A Brief Study Of Stress On Students Due To Covid 19 Effect

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INTRODUCTION:

Education in India

Education is the springboard for high flying Career. Education system in India is of dates back where the children's were taught in Gurukuls and the Guru-Shishya system was the means of education. Indian education system was improved when universitites like Nalanda, Takshashila, Ujjain and Vikramshila came into existence. Education system in India is managed and controlled government well, providing education to all without any discrimination had become the importance of the government.

Indian Constitution has faithful to provide free and compulsory education to the children's upto the age of fourteen. Right to education is the fundamental right of the citizen where education is compulsory for all children's of age group 6-14 years.

As per the world bank report in India there are more than 7,40,000 formal schools; more than 3.6 million teachers are working on full time basis; there are more than 175 Universities offering under graduate level and post graduate courses and about 6000 colleges affiliated to these universities.

Education is designed by the state where government is concern for quality education. Presently India is sacred with various schools, colleges, universities and other institutions in India which are providing quality education to the students. From the past several years India is creating many talent professional who are best in the world and working hard for the Nations growth and are in great demand. This shows the strength of Indian education system.

Indian education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary level, primary level, elementary education, secondary education, under graduate and post graduate level. The foundation of education in India is primary or elementary education later to it the students get into secondary level, undergraduate level and post graduate level are the higher education levels.

COVID SCENARIO IN INDIA:

We all know about the Covid-19 pandemic that has hit the world like alleviating, unless you have been living under a giant rock. The scare of it seems to be increasing with every passing day and rightly so because even though doctors and researchers are working day and night, there is no sign of vaccine as of now. The coronavirus, or COVID 19 is the 7th known coronavirus (other well-known ones include SARS and MERS), and is suddenly has become a part of our conversation everywhere. In case we were wondering – the "technical" name COVID 2019 is simply a short form of **Co**rona **Vi**rus **D**is ease 20**19**. Countries are also imposing travel bans, economies are being affected. Prime Minister Narendra Modi also addressed the country on 19th March, 2020 and requested people to maintain a "Janta Curfew" to stop the virus from spreading which is further being followed by a 21 day massive nation-wide lockdown and has also suspended all visas for foreigners until mid-April.

PROBLEMS OF COVID 19:

Fear, worry, and stress are normal responses to perceived or real threats, and at times when we are faced with uncertainty or the unknown. So it is normal and understandable that people are experiencing fear in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Added to the fear of contracting the virus in a pandemic such as COVID-19 are the significant changes to our daily lives as our movements are restricted in support of efforts to contain and slow down the spread of the virus. Faced with new realities of working from home, temporary unemployment, home-schooling of children, and lack of physical contact with other family members, friends and colleagues, it is important that we look after our mental, as well as our physical, health.

WHO, together with partners, is providing guidance and advice during the COVID-19 pandemic for health workers, managers of health facilities, people who are looking after children, older adults, people in isolation and members of the public more generally, to help us look after our mental health.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To understand the problem of online teaching.
2. To investigate the method of teaching by the faculty.
3. To understand the financial conditions of the students.
4. To overview the students grasping power.

5. To understand the problems of students staying in remote areas.

EDUCATION PROBLEMS DUE TO COVID EFFECT:

Education systems around the world are facing an exceptional challenge in the wake of substantial school closures authorized as part of public health efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19. Governmental agencies are working with international organizations, private sector partners and civil society to deliver education remotely through a mix of technologies in order to ensure continuity of curriculum-based study and learning for all.

As of 18 May 2020, approximately 1.725 billion learners are currently affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic. According to UNICEF, 156 countries are currently implementing nationwide closures and 29 are implementing local closures, affecting about 98.5 percent of the world's student population.

School closures affect not only students, teachers and families but have far-reaching economic and societal consequences. School closures in response to COVID-19 have shed light on various social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food insecurity and homelessness as well as access to childcare, health care, housing, internet and disability services. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families, causing interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems and consequent economic cost to families who could not work.

The problems faced by the Students were as follows:

1. In order to minimize community transmission, institutions opted online learning for education.

2. Lack of access to technology or fast, reliable internet access can prevent students in rural areas and from disadvantaged families.

3. Students are experiencing some limitations on the easy access ability of the textbooks and materials what they need to study.

4. Both students and teachers are experiencing the psychological strain.

5. Students are experiencing some gap in competences which might widen as they typically do not have the same learning conditions and support.

6. Students without or with limited digital infrastructure remain off-line.

7. Younger children may be hit harder than older ones as their dependence on parents is higher.

8. Children of working parents need support and guidance for learning. Working conditions of parents vary and teachers and schools often lack digital equipment as well.

9. By the use of remote learning, the problem of digital security, data privacy and protection risks arises of students and teachers personal information and data becomes crucial.

10. The final year graduate students are severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. They have experiencing major teaching interruptions regarding their assessments, and they are thinking to be the graduates at the beginning of the major global recession.

SUGGESTIONS:

In order to overcome from the problems of education due to COVID-19 following suggestions appear essential:

1. First of all we have to decide on the use of high or low technology solutions based on the reliability of local power supplies, internet connectivity, digital skills of students and as well as teachers.

2. By protecting data privacy and providing data security, while using the applications we cannot violate students data privacy.

3. For remote learning, it is desirable to move on from one way communication to more interaction. Every student needs a personal contact.

4. Low income households need to get direct financial support or technical assistance to facilitate remote learning.

5. Assessments of learning via overall performance throughout the year rather than annual exams.

6. Prioritize solutions to address psychosocial challenges before teaching.

7. Provide support to teachers and parents on the use of digital tools.

8. Blend appropriate approaches and limit the number of applications and platforms.

9. Develop distance learning rules and monitor students learning process.

10. Define the duration of distance learning units based on students self-regulation skills.

CONCLUSION:

The corona virus crisis is a deep and sudden shock, but it is unlikely to be the last. Governments should not lose sight of the long game; ensuring that all children and young people in low and

middle income countries are educated. To build a healthy, prosperous and secure future, let's ensure school systems are adequately financed, make smart use of technology and protect teachers and students.

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