Effect of COVID- 19 in Indian Education System: Role of Faculty to Work from Home

Vijai Chandrasekar[1], Puttithorn Jirayus[2], Worakamol Wisetsri[3*]

[1]Department of Commerce, St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, INDIA, E-mail: vijaialvar@gmail.com
[2]Graduate school, Southeast Asia University, Bangkok, Thailand. E-mail: puttithornj@sau.ac.th
[3]Department of Manufacturing and Service Industry Management, Faculty of Business and Industrial Development, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand, Email*:worakamol.w@arts.kmutnb.ac.th

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has fundamentally changed the world. The present study is an attempt to identify the faculty members working from home during the COVID -19 special references to Chennai city. The primary data were collected through structured questionnaire from 452 respondents using Google form. The data collected for the study have been edited by the researcher and analyzed with the help of SPSS. For the purpose of analysis suitable mathematical and statistical techniques such as percentages, mean, chi-square test, and simple percentage have been used. A chi-square test was used to investigate the level of association among variables at the significance level of $p<0.05$. The finding of the study indicated that the faculty members work from home, the COVID- 19 changed the way of working methods.

Keywords

COVID- 19, Pandemic, Online Education, lockdown, e-learning, Higher Education

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near-total closures of schools, universities and colleges. Most governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions in an attempt to contain the spread of COVID-19. (Gulati, K, 2020) The lockdown has led all education institutions to cancel their classes, examinations and internships and choose online modes of learning. Initially, there was confusion among teachers and students with regard to coping with the situation. However, the lockdown has taught so many lessons on managing the pandemic. This lockdown has given teachers and students a way to continue education online. The teacher delivers their lectures through various video conferencing apps like, Zoom, Google Meet, and Facebook live, Skype etc. (Shravan Kumar (2021)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jena, P. K (2020) the impact of pandemic COVID-19 is observed in every sector around the world. The education sectors of India as well as the world are badly affected by this. It has enforced the world-wide lock down creating a very bad effect on the students' life. Around 32 crore learners stopped to move schools/colleges and all educational activities halted in India. Koli, M., and Saxena, S (2020) The cases of COVID-19 are not stopping and still there is no hope for the vaccine for it. It is affecting all the sectors. Education system is one of them; it is affected most among all. For this, it is very essential that our education system has to improve and implement the new education policy as soon as possible. Raj, U (2020) The Coronavirus pandemic and therefore the ensuing lockdown have forced schools and colleges across India to temporarily shut and this unprecedented move had created an enormous gap within the education bodies despite the central and government doing their best to support e-learning and online education. Singh et al (2020) over the months, we are facing an unprecedented Global health emergency due to the sudden outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and it has affected every sector drastically including higher education in India. Almost all the educational institutions have been closed and teaching-learning activities brought into the end or moved online for the uncertain period of time. Pargaien et al (2020) the requirement of every student differs from the other. Therefore, age is used as a parameter to categorize students and understand the student needs through analysis of these categories. Also, several initiatives launched by the government are analyzed, which go unnoticed due to lack of awareness. The virtual way of learning also brings with it several problems which are discussed. The importance of online learning is underscored with future prospects.

INDIA

The first case of COVID-19 in India was announced on 30 January 2020 in Kerala. On 12 March, a 76-year-old man, with a travel history to Saudi Arabia, became the first COVID-19 in India. By early to mid- March, the government had drawn up plans to pandemic in the country. The Ministry of Home, Defense, Minority Affairs, Railways, Aviation and Tourism, Labour was informed of the containment plan. Except the Department of Pharmaceuticals to avail essential medicines, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution were asked to ensure availability of essentials. The Government of India provided an advisory, all Indian state to maintain social distancing initiative as a precautionary program for execute till 31 March.

As of 3 July 2020, The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has authenticated a total of 625,544 cases, 379,891 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 18,213 deaths in the country. The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT) noticed the government's swift and tough activities, emergency policy-making, emergency investment in health and medical services, financial stimulus, investment in vaccine, medication and Research and Development gave India a score of 100 for the strict response. 9 August 2020, a major fire broke out at a COVID-19 facility which was leased by a hospital located at the Hotel Swarna Palace in the city of Vijayawada, in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The fire blaze killed 11 COVID-19 patients and wounded another 22 injured.

