problems you face during online lectures?

80 responses



Interpretation:

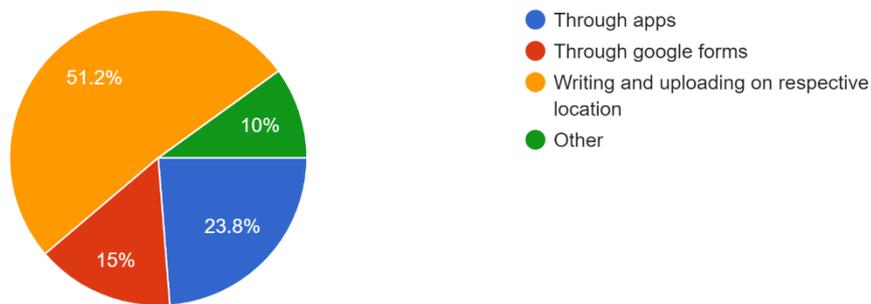
From the above chart we can see that the highest response was for connectivity issue which got 57 responses making 71.3% of the whole. 37 responses were for Insufficient data which is 46.3%, 50 responses for Audio and video quality which is 62.5% and 29 responses for Other reason which is 36.3%. So, we can understand that students majorly face Connectivity issue over other reasons.

9. How are your exams conducted (Tests/ Final exams/Presentation)

Table:

Parameter	Response	Percentage
THROUGH APPS	19	23.8%
THROUGH GOOGLE FORMS	12	15%
WRITING AND UPLOADING ON RESPECTIVE LOCATION	41	51.2%
OTHER	8	10%

How are your exams conducted (Tests/ Final exams/Presentation)  
80 responses



Interpretation:

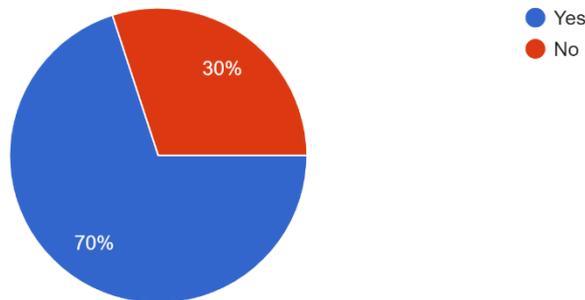
In the above chart we can see 19 responses for Through apps which is 23.8%, 12 responses for through google forms which is 15%, 41 responses for writing and uploading on respective location which is 51.2% and 8 responses for Other which is 10%. So we can understand that the majority of the used pattern is writing and uploading on respective location.

10. Do you need modification in fee structure?

Table:

Parameter	Response	Percentage
YES	56	70%
NO	24	30%

Do you need modification in fee structure?  
80 responses



Interpretation:

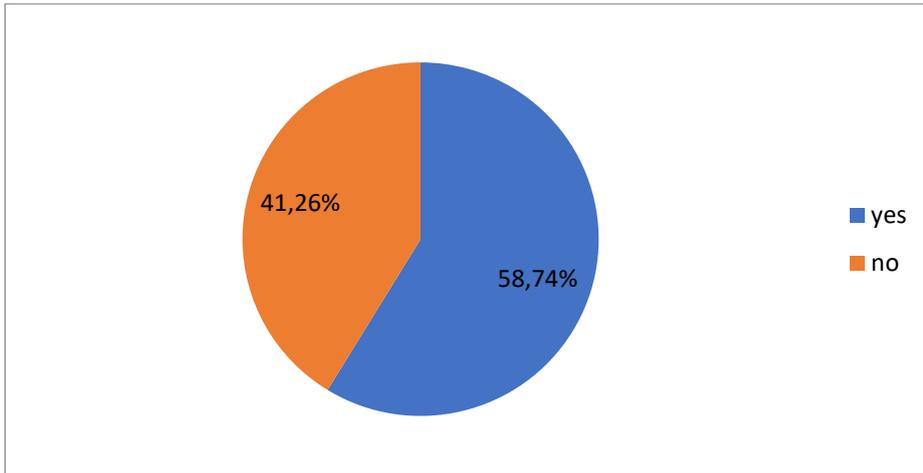
From the above chart we can understand that majority of the response is for 'Yes', it got 56 responses which is 70% and 'No' got 24 responses which is 30%. So, we can say that most of them responded 'Yes' for modification of fees.

