

Indian Online Education Industry: Post Covid-19

***Dr.K.Sangeetha**

*Assistant Professor, Department of International Law, The Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University,
Tharamani, Chennai.*

ABSTRACT: *The Structure of Schooling and Learning, including Teaching and Assessment Methodologies, was the first to be affected by these closures during the Lockdown period. Only a handful of private schools could adopt online Teaching Methods. Their low income Private and Government School counterparts, on the other hand, have completely shut down for not having access to e-learning solutions. The Students, in addition to the missed opportunities for learning, no longer have access to healthy meals during this time and are subject to Economic and Social Stress. The pandemic has significantly disrupted the Higher Education sector as well, which is a critical determinant of a Country's Economic Future. A large number of Indian Students second only to China enroll themselves in Universities abroad, especially in Countries worst affected by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia and China. Many such Students have now been barred from leaving these Countries. If the situation persists, in the long run, a decline in the demand for International Higher Education is expected. All this started on 24th March 2020, when the Central Government and the State Governments across the Country began shutting down Schools and Colleges temporarily as a measure to contain the spread of the Novel Coronavirus. This extended to Five Levels of closure until 30th June 2020 and there is no certainty when they will reopen as there was a difficulty in decision making by the Governments so as to curb the spread of Coronavirus among Students. This is a crucial time for the Education Sector Board Examinations, Nursery School Admissions, Entrance Tests of various Universities and Competitive Examinations, among others, are all held during this period in the earlier years. As the days pass by with no immediate solution to stop the outbreak of Covid-19, School and University closures will not only have a short-term impact on the continuity of Learning for more than 285 million young Learners in India but also engender far reaching Economic and Societal consequences.*

KEYWORDS: *Novel Corona virus, Education Industry in India, Online Teaching and Assessment, Economic and Social consequences.*

Date of Submission: 13-06-2020

Date of Acceptance: 29-06-2020

I. INTRODUCTION

The Structure of Schooling and Learning, including Teaching and Assessment Methodologies, was the first to be affected by these closures during the Lockdown period. Only a handful of private schools could adopt online Teaching Methods. Their low income Private and Government School counterparts, on the other hand, have completely shut down for not having access to e-learning solutions. The Students, in addition to the missed opportunities for learning, no longer have access to healthy meals during this time and are subject to Economic and Social Stress. The pandemic has significantly disrupted the Higher Education sector as well, which is a critical determinant of a Country's Economic Future. A large number of Indian Students second only to China enroll themselves in Universities abroad, especially in Countries worst affected by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia and China. Many such Students have now been barred from leaving these Countries. If the situation persists, in the long run, a decline in the demand for International Higher Education is expected.

This began on 24th March 2020, when the Central Government and the State Governments the nation over started closing down Schools and Colleges briefly as a measure to contain the spread of the Novel Coronavirus. This reached out to Five Levels of conclusion until 30th June 2020 and there is no assurance when they will revive as there was a trouble in dynamic by the Governments in order to control the spread of Coronavirus among Students. This is an essential time for the Education Sector Board Examinations, Nursery School Admissions, Entrance Tests of different Universities and Competitive Examinations, among others, are completely held during this period in the prior years. As the days pass by with no prompt answer for stop the episode of Covid-19, School and University terminations won't just have a momentary effect on the congruity of Learning for in excess of 285 million youthful Learners in India yet in addition induce expansive Economic and Societal outcomes.

The greater concern, nonetheless, at the forefront of everyone's thoughts is the impact of the sickness on the Employment rate. On-going Graduates in India dread withdrawal of propositions for employment from

Corporates in view of the Current circumstance. The Center for Monitoring Indian Economy's appraisals on Unemployment shot up from 8.4% in mid-March to 23% toward the beginning of April and the urban joblessness rate to 30.9%. Obviously, the pandemic has changed the Centuries old, Chalk Talk Teaching model to one driven by Technology. This interruption in the conveyance of training is pushing policymakers to make sense of how to drive commitment at scale while guaranteeing comprehensive e-learning arrangements and handling the advanced partition. A multi-pronged procedure is important to deal with the emergency and manufacture a flexible Indian Education System in the long haul to rehearse this new typical example.