India presently has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia, and has the third highest number of confirmed cases in the world after the United States and Brazil with the number

of total confirmed cases breaching the 100,000 mark on 19 May, 200,000 on 3 June, and 1,000,000 confirmed cases on 17 July 2020. As of 28 August 2020, 3,387,500 cases have been reported, resulting in 61,529 deaths. 2,583,948 people have recovered.

Government responses

Government of Tamil Nadu prohibitory orders under Section 144 will start from 24 March and ordered closure of primary schools throughout the state while shutting theatres, commercial complexes and malls. Constituted preventive measures against the viral outbreak forced to monitor. A Street has more than 5 COVID-19 active cases; it considers a containment zone, seals the entire street and pastes stickers "COVID-19/Do Not Visit/Home under quarantine" on the doors of houses.

On 24 march the state government of Tamil Nadu announced 3280 crores relief package. Rs. 1000 to all ration card holders, free rice and other essential commodities and all provided to registered workers in the state. Extension periods of three months to make loan and tax payments for all citizens, and one month to pay house rent for workers including migrants across the state announced by the state government.

All schools were closed in the state as early as 15 March. Class 1–9 in the state will be considering promoting the closure of schools. On 21 March, the Class 10 SSLC board exams were carryover. All universities Post pone the semester exams and most of them are cancelled. Exclude for the end semester examination, other examinations for graduate and postgraduate students postponed because of COVID-19 pandemic, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Students who have paid the fee for subjects related to other semesters shall be exempted from taking the examinations and they be awarded marks, follow the guidelines of the AICTE and UGC.

IMPACT OF COVID -19

The World Health Organization official announced Corona virus is the first "global health emergency".

Food security

The lockdown threatened to trigger a food crisis and disrupted food supplies. In the first week of April, essential industries such as growing, harvesting and food deliveries were allowed to operate.

Commercial, Entertainment Activities

All over the nation the chief minister and Prime minister announced closure of all the restaurants, hotels, all type all business activities. Except for vegetable, grocery and medicine shops, Medical services will be available and all shops for essential goods. Government appeals to work from home, many companies avail for remote located employees. Cinema halls, malls, theatres were shut down by the government of India. Film bodies stop the production of films, TV shows, and series till the government's next announcement. On 25 march all videos' services on cellular network. Throughout lockdown mobile internet consumption people use their home.

Unemployment

The corona virus lockdown in India has more than 10 million of workers get unemployed because of migration from work places.

Transport

On 23 March the government announced all domestic flights and international flights in the country all train service like ac, non ac trains, metro trains and luxury trains cancelled in the country. Public transport including buses, mini buses, maxi cabs and auto services were banned to use.

Economy

A United Nation estimated trade impact due to the outbreak of US$348 million on India, India is one of the 15 worst affected economies across the world. WHO's declaration of the outbreak as a pandemic, Indian stock markets suffered their worst crash since June 2017.

Education

On 16 March the government of India declared a country lockdown of schools, colleges and educational institutions, many institutions postpone and cancel examinations and all academic activities. UPSC, SSC, civil service and other examinations were postponed.

HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

In India, "University" means a University building by or established by under a Central Act, a Provisional Act or a State Act and includes any such institution according to the regulations made in this regard under the UGC Act, 1956 recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC).

The number of Universities from 20 in 1950 to 677 in 2014 has increased 34 times. 45 central universities, 318 state universities, 185 State Private universities, 129 Deemed to be Universities, 51 Institutions of National Importance under MHRD IITs - 16, NITs – 30 and IISERs – 5 and 4 Institutions exhibit under various State legislations. The number of Universities has raised from 20 in 1950 to 677 in 2014.The number of colleges has also authorized numerous increases of 500 in 1950 increased to 37,204 in 2013.

Functions of Higher Education

1. Setting up of latest educational institutions, enlarge capacity and upgrade of the existing institutions.
2. Adopt new Technology in Higher Education.
3. To improve quality, promote academic reforms.
4. Development of Indian languages Vocational Education and Skill Development.
5. International coordination and participation in the field of education.
6. Promoting the participation of these sections of the society expanding access through all modes.
7. To grow the Higher Education sector in all modes of conveyance to expand the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education to 15% by 2011-12 to 21% by 2016-17 and 30% by the year 2020.