11. If yes, why? (if no type nil)

According to the responses collected from 80 respondents we were able to understand that majority of the respondents stated that there should be a change in the fees as they are not using any college properties and facilities currently. Also there are financial problems they are facing due to the pandemic making it difficult for them to pay the amount.

12. Are you able to understand the concepts being taught?

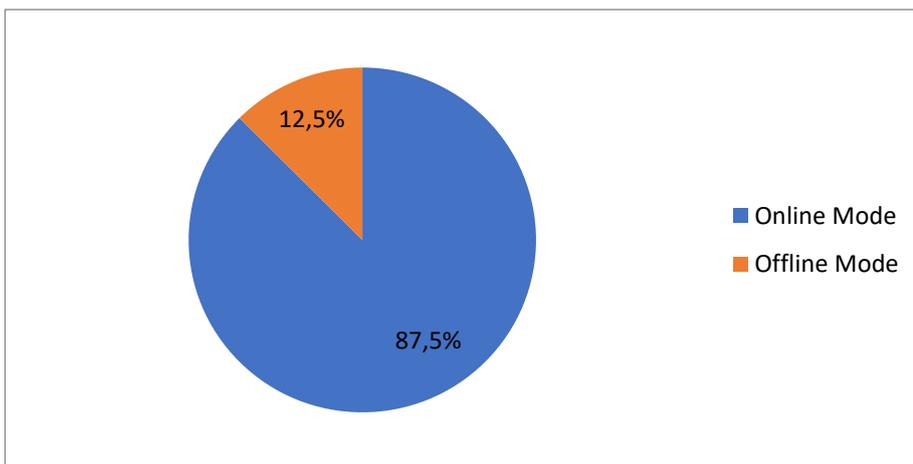
Parameter	Response	Percentage
YES	47	58.8%
NO	33	41.3%



Interpretation: It can be interpreted that 47 out of 80 respondents (58.8%) were able to understand the concepts that were taught online. But, it is also interesting to note that 33 respondents (41.3%) were not able to understand what was taught online.

13. According to you, which one do you think is better for learning?

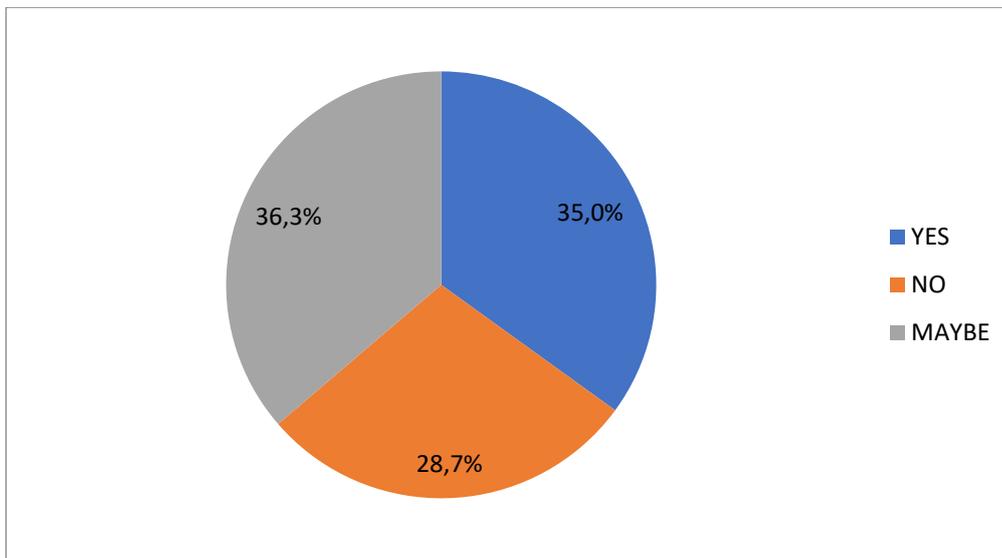
Parameter	Response	Percentage
ONLINE MODE	70	87.5%
OFFLINE MODE	10	21.5%



Interpretation: 70 out of 80 respondents (87.5%) preferred online mode of learning. 10 out of 80 respondents (12.5%) believe that offline mode of learning is better than the online mode.