One, quick measures are basic to guarantee Continuity of Learning in Government Schools and Universities. Open Source Digital Learning Solutions and Learning Management Software ought to be embraced so Teachers can direct Teaching Online Tutorials. The DIKSHA stage, with reach over all States in India, can be additionally fortified to guarantee availability of Learning to the Students. The Two, comprehensive Learning Solutions, particularly for the most powerless and underestimated, should be created. With a quick increment of Mobile Internet clients in India, which is required to arrive at 85% family units by 2024, Technology is empowering universal access and personalization of training even in the remotest pieces of the Country. This can change the Schooling framework and increment the viability of Learning and Teaching, giving Students and Teachers numerous choices to browse. Numerous optimistic Districts and other Rural Areas have started creative, versatile based Learning Models for powerful conveyance of Education, which can be received by others.

Three, techniques are required to set up the Higher Education Sector for the developing interest gracefully slants over the globe especially those identified with the worldwide versatility of Students and Faculty and improving the nature of and interest for Higher Studies in India. Further, prompt measures are required to moderate the impacts of the pandemic on Job offers, Internship projects, and Research ventures. Four, it is additionally critical to rethink the ebb and flow conveyance and Pedagogical Methods in School and Higher Education via consistently coordinating homeroom Learning with E-Learning modes to assemble a bound together Learning System. The significant test in EDU Tech changes at the National Level is the consistent Integration of Technology in the current Indian Education System, which is the most assorted and biggest on the planet with in excess of 15 lakh Schools and 50,000 Higher Education Institutions. Further, it is additionally essential to set up Quality Assurance Mechanisms and Quality benchmark for web based learning created and offered by India HEIs just as e-learning stages (developing quickly). Numerous e-learning players offer various seminars on similar subjects with various degrees of Certifications, Methodology and Assessment Parameters. Along these lines, the nature of courses may contrast across various e-learning stages.

Five, Indian customary information is notable over the globe for its logical advancements, qualities, and advantages to create practical advances and meds. The seminars on Indian customary information frameworks in the fields of yoga, Indian prescriptions, design, power through pressure, ethnobotany, metallurgy and horticulture ought to be coordinated with a present-day standard college degree to serve the bigger reason for humankind. In this season of emergency, a balanced and successful instructive practice is what is required for the limit working of youthful personalities. It will create abilities that will drive their employability, efficiency, wellbeing, and prosperity in the decades to come, and guarantee the general advancement of India

This Future Shock arrangement is roused by the Alvin Toffler book with a similar name, first distributed during the 1970s. The book future looked a quickly evolving World, impelled into more current and more current circles by Science and Technology, yet by more up to date Political real factors, Sociological change and the rise of more up to date openings, more up to date goals and more up to date ways of life. In any case, even Toffler had not envisioned a World confronted with disastrous change as a result of a pandemic, a transformation activated by an infection. Most Governments around the globe have incidentally shut Educational Institutions trying to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some 1.3-1.5 billion Students and youth over the planet are influenced by School and University terminations. These Nationwide terminations are affecting over 72% of the world's understudy populace. A few different nations have executed confined terminations affecting a large number of extra Learners. Governments around the globe are putting forth attempts to alleviate the quick effect of School terminations, especially for progressively defenseless and hindered Communities, and to encourage the coherence of training for all through remote learning.

School closures carry High Social and Economic costs for people across Communities. Their impact however is particularly severe for the most vulnerable and marginalized boys and girls, and their Families. The resulting disruptions exacerbate already existing disparities within the Education System but also in other aspects of their lives. UNESCO has put out many detailed, and learned, papers on the unprecedented current situation in the World of academics one that has not occurred since the Second World War, though the scale and human impact of the current pandemic is far larger than any war in Human history. Closure of schools has a catastrophic impact on society, and the UNESCO studies summarize some of it as follows:

- **Interrupted learning:** Schooling provides essential learning and when Schools close, Children and Youth are deprived of opportunities for Growth and Development. The disadvantages are disproportionate for under privileged learners who tend to have fewer educational opportunities beyond School.
- **Poor Nutrition:** Many Children and Youth rely on free or discounted meals provided at schools for Food and Healthy Nutrition. When Schools close, nutrition is compromised.
- **Confusion and Stress for Teachers:** When Schools close, especially unexpectedly and for unknown durations, Teachers are often unsure of their obligations and how to maintain connections with students to support Learning. Transitions to distance learning platforms tend to be messy and frustrating, even in the best circumstances. In many contexts, school closures lead to furloughs or absenteeism by Teachers.
- **Parents unprepared for Distance and Home Schooling:** When Schools close; Parents are often asked to facilitate the learning of Children at home and can struggle to perform this task. This is especially true for parents with limited Education and Resources.
- **Challenges Creating, Maintaining, and Improving Distance Learning:** Demand for Distance Learning mode skyrockets when Schools close and often overwhelms existing portals to remote Education. Moving Learning from Classrooms to Homes at scale and in a hurry presents enormous challenges, both Human and Technical.
- **Gaps in Childcare:** In the absence of alternative options, working parents often leave Children alone when Schools close and this can lead to risky behaviours, including increased influence of peer pressure and substance abuse.
- **High Economic Costs:** Working Parents are more likely to miss work when Schools close in order to take care of their Children. This results in wage loss and tends to negatively impact productivity.
- **Unintended Strain on Health Care Systems:** Health care workers with Children cannot easily attend work because of Childcare obligations that result from School closures. This means that many medical professionals are not at the facilities where they are most needed during a health crisis.
- **Increased Pressure on Schools and School systems that remain open:** Localized School closures place burdens on Schools as Governments and Parents alike redirect Children to Schools that remain open.
- **Rise in Dropout Rates:** It is a challenge to ensure Children and Youth return and stay in School when Schools reopen after closures. This is especially true of protracted closures and when Economic shocks place pressure on Children to work and generate income for Financially Distressed Families.
- **Increased exposure to Violence and Exploitation:** When Schools shut down, early marriages increase, more Children are recruited into militias, sexual exploitation of girls and young women rises, teenage pregnancies become more common, and child labour grows.
- **Social Isolation:** Schools are hubs of Social activity and Human interaction. When Schools close, many children and youth miss out on social contact that is essential to Learning and Development.
- **Challenges Measuring and Validating Learning:** Calendared Assessments, Notably high-stakes Examinations that determine admission or advancement to new education levels and institutions, are thrown into disarray when schools close. Strategies to postpone, skip or administer examinations at a distance raise serious concerns about fairness, especially when access to learning becomes variable. Disruptions to assessments results in stress for students and their families and can trigger disengagement.
In a long back browse book it had been aforesaid that, "A college is not Paradise. However, college is wherever heaven will be made". It proceeded during a similar vein with the thought, "The homeroom with each one of its constraints stays a section of unbelievable chance". Within the previous barely any weeks, we've got gone from room to zoom. The New traditional is from tutorial technique to 'Panicgogy'. A lot of has been expounded on the hastily created modification. All the whereas, in any case, a lot of has in addition modified. Perhaps never to come back to back to no matter we tend to was responsive to Teaching and Learning for ages.

At the purpose once future patterns square measure to be followed, it will address the fantasies, and real factors, within the new rising state of affairs. Get the work done it to state that educational Schedules are basically disturbed, most Students outside the railway line primarily based white collar category have restricted laptop get to, Wi-Fi is somewhat inconsistent and unpredictable, there's plenty of power blackout and concurrent virtual categories square measure exceptionally distressing for instructors not accustomed operating with Technology. In any case, since there square measure only a few selections till additional notice, the instruction defence thus accustomed physical up shut and private Interactions, eye to eye association encouraging methods is trying its best to change and accommodates the new typical. Varied New Learning, New Views, New Trends can rise because it can head into the nice Unknown:

1. **Fewer Kids Will Go Back To School When Schools Re-Open.** Denmark eased its coronavirus lockdown on 14th April, by reopening Schools and Day Care Centres, but concerns they might become breeding grounds for a second wave of cases convinced thousands of parents to keep their children at home. There is actually a Facebook group called 'My kid is not going to be a Guinea Pig' with 40,000 members in a Country as small as Denmark. An overwhelming number of parents are asking the inevitable question, 'Why should my little Child go outside first' especially since the virus is still to be brought under leash. India is going to be no different. A lot of well-heeled middle class folks may prefer to delay the return of their kids to school or college. And of course, with so many livelihoods lost, many poor parents may not be able to in any case afford sending their off springs back to school for a long time.