The current pandemic Not only affects the health of the individuals worldwide but also affects various industries. Educational institutions are adopting work from home and online learning concepts. Switch to online education students no loss of studies from remote locations with the help of technology. Faculty and teachers are using technology, conducting classrooms online.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- A study to describe the impact of COVID-19 on the Higher education in India
- A study to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the higher education system adopts work from home.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary Data Collection

The primary data are those which are collected for the first time, fresh data and thus happen to be original in character. The primary data Collected from qualified institutional faculty working in higher educational institutions and also

do work from home aspects in COVID-19 pandemic As Chennai with the help of Google form.

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data is another major type of data collection that has already been published in books, newspapers, online portals, websites, magazines, journals, etc. There is plenty of data available in these sources, in any case of the nature of the research area. Therefore, approach suitable set of criteria to select secondary data to be used in the study. These criteria include accuracy of the resource, limited to date of publication, credential of the author, measure of analyses, quality discussions, and the extent of contribution of the text to the enlargement of the research area etc.

Tools used for Data Analysis

The primary data were collected from 452 respondents. Prepare table and charts Using Analysis and testing of hypotheses SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) was used.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Chart No: 1

Satisfaction Factor – Consider Work and Personal Life as Separate Task Wise Classifications of the Respondents
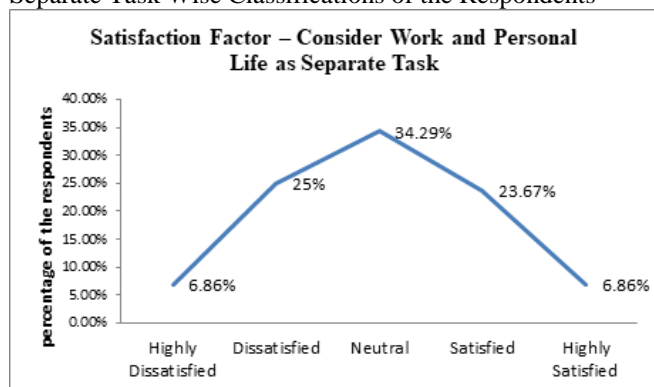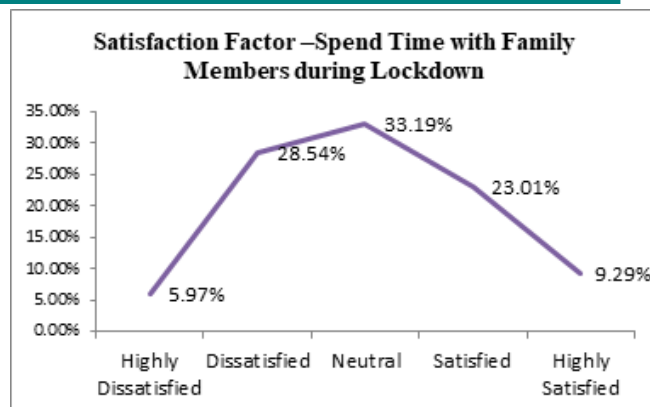

Source: Collected and computed through questionnaire

Interpretation

Chart No:1 showing 452 respondents, thirty one (6.86%) of the respondents are highly dissatisfied consider work and personal life as separate task, one hundred and thirteen (25%) of the respondents are dissatisfied consider work and personal life as separate task, one hundred and fifty five (34.29%) of the respondents are neutral consider work and personal life as separate task, one hundred and seven (23.67%) of the respondents are satisfied consider work and personal life as separate task and thirty one (6.86%) of the respondents are highly satisfied consider work and personal life as separate task. Thus, the majority of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied consider work and personal life as separate task.

Chart No: 2

Satisfaction Factor –Spend Time with Family Members during Lockdown Wise Classifications of the Respondents
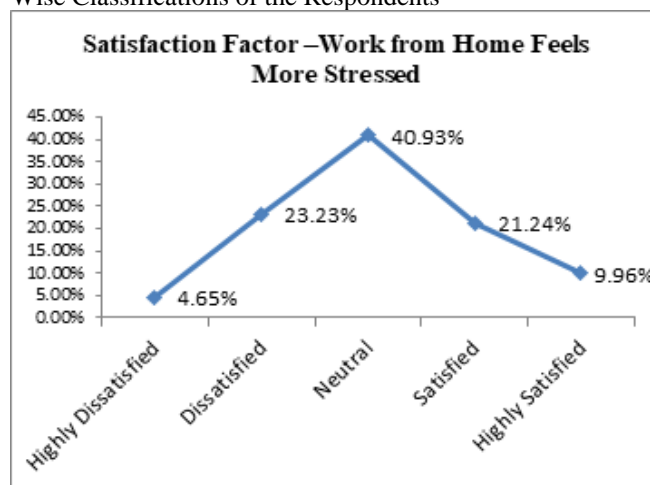