14. Does online learning provide time flexibility?

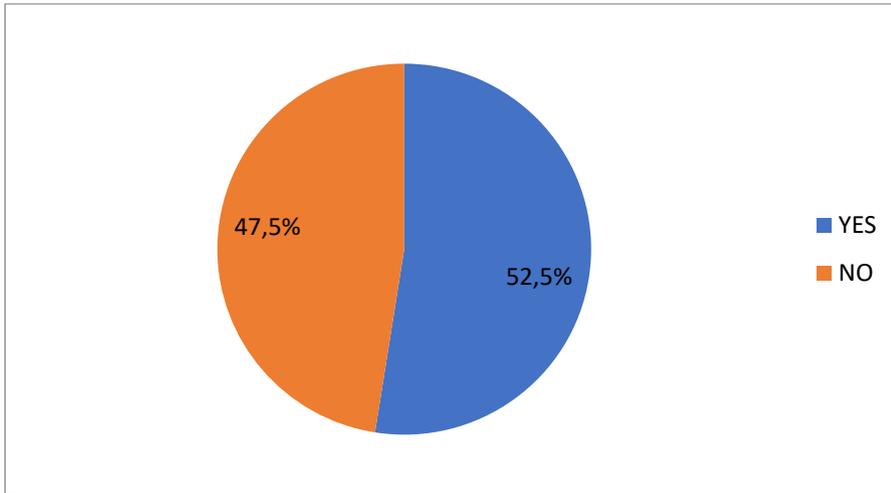
Parameter	Response	Percentage
YES	28	35%
NO	23	28.7%
MAYBE	29	36.3%



Interpretation: 28 out of 80 respondents (35%) believe that online learning provided time flexibility, 23 respondents (28.7%) said online learning provided no time flexibility. 36.3% were not sure if online learning really provided time flexibility.

15. Do you think E-learning makes it easier for you to attend your sessions?

Parameter	Response	Percentage
YES	42	52.5%
NO	38	47.5%



Interpretation: 42 out of 80 respondents (52.5%) found that E-learning makes it easier to attend sessions. But 38 out of 80 respondents (47.5%) had a negative response.

16. Were you able to complete your assignments and submit through E-learning platforms?

Parameter	Response	Percentage
YES	59	73.8%
NO	21	26.2%

Interpretation: 59 out of 80 respondents (73.8%) were able to submit assignments through E-platforms. 21 out of 80 respondents (26.2%) were not able to submit assignments.

## **FINDINGS**

- From the above interpreted data, we have found that, 51.2% people are pursuing Post Graduation. People who are pursuing Graduation contributes 30% of the total population.
- For current academic schedule, 85% students are engaged in learning process through e-learning activities. That means majority of students have already under e-learning process.
- There are applications that are being used for e-learning process such as Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Cisco Webex, Google meet. Out of these applications, 46.3% people use Microsoft teams while only 3.9% people use Cisco Webex for their e-learning.
- 76.3% people feel that use of this software has made leaning more effective.

- Also, 71.3% face connectivity issue while e-learning, followed by problems in video and audio quality with 62.5%.
- It is found that 51.2% people follow the process of 'Writing and uploading work' for their exams and class activities.
- 70% students need modification in the fee structure, because students are not using the institute's any kind of infrastructure.
- 58.8% students think whatever is being taught, they are able to understand it completely.
- 87.5% people thinks offline mode of learning is better.
- 35% people think that online learning provides time flexibility, while 28.7% thinks it does not provide time flexibility.
- For 52.5% people, it is easier to attend lecture online.
- 73.8% people are able to submit the assignments and classwork through E-platforms.

### **PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS:**

- The research and its findings help to understand how covid-19 has affected the Education sector in India.
- Most of the students today find online learning to be effective and easy. But it also can't be denied that there are a few students who face difficulties in various forms while attending classes online which further creates a gap of knowledge

transfer between the Institution and the student.

- Institutions should see to it that all queries of students are the problems they face while learning online are solved or they should come up with other options using which students could submit their assignments as well as learn from.
- Creating Effective online learning platforms will not only help the institutions during the covid-19 pandemic but also in future for submission of assignments/ tests.

### **LIMITATIONS:**

1. Time Constraint (time given to perform research was less)
2. Sample size was small hence it does not represent the entire population which further states that results generated might not be accurate.
3. Lack of previous studies in the area

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