2. **Fewer Kids Will Go Out Of Town, Far From Home, To Study.** The nightmare of kids stuck in Kota, Rajasthan, having to be rescued and brought back home is still fresh in the minds of most parents. Till the situation settles down somewhat, most parents will prefer to find workable alternatives closer home. Competitive exams are surely important, but safety of the young ones will take higher priority till the virus shows at least a visible downward trajectory.

3. **Fewer Kids Will Go Overseas To Study.** Every form of International Education is currently affected by the crisis and will be for some time, from Study Abroad Schemes to staff exchanges and internships to Transnational Collaborative Programmes. Universities have been closed and/or are delivering all education online. Every International Conference in Higher Education has been cancelled or turned into a series of webinars. As Governments are starting to reopen Society and restart Business, Universities will also gradually reopen their Campuses. Nevertheless, new modes of Social Distancing will continue to apply for quite some time, affecting on campus learning in Physical spaces, from the (International) Classroom to Libraries and on campus Student Networking Places. In the short term, International Student Mobility will decrease, including possible problems with Student visas. International visiting professors could teach their courses online, continuing to provide some 'Internationalisation at Home'. Once Travel bans are lifted, in the Medium term, Student mobility will resume as it has so much become the DNA of contemporary Higher Education.

4. **Social Distancing, Little or No Sports.** The fist-bump, the high-five, the warm handshake, the hug will be gone for a long time. The personal greeting, the smile, the intimacy, the bonhomie have all been subtracted from the class of tomorrow. The class will go from social to asocial. Friendships, social networking, campus bonding and huddles will be on hold for a while. Invisible walls will come up, diluting in many ways the fun & euphoria of campus life. Sports too will be in low gear for a while. Gyms, swimming pools, maybe even tracks & fields will remain shut for some time more. And when they do open, competitive sports and tournaments will take even longer to be reinstated.

5. **Two Shift or Three Shift Schools.** The need for Social Distancing will mean lesser Students in each Class. So the need for most Educational Institutions to perhaps work two shifts, maybe even three, every day. While this will put infinite more pressure on the Teaching and Administrative Staff, it may actually be a boon in disguise for the taught. Lots of Schools and Colleges in India have far too many students packed into small Classrooms. A sparser class may actually make for better Teaching and Class Interaction.

6. **Social Distance May Lead To Some Getting 'Socially Distant'.** As it is, equality in the Classroom has always been a fiction. The inequality, sadly, will only widen in the days to come. Caste Family background, Social status, Economic well-being, the kind of School you attended has invariably shaped the Student's confidence to speak up in Class. The underprivileged would most likely always be the meek attendees who would feel afraid to say something wrong in class, hence would prefer silence over participation. Such inequities

do exist. The Classroom, with equal seating, with uniform chairs, kind of brought an unsaid Democracy to Teaching. Technology which allows one student to access class from an air-conditioned, hi-speed Wi-Fi home, while another may be trying to find a quiet corner in an overcrowded tenement with jumpy internet will further 'socially distance' the Class.

7. Teaching Versus Learning, Will Need Figuring. Oscar Wilde once said, "Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth learning can be taught". Going forward, the role of the Teacher will get redefined. The notion of a Teacher or an Educator as the knowledge holder who imparts wisdom to pupils is no longer fit for the purpose of the future. With Students being able to gain access to knowledge, and even learn many a technical skill, through a few clicks on their phones, tablets and computers, we will need to redefine the role of the Teacher in the Classroom of Tomorrow. This may mean that the role of Teachers will need to move towards facilitating young people's Development as contributing (and employable) members of Society, rather than just Lecturing.

8. Teaching Will Go Tech. But just Zoom, Google Meet or any other Meeting point isn't e-learning. To enable remote Learning, Technology will kick in big time. The mechanics of remote instruction, however, are not necessarily inclusive or equitable. Remote Instruction requires that Students have access to both capable Computing Technology and Reliable Internet Service (and in our Country perennial electricity too). This is not always unfortunately guaranteed in India. Also, Zoom deployment in itself isn't going to equal learning. There will be need to do more. There are already educationists working on taking a lot of Science lessons, even Geography, to 3-D. A detailed World map in 3-D, for example, for a Class 6 student would surely be so much more fun. The 3-D view of the heart. Picture using Technology will enrich Teaching and Learning in a better way, but for that Teacher and Technologists both will have to persevere and innovative.