Source: Collected and computed through questionnaire

Interpretation:

Chart No:2 showing 452 respondents, twenty seven (5.97%) of the respondents are highly dissatisfied spend time with family members during lockdown, one hundred and twenty nine (28.54%) of the respondents are dissatisfied spend time with family members during lockdown, one hundred and fifty (33.19%) of the respondents are neutral spend time with family members during lockdown, one hundred and four (23.01%) of the respondents are satisfied spend time with family members during lockdown and forty two (9.29%) of the respondents are highly satisfied spend time with family members during lockdown. Thus, the majority of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied spend time with family members during lockdown.

Chart No: 3

Satisfaction Factor –Work from Home Feels more stressed Wise Classifications of the Respondents
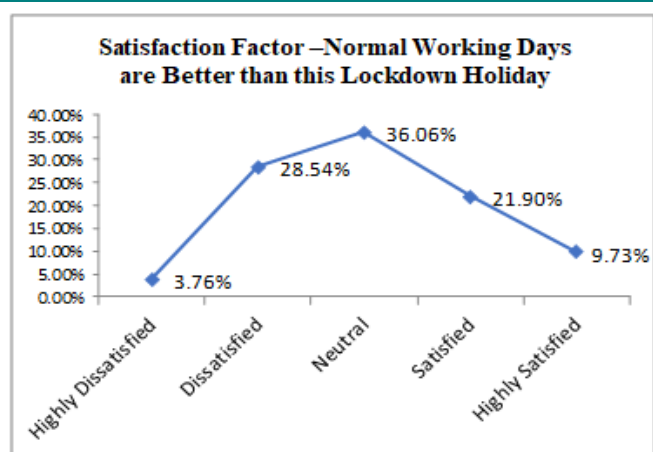

Source: Collected and computed through questionnaire

Interpretation:

Chart No:3 showing 452 respondents, twenty one (4.65%) of the respondents are highly dissatisfied work from home feel more stressed, one hundred and five (23.23%) of the respondents are dissatisfied work from home feel more stressed, one hundred and eighty five (40.93%) of the respondents are neutral work from home feel more stressed, ninety six (21.24%) of the respondents are satisfied work from home feel more stressed and forty five (9.96%) of the respondents are highly satisfied work from home feel more stressed. Thus, the majority of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied work from home feel more stressed.

Chart No: 4

Satisfaction Factor –Normal Working Days are better than this Lockdown Holiday Wise Classification of the Respondents
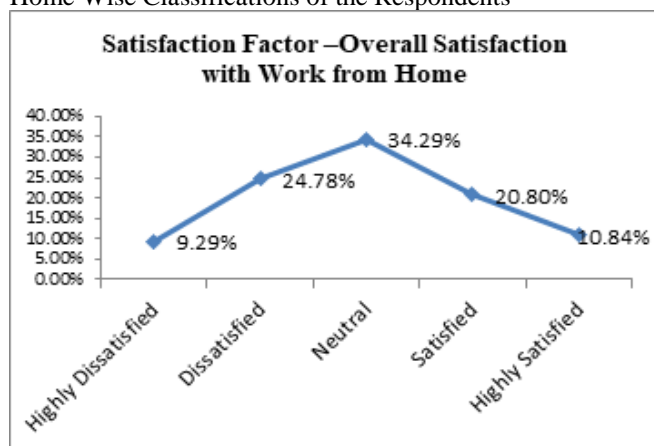
Source: Collected and computed through questionnaire

Interpretation:

Chart No:4 showing 452 respondents, (3.76%) of the respondents are highly dissatisfied Normal working days are better than this lockdown holiday, one hundred and two nine (28.54%) of the respondents are dissatisfied Normal working days are better than this lockdown holiday, one hundred and sixty three (36.06%) of the respondents are neutral Normal working days are better than this lockdown holiday, ninety nine (21.90%) of the respondents are satisfied normal working days are better than this lockdown holiday and forty four (9.73%) of the respondents are highly satisfied normal working days are better than this lockdown holiday. Thus, the majority of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied normal working days are better than this lockdown holiday.

