

# A Study on Teaching – Learning In Higher Education System In Covid-19 Period

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**Abstract-** *The entire instructional machine from primary to tertiary degree has been collapsed at some point of the lockdown length of the unconventional coronavirus ailment 2019 (COVID-19) now no longer best in India however throughout the globe. This take a look at is a portrayal of online teaching-mastering modes followed with the aid of using the Mizoram University for the teaching-mastering procedure and next semester examinations. It appears ahead to an intellectually enriched possibility for in addition future educational decision-making at some point of any adversity. The meant cause of this paper seeks to deal with the specified essentialities of on-line teaching-mastering in schooling amid the COVID-19 pandemic and the way can existing assets of tutorial establishments effectively remodel formal schooling into on-line schooling with the assist of digital training and different pivotal online gear on this usually moving instructional landscape. The paper employs each quantitative and qualitative method to take a look at the perceptions of instructors and college students on on-line teaching-mastering modes and additionally highlighted the implementation procedure of on-line teaching-mastering modes. The fee of this paper is to attract a holistic photograph of ongoing on-line teaching-mastering sports at some point of the lockdown length which includes setting up the linkage among alternate control procedure and on-line teaching-mastering process in schooling machine amid the COVID-19 outbreak in order to triumph over the persisting educational disturbance and therefore make sure the resumption of tutorial sports and discourses as a regular path of system withinside the schooling machine.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 is a relatively infectious disorder or contamination resulting from intense acute breathing syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), originated in Wuhan metropolis of China, has already taken on pandemic proportions, affecting throughout all of the continents (Remuzzi & Remuzzi, 2020), commonly unfold amongst people in the course of near touch now ensuing in hundreds of thousands of death. COVID-19 is referred as pandemic because of its severity and fierceness additionally because the

best international fitness disaster considering the fact that after centuries in human civilization.

The onset of the unconventional coronavirus made the whole lot from global economies to social rituals (Schulten, 2020) devastated. For that reason, the International Labour Organization (ILO) envisioned that 195 million jobs may be lost (UNDP, 2020). One of the maximum favored approaches to subdue the effect of this disaster is to enact the COVID-19 containment measures of their respective territories (De Brouwer, Raimondi & Moreau, 2020). Nowadays lockdown is a common buzzword that has been mulled over with the aid of using the humans in the course of corona pandemic. In fact, lockdown is a kingdom of the emergency protocol implemented with the aid of using the able authorities (in this situation it's far crucial and kingdom governments) to limitation humans from leaving their area of dwelling resulting in mass quarantines and stay-at-home the world over considering the fact that March 2020. The coronavirus brought about the first section national lockdown in India which started out on March 25, 2020, for 21 days and sooner or later repeated on April 15, 2020, for 19 days as the second one section; on May 04, 2020, for 14 days because the 1/3 section; on May 18, 2020, for 14 days because the fourth section and on June 01, 2020, simplest for containment zones taking sixteen days.

To get manage over COVID-19 pandemic is feasible to a extra quantity with humans's unbridled willpower of the stringent precautionary measures which includes retaining social distancing, following medically informed quarantine method and embracing hygiene and sanitation (Khachfe et al., 2020). Approximately 264 million kids and kids aren't in school (UNESCO, 2017), and this pandemic made this case in addition worst. As the COVID-19 pandemic spreads, there was an increasing circulate in the direction of coaching online due to shutting down of schools, schools and universities for an indefinite time because the simplest alternative left (Martinez, 2020). Therefore, that is the time to gravely rethink, revamp and redecorate our training machine in a lot stressful want of remarkable cutting-edge state of affairs. Informal and non-formal training is likewise notably affected.