9. Technology in Education Alone Will Not Be The Enabler. If you want to see a true crisis in Education, one has to look at our Government run Schools, or at least the remote ones where a young Teacher in an isolated Village who has only received perhaps a basic college degree tries to teach 60+ children in a dilapidated, multi-grade classroom where books are scarce and many of the students (and even more of their parents) are often functionally illiterate. While talk in some elevated places of learning, at Harvard or even our own IIT/IIMs, may be about how new technologies can help transform education, in India it will first have to be about how such Tools can help education systems function at a basic level. Change is on the way but those in pivotal positions will have to ensure that its benefits percolate to the benefit of all.

10. Technology Will Be About The Content, Not The Container. It is possible to become so enamoured with the Technology (and so distracted by device-related and delivery related questions) that insufficient attention is then given to how to use whatever devices are eventually deployed to their full effect. As we move to a greater proliferation of devices, combined with the fact that we will be accessing more content from multiple places, a greater value will be placed on the content, and how that content is used, rather than on any one particular device. Viewed from this perspective, the future of education is in the 'content', not the 'container'. It's about more than just content, of course it's also about the connections and the Communities (students collaborating with each other, teachers supporting other teachers) that Technologies can help enable, catalyse and support as well in the future.

11. Matthew Effect Will Have To Be Anticipated And Mitigated. A Matthew Effect in Educational Technology is frequently observed: those who are most able to benefit from the introduction of Technology (e.g. Children with Educated Parents and Good Teachers, who live in prosperous Communities, etc.) are indeed the ones who actually benefit the most. Just because Investments in Educational Technology use are justified by rhetoric claiming that such use will benefit 'the poor' doesn't mean that this will actually happen. In fact, the opposite may well occur.

12. A Lighter School Bag May Become A Reality. On an average, an Indian School kid carries somewhere between 3-8 kilograms of weight every day to School, depending on the age and the class he/she is studying in. In addition to the books and notebooks, they carry a lunchbox and a water bottle. Digitisation and Technology may help in shedding some of this weight. Homework too may move increasingly onto the net. It was already beginning to happen at the better quality Schools. Expect it to become more ubiquitous. It may take time. But it will happen for sure.

13. FOBA And Bulldozer Parents Will Intensify. Generation Z in our Colleges and Universities today, is a generation that has grown up in a truly Globalized and connected World. These Gen Z, 25 years old or less,

faced with Cancelled Exams, shortened School terms, postponed sporting events and even delayed Graduations will be troubled by both FOBA (Fear of Being Alone) and FOMO (Fear of Missing Out). Education in the days ahead will have to address the loneliness of remote learning as well as the distress of lost opportunities. It will also see emergence of more protective, more pushy 'Bulldozer Parents' who will try to propel Generation Alpha (Gen A) the children of current millennial parents moving all obstacles out of their way to create a clear path for their 'entitled' kids, making out as if nothing really has happened in the World around us.

14. Distance Learning Courses May Not Be Considered Inferior. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) compared Educational Systems of developed Countries and administered the International PISA, a test that involves 15 year olds across 31 nations, some years ago. OECD found that students who used computers had both lower reading and Math scores. The Reboot Foundation released a similar study in June 2019. They too found a Negative connection between each nation's performance on the PISA and their Students' use of Technology in School. The more they used Computer Screens in Schools, the lower the Nation's rank in Educational Achievement.

Well, with most learning headed to go digital, shedding of some of these biases may actually define the new normal. My father could rattle off Maths tables upto 50. My generation barely managed upto 20. My daughter's classmates are happy to know their tables till 10. Their calculators are ever handy for more. Going forward, some old skills will be shed, and newer Learnings will take their place.

15. Blended Learning & Personalized Education. There will be, going forward, a great opportunity to develop new forms of Blended Education (that will be in much demand). 'Pre crisis' there was already a growing demand for more flexible and blended forms of lifelong learning beyond Initial Education in order to address the need to up skill and reskill for