Chart No: 5

Satisfaction Factor –Overall Satisfaction with Work from Home Wise Classifications of the Respondents

Source: Collected and computed through questionnaire

Interpretation:

Chart No:5 Showing 452 respondents, forty two(9.29 %) of the respondents are highly dissatisfied overall satisfaction with work from home, one hundred and twelve (24.78%) of the respondents are dissatisfied overall satisfaction with work from home, one hundred and fifty five (34.29%) of the respondents are neutral overall satisfaction with work from home, ninety four (20.80%) of the respondents are satisfied overall satisfaction with work from home and forty nine (10.84%) of the respondents are highly satisfied overall satisfaction with work from home. Thus, the majority of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied overall satisfaction with work from home.

CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS

Table No: 1 Work from home Influence your performance level

| Gender | H0: Gender is not associated with Work from home Influence your performance level | | | | | Total | X^2 | P Value | H_0 Accepted/ rejected |
	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Highly satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied				
Male	49	10	17	59	37	172			
Female	54	17	28	81	56	236	6.894	.548	Accepted
Prefer may not	17	1	3	13	10	44			
Total	20	28	48	153	103	452			
Sources: collected and computed through Questionnaire									

Significant at 5% (P<0.05) –Rejected, Non-Significant at 0.05–(P>0.05)- Accepted

* - Significant, ** - Highly Significant.

Table 1 represents that p value 0. 548. Since, P value is more than 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant association between gender and satisfaction level of faculty towards Work from home Influence your performance level.

Table No: 2 Relationship with your colleagues

| Gender | H0: Gender is not associated with Relationship with colleagues | | | | | Total | X^2 | P Value | H_0 Accepted/ rejected |
	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Highly satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied				
Male	48	9	13	66	36	172			
Female	66	15	18	78	59	236	6.070	.639	Accepted
Prefer may not	17	1	3	17	6	44			
Total	131	25	34	161	101	452			
Sources: collected and computed through Questionnaire									

Significant at 5% (P<0.05) –Rejected, Non-Significant at 0.05–(P>0.05)- Accepted

* - Significant, ** - Highly Significant.

Table 2 represents that p value 0. .639. Since, P value is more than 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant association between gender and satisfaction level of faculty members Relationship with colleagues.

Table No: 3 work from home feel more stressed

| Gender | H0: Gender is not associated with work from home feel more stressed | | | | | Total | X^2 | P Value | H_0 Accepted/ Rejected |
	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Highly satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied				
Male	41	7	14	78	32	172			
Female	56	13	30	82	55	236	13.337	.101	Accepted
Prefer may not	8	1	1	25	9	44			
Total	105	21	45	185	96	452			
Sources: collected and computed through Questionnaire									

Significant at 5% (P<0.05) –Rejected, Non-Significant at 0.05–(P>0.05)- Accepted

* - Significant, ** - Highly Significant.

As the calculated Chi square P value is 0.703. Since, P value is more than 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant association between gender and

perception level of faculty members work from home feel more stressed.

Table No: 4 Overall satisfactions with work from home

| Gender | H0: Gender is not associated with Overall satisfaction with work from home | | | | | Total | X^2 | P Value | H_0 Accepted/ rejected |
	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Highly satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied				
Male	45	16	16	63	32	172			
Female	55	18	28	74	61	236	17.492	025	Rejected
Prefer may not	12	8	5	18	1	44			
Total	112	42	49	155	94	452			
Sources: collected and computed through Questionnaire									

Significant at 5% (P<0.05) –Rejected, Non-Significant at 0.05–(P>0.05)- Accepted

* - Significant, ** - Highly Significant.

As the calculated Chi square P value is 0. 025. Since, P value is less than 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant association between gender and perception level of faculty Overall satisfaction with work from home.

CONCLUSION

Globally, online education has met with some success. In the case of India, we still have a long way to go before digital learning is seen as mainstream education, because students living in urban areas have the facilities to opt for digital education, however, rural area students do not have the required infrastructure nor are financially strong to avail the resources required for digital education (https://www.latestlaws.com) Based on the findings of this study, most of the respondents strongly agree COVID-19 impact on Faculty members.

Based on the findings of this study, the majority of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied consider work and personal life as separate task. (34.29%), the respondents are dissatisfied spend time with family members during lockdown, one hundred and fifty (33.19%), Thus, the majority of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied work from home feel more stressed. (40.93%) the majority of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied normal working days are better than this lockdown holiday (36.06%) Thus, most of the respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied overall satisfaction with work from home (34.29%).

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