However, it's far a well-installed assumption that no pedagogical technique can update the height function of formal training because of having teacher-taught direct interaction. But, the after-math of COVID-19 disaster, on-line training have become a pedagogical shift from conventional approach to the current technique of coaching-mastering from lecture room to Zoom, from non-public to digital and from seminars to webinars. Previously, e-mastering, distance training and correspondence publications have been popularly taken into consideration because the a part of non-formal education, however as of now, evidently it'd regularly update the formal training machine if the situations enduringly persist over the time. Some of the maximum famous on-line communicate systems that might alternate the vacation spot and path of the complete training machine the world over in post-COVID-19 situations are Start.me, Neo, Classtime, Classwize, Ted-Ed, Coursera, Google Classroom, Blackboard Learn, Pronto, Skillshare, ClassDojo, Edmodo, Blackboard Learn, Parlay, Docebo, Feedback Fruits, Udemy, WeVideo, WizIQ, Flipgrid, Codecademy, Gynzy, Adobe Captivate, Seesaw, Edx, GoGuardian, Elucidat, Kami, Pluralsight, G Suite, Otus, Articulate 360, Floop, Future Learn, Hapara, Shift, Lectora Inspire, Kialo Edu, Buncee, LanSchool and plenty of more. De-education society (Illich, 1971) appears applicable because the cutting-edge state of affairs attempts to preserve our youngsters far from the conventional formal education machine and offer an possibility to flourish on their curiosity. Lederman (2020) justly said that because of the COVID-19 disaster trainers and college students each find themselves within the state of affairs in which they felt forced to embody the virtual educational revel in because the summum bonum of the net coaching-mastering method.

Through virtual intelligence (DQ Institute, 2019) instructors can cater kids's virtual competencies which might be on the point of cyber chance into the instructional possibilities to get fulfillment in destiny ventures mainly on this pandemic in which kids are entirely depending on on-line mastering. The coronavirus is upending life (EdSource, 2020) that brought on a long-lasting chance to our tutorial establishments from kindergarten to tertiary degree and every day exacerbated the coaching-mastering. Apart from the philanthropic efforts, a few humans was hoping to parlay their enterprising competencies into profit-making opportunities. For any modern changes, outside and internal, each forces are held accountable as Lewin (1958) mentioned the 3-step method (un-freezing → converting → refreezing) in his alternate control theory, which delineates the inherent method of any alternate. Unfreezing of traditional coaching-mastering came about in the course of unexpected situations out of COVID-19, which introduced to the shift into on-line coaching due to expected uncertainties in pursuing the

conventional mode. As of today's scene, it's far pretty not possible to take training in everyday mode amid the COVID-19 outbreak wherein to keep the social distancing is of paramount importance; therefore surely on-line coaching mode be- got here a need that introduced an employer and man or woman each in a unfreeze section. Unfreezing step furnished an possibility for motivation and readiness amongst machine and stakeholders (Siegal et al., 1996). Besides, on-line coaching mode is imparting the sensation of psychological protection to mastering network in COVID-19 affecting period.

The 2d step is ready converting method below which alternatives are left both to undertake a brand new on-line mode in exercise in different establishments else- in which or to innovate one's own. The studies is constantly for a higher implementable model. Here, notably, alternate isn't an occasion however a dynamic method as a smash in continuity. For any result-orientated alternate, we want to have a time perfect outlook and a brand new mindset (Bridges, 1991) for on-line coaching mode at an man or woman and organizational degree to supplement the transition section. Tam and El-Azar (2020) endorsed that "resilience ought to be constructed into our tutorial systems" and additionally indicated 3 tendencies that might be visible in destiny differences viz. growing instructional innovations, emboldened public-non-public educational partnership and virtual divide gap.

After 4 months of on-line experiences, a paradigm shift has occurred with on-line coaching, gaining prominence to have close to permanence even after COVID-19 pandemic main to refreezing. Refreezing step is inevitable for integrating era in our coaching-mastering method that allows us to train college students with the techniques wherein they could now no longer simplest experience snug however additionally, they could healthy the demands of era in twenty first century. This have a look at has been carried out in Mizoram University, placed within the capital metropolis Aizawl, north-japanese India with 'A' grade authorized with the aid of using National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in 2019 and ranked fifty one with the aid of using the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), 2020. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Mizoram in better education turned into calculated with the aid of using 25.7% in comparison to the countrywide GER of 26.3%. (AISHE, 2019, p.18) wherein one constituent university and thirty-five colleges are affiliated with the University.

#### **Programmes and policy of the government of India on online teaching-learning in HEIs**

The authorities of India began questioning gravely in this depend with emphasizing on ICT and use of on line training because the a part of compulsory coaching-studying manner at tertiary level. Moreover, it's miles reflected on making ready draft new training coverage 2019 that has been seemed as a proactive and notably techno-efficient step withinside the time of this pandemic. Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) is a programme or Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform initiated through the authorities of India hosted on line guides in different quadrants.

The SWAYAM PRABHA is a collection of 32 DTH channels dedicated to telecasting of first rate academic programmes throughout the week. Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) is an internet expert improvement programme released through the MHRD on November 13, 2018 the use of SWAYAM platform. Another initiative of MHRD turned into e-PG Pathshala run through the University Grants Commission (UGC) that furnished first rate curriculum-primarily based totally and interactive e-content material in 70 topics throughout all disciplines. e-Pathshala is a portal together run through the MHRD and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) released on November 7, 2015, that furnished academic assets for instructor educators, teachers, studies scholars, college students and dad and mom thru an internet studying platform. Therefore, it may be stated that we had been now no longer blind to the demanding situations and possibilities of on line training. India's apex regulatory frame of better training, UGC, has taken the gift academic state of affairs very critically and positioned a few efforts proactively to remedy the impasse of finishing guides and examinations in on-going semesters in addition to issued round concerning the educational calendar after the suggestions of one of the committees constituted through UGC itself. It has additionally turn out to be obligatory for all the colleges in India to finish the 25% syllabus thru on line coaching mode and 75% face-to-face interaction (UGC, 2020). The academic state of affairs of the post-COVID-19 outbreak could now no longer be smooth to control coaching-studying conditions with out the use of on line coaching structures rigorously. Having visible the fearsome monster of coronavirus, it may be expected that during the imminent time scholar could face more than one demanding situations of educational hardships which include fine training, hands-on experience, laboratory work, library visit, peer tutoring, remedial coaching, studies and innovation. Hence, the tentative answer of post-COVID-19 educational tantrums is to keep the equilibrium of on line and offline studying classes (hybrid mode).

### Implementation of online teaching-learning in HEIs

There are a few difficulties felt withinside the implementation of the extrade method withinside the training machine that has been arisen after COVID-19 crisis; those difficulties are associated with the unconventional views of on-line training and their technological complexities. Earlier to this pandemic, on-line training is taken into consideration because the training furnished with the aid of using the open universities in India. But in COVID-19 precipitated time, on-line teaching-getting to know have become a big project to deal with, and stakeholders aren't doubtlessly fit to modify with the unexpected academic extrade as they're now no longer technologically in a position to embody the modern-day situation.

### Objectives

1. To reveal the various forms of online teaching-learning modes adopted during COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To study the perceptions of teachers and students on online teaching-learning during COVID-19 pandemic.
3. To examine the challenges faced by the teachers and students in adapting to the online teaching-learning process during COVID-19 pandemic.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to study the perceptions of stakeholders based on the online teaching-learning process in HEIs during the lockdown period. This study is delimited to Mizoram University.

### Population and sample

All instructors and college students of Mizoram University had been the populations of the examine. There had been 3 instructors (one professor, one associate professor & one assistant professor) and ten college students (five pursuing Post-graduate publications and five Research scholars) from every branch decided on as pattern for the quantitative examine the usage of disproportional stratified sampling. Twenty-six departments out of thirty-9 had been selected for the existing studies retaining the supply of all of the 3 varieties of coaching school in a single branch in view (i.e. professor, companion professor & assistant professor). Thus, the overall of seventy-8 school participants and hundred sixty college students participated as a pattern in a descriptive survey to evaluate their notion in the direction of on line coaching-getting to know. Teachers' age, gender and designation are given in Table 1. Besides, there had been 20 instructors (ten male and ten female) and 20 students (ten male and ten female) decided on for semi-dependent interviews the usage of

nested concurrent sampling design (Johnson & Christensen, 2012) to gather qualitative records regarding their perceptions in the direction of the on- line coaching-getting to know process.

All the respondent instructors are permanent coaching school of Indian nationality living in on-campus and o□-campus premises. Likewise, all of the scholar respondents are enrolled in everyday mode of coaching with Indian nationality residing in Univer- sity’s hostels and outdoor the campus.

**Procedure of data collection**

The researchers for quantitative analysis developed two question- naires to study the perception of teachers and students separately on online teaching-learning mode. A semi-structured interview schedule was prepared to get the opinion and detailed information from teachers and students during the said lockdown period. Their experiences, per- ceptions and reflections regarding the ongoing online teaching-learning process were consolidated for qualitative analysis. In the first phase of data collection, the researcher got permission from the Registrar, Mizo- ram University to pursue this study and Assistant Registrar (Establish- ment); provided the relevant data concerning online teaching-learning mode adopted by the University. The second phase involved the col- lection of teachers’ and students’ perception of the pros and cons of online teaching-learning. In the third phase of data collection, the re- searcher obtained data through semi-structured interviews. All the sam- ple respondents extended their full co-operation by responding to the questionnaire. Valuable feedback and suggestions were gathered while interviewing. Data obtained from the various sources were analysed by using the descriptive statistics for quantitative data and content analysis for qualitative data. The study was passed in the ethical committee of the University.

**Table 1**

represents data of teacher respondents with their age, gender and designation Students’ age and gender are given in Table 2.

Designation	Assistant Professor		Associate Professor		Professor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of Faculty Members	13	13	13	13	13	13
Age range						
>30	5	4	—	—	—	—
31–40	7	9	2	1	1	—
41–50	1	—	11	12	5	3
51–60	—	—	—	—	4	4
<60	—	—	—	—	3	6

**Table 2**

Table showing different modes of online teaching modes used by the teachers and students.

S.N.Modes of online teaching-learning modes	% of teachers using online teaching modes	% of students using online learning modes
1. Mizoram University-Learning Management System (MZU-LMS)	100	60
2. Google Classroom	32	20
3. Zoom/ Cisco WebEx/ Google Meet/ Skype	45	15
4. Webinar	25	35
5. YouTube Videos	50	28
6. YouTube/ Facebook Streaming	6	18
7. WhatsApp/ Telegram	100	100
8. Telephonic Conversation	87	23
9. Email	100	100
10. Swayam Prabha educational channels/Zonet Cable TV	11	27

**Findings**

This section presents objective wise findings derived after percentage analysis and content analysis.

**Findings related to objective one**

To get the findings of goal one, researchers carried out a survey have a look at wherein percent analyses had been achieved to expose the dif- ferent sorts of on-line coaching-studying modes followed through the lecturers and college students all through the lockdown length. Table three portrays the information of the numerous modes of on-line coaching-studying modes being utilized by the lecturers and college students all through the lock- down length of COVID-19 outbreak. Mizoram University has advanced its very own Learning Management System withinside the wake of the suspension of the formal coaching-studying system because of the imposed lockdown through the authorities of India. All the lecturers had to log in on LMS and add the have a look at substances required through the college students, clean their doubts at the dialogue forum. So, it became one of the maximum famous manner of virtual training amongst instructors nearly all the lecturers re- ported withinside the Mizoram University however barely down the proportion of 60 from college students’ aspect because of the accessibility cause of net con- nectivity. Interestingly, no matter having quite a few virtual modes of coaching-studying, nearly all the lecturers and college students each had been the use of WhatsApp/ Telegram and Email for academic interactions, submission of assignments, clarification of doubts and accomplishing magnificence tests. There had been 32% of instructors the use of Google lecture room and 45% instructors the use of Zoom/Cisco WebEx/Google Meet/Skype platform for taking on- line lessons, however the recipient college

students had been discovered most effective 20% and 15% respectively. Twenty-five percentage of instructors carried out Webinars as on-line coaching at the same time as 35% of college students had been attended University's webinars and outdoor the University's webinars for enriching themselves extensively as a web mode of studying. There had been 50% of instructors recorded their lectures on YouTube as coaching thru internet mode, while 28% of college students watched shows and recorded movies of all reassets on YouTube. YouTube and Facebook streaming as a method of digital lessons taken through the lecturers discovered significantly very low with 6%, while 18% of college students admittedly discovered the use of those on-line systems for studying. Eighty-seven percentage of instructors had been discovered the use of telephonic conversation for educationally get linked with their college students when it comes to giving and receiving information. Still, college students have a tendency to experience hesitant to name their instructors, and the proportion discovered most effective 23. Some teachers(34%) confirmed an ardent hobby withinside the pursuit of the use of the brand new technological device of on-line coaching along with Swayam Prabha academic DTH channels/Zonet Cable TV with 11% most effective however college students had been discovered a touch bit marvelous 27% the use of this virtual device for on-line studying; actually, Swayam Prabha is a authorities's academic DTH platform consisting 32 channels devoted to telecast content material for as a minimum four h ev- ery day which could be repeated five greater instances in a day, and Zonet Cable TV is a Mizoram's neighborhood channel broadcasted the video lectures recorded through the college instructors of every department.

### III. DISCUSSION

This paper supposed to examine the belief of instructors and students on the net coaching-gaining knowledge of procedure in the course of the COVID-19 lockdown length. While preserving the theoretical lens at the bottom the studies gives numerous views at the demanding situations going through on-line coaching-gaining knowledge of today. The mixed-techniques examine tested perceptions of instructors and college students preserving at Mizoram University in context. New insights come to the leading edge even as information instructors' and college students' perceptions approximately the brand new trend. It is determined that University's initiative for on-line coaching-gaining knowledge of mode of practise started thru the commands acquired from UGC and MHRD below the Government of India. The equal readiness changed into proven through the Chinese authorities below the coverage of "Suspend- ing Classes Without Stopping Learning" to

preserve trendy on-line coaching-gaining knowledge of sports in the course of the length of COVID-19 scenario of uncertainty (Zhang, Wang, Yang & Wang, 2020). University's prepared- ness changed into prepared in recognize of technological mixing to a extra extent. Three applicable stakeholders, namely, academicians, technicians and college students, commenced running in tandem to revel in and make use of the transition. Students confronted specific issues like connectivity and video troubles because of the remoteness in their region and couldn't compromise the quantum of time required for gadget gaining knowledge of. Again, numerous to be had on-line coaching-gaining knowledge of gear like Zoom, Google Meet, Facebook and YouTube streaming to be had for each teachers and college students have been positioned to need-primarily based totally use. Most of the academics have been skilled through establishments who received hands-on experiences. The differences among on-line and face-to-face mode of coaching can be de- liberated in the course of the education. It changed into an laborious challenge for them to apply new academic strategy.

At the very onset of the lockdown, instructors supposed to apply WhatsApp, Email and telephonic verbal exchange for imparting coaching. But gradually, because the lockdown length went on being prolonged from time to time, WhatsApp, email, and telephonic conversation proved inadequate. Teachers have been given education on MZU-LMS and have been made to transact coaching. In due course, different on-line structures have been explored. Teachers and college students commenced putting in on-line gaining knowledge of structures which include Zoom, Google meets, Telegram, LinkedIn gaining knowledge of, SoloLearn, Udemy, and lots of extra to widen their educational publicity and information.

### IV. CONCLUSION

Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization of schooling has been deteriorated remarkably because of constrained mobility and limitedly confined trade programmes of educational sports the various nations during the COVID-19 lockdown. The 1/3 global nations are dealing with coverage paralysis in dealing with the unexpected transferring situation of instructional planning, control and agency at some stage in this pandemic with their fractured technical infrastructure, educational incompetency and absence of resources; in particular amongst them, low and middle-profits nations might suffer the setbacks maximum as they had been already walking out of finance (Thomas, 2020). But exceptionally anybody should learn how to stay and continue to exist with the prevailing disaster as it's far the start only; withinside the lengthy run, no can afford the negligence

toward virtual transformation in HEIs. To increase multimodal tactics to reap route content material objectives for higher gaining knowledge of final results may be a higher concept to cope with the complexity of on line schooling. Undauntedly, the governments should en- certain the supply of dependable conversation tools, excessive excellent virtual educational enjoy, and sell technology-enabled gaining knowledge of for stu- dents to bridge the disparities originated withinside the schooling device earlier than and after COVID-19 disaster which is likewise necessarily necessitated for uninterrupted gaining knowledge of. Few steps have to be accounted withinside the wake of this pandemic; to increase this sort of curriculum that reflects the perceptible extrade withinside the content material understanding and gaining knowledge of enjoy of college students in addition to permit them to suppose critically.

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