

1. Impact of COVID-19 on education system: In order to control the spread of the covid -19 virus state governments started the closure of schools and colleges across the country and total lockdown were implemented throughout the world. Initially schools were closed for a month but gradually the time of closure was extended. During this period, there are various competitive exams and entrance tests of various universities, board examination and university examinations, nursery school admissions as well as admission process in various educational institutions were take place. In order to stop the outbreak of COVID-19 no solution was found. In India, the closure of school and university will not only have a short-term impact on the continuity of learning of young learners but it will have a large impact on the economic growth of the country.

2. Teaching and Learning process during pandemic: With the use platforms and online educational tools educators and learner they face frequent hiccups using it. Researchers are summarizing follows: challenges with e-learning are accessibility, affordability, flexibility, life-long learning and educational policy. Many countries have substantial issues of Internet connection and using digital devices. And in many countries, the economically weaker children are unable to afford online learning devices, the online education process a risk of exposure for educators and learner. So, it has become necessary for learners to engage in offline activities of teaching learning process. Lack of parental guidance at home especially is another challenge as in some cases parents are working or not educated enough to guide the students. There are practical issues also for physical workspaces to take place in different ways of learning.

3. Teachers during Pandemic time: During pandemic most of the educators and learners use alternative method of teaching like using Zoom and google meet or google class room to meet their need of teaching and learning. "Teachers and teacher educators are transitioning through a particularly uncertain time in terms of their professional lives and work. The rapid move to online modes of delivery in order to keep students engaged in learning – from early childhood through to the tertiary sector – has led to significantly intensified workloads for staff as they work to not only move teaching content and materials into the online space, but also become sufficiently adept in navigating the requisite software. The impact on staff and students is uneven – in some contexts, for example many universities, there are already established online and mixed modes of course delivery, such that the onus is now on building greater capacity through these avenues. In others, particularly many schools, the move to the online space is presenting considerable hardship as teachers struggle to adapt to what might well be the "new normal" for quite a period of time."³

4. Work from home culture: During Covid-19 the people were asked to work and study from as most of the countries were implementing lock down during stop the spread of virus. In addition, there were restrictions on face-to-face activities which present mass participants. Social gathering were prohibited so many social gathering were postponed and cancelled. Each company implemented its own policies like dividing workers in different teams that alternately work at home and work from to stop the for spread of virus.

5. Quality of teaching and online learning during Covid-19: "Although the shift to online learning has already become part of many education systems in the world, the level of use and the way technology is used to achieve the quality of distance or online learning is considered to vary. This level depends on many factors, related to the various parties involved in the implementation of this learning format and the integration of technology in education systems before the school closure period as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. For years, numerous studies around the world have focused on identifying factors that make technology integration successful in classroom teaching and learning. The same factors are assumed to influence the level of use of technology in the processes of shifting learning from school to a distance or online format, and the quality of learning in both formats."⁴ The pandemic has disrupted education so badly that more then 150 countries students get effected with this. As a result many countries implemented remote learning as the only solution for the problem. These focus on to reach all students may not always successful. Schools runs in hybrid mode, and are partially or fully close in many countries while some have opted for online learning platform for their students.

Advantages of E-learning: E-learning fulfils the needs of learners at their own comfort and requirements. So, it has proven to be beneficial due to some reasons. It can be availed as per learner's own choice and convenience with different platforms. Educators can share and offer teaching-learning materials like slide, audios/ videos, ebook, PDFs, e-mails, word documents with their students. Webinars and seminars are helpful for teachers via various forums or messaging tools is also a good option for E-learning process. There are free access to e-manuals and ebook for learners. E-learning provides clear, easy, instructions for better understanding of the learners. Therefore it is regarded as the most suitable way for self-learning.

Challenges of E-learning: Due to the pandemic situation there has been a huge, disruption in existing offline educational system to online education system. Online course requires detailed lesson plans to design and need good study materials. But there are challenges in online education I system like teaching skills in educators, lesson plans preparation, inappropriate support from the technical teams, and network issues in online educational platforms. Both educators and the students having challenges due to lack of proper learning attitude, lack of learning materials.

Pandemic impact on Parents during online classes: In order to maintain continue the teaching learning process and maintaining attendance children are bound to continue their education from home by using various

online teaching . The families are central to education. Parents are facing issues in understanding the new system of education and learning process.

Assessments method during Covid-19

The teaching interrupted completely due to the closure of schools, colleges, universities and other educational bodies. Apart from study but assessment also effected to the students across the world. Many institutions cancelled or postponed exams and assessments due to the closure of educational institutions. For both learner and educators, this is a new era of getting and delivering education. Many educational bodies have shifted their traditional system to online classes and the examination system transferring from offline to online. Many educational bodies using online assessment method for assessment and evaluation. Online assessment tools are have some limitations too. "Student assessments are carried out online, with a lot of trial and error, uncertainty and confusion among the teachers, students and parents. The approach adopted to conduct online examination varies as per the convenience and expertise among the educators and the compatibility of the learners. Appropriate measures to check plagiarism is yet to be put in place in many schools and institutions mainly due to the large number of student population. The lockdown of schools and colleges has not only affected internal assessments and examinations for the main public qualifications like General Certificate of Secondary Educations (GCSE), but A levels have also been cancelled for the entire cohort in the UK. Depending on the duration of the lockdown, postponement or cancellation of the entire examination assessment might be a grim possibility (United Nations, 2020). Various state-level board exams, recruitment exams, university-level exams and entrance exams have been postponed across India due to the COVID-19 outbreak and national lockdown. Various entrance examinations (such as BITSAT 2020, NATA 2020, CLAT 2020, MAT 2020, ATMA 2020) have also been postponed/ rescheduled. The education system in schools, colleges and universities across the country has been severely impacted due to the ongoing situation".²

Use of cloud computing during pandemic:

Cloud computing can be an alternative during pandemic situation. Educators can save data, files and related documents and share it with their students . "Cloud Computing is a technology getting popularity in the field of sharing of data, hardware and software resources. It's all about sharing of computing resources rather than getting local servers or personal devices. Cloud is a service provided or available through Internet. Cloud Computing is a computing in which services are delivered through the Internet. The goal of Cloud Computing is to make use of unite the millions of data and its user into single platform. Cloud computing we are using huge group of servers with specialized connections to distribute data processing among the servers. Big Data is a collection of huge volume of data structured and unstructured data that are so large and difficult to get process using traditional databases and software technologies. In big data massive volume of distributed data can be handled or stored in clouds. Cloud computing is the best solution for storage of massive amount of data."⁵

II. Conclusion

The closure of educational bodies like schools, colleges and universities is interrupting the learning process for students and also effecting the assessment methods. The traditional method of teaching is replacing by the online teaching methodology. We can say that online teaching is provide opportunity to the learner but there are various issues are related to it. Education institutions are searching the ways to solve the issues that they face due to the lockdown. To get out of these issues and rebuild the loss in learning process these institutions need extra resources to solve these issues. There are challenges in front of the educational bodies to make use of these resources and make the learners psychologically fit to attend the offline or traditional mode of education. N institute can avoid assessment in any situation they can rather postpone it. We also have the problem of unemployment new graduates and post graduated there should be some policies support them and provide them opportunity to get into the labour market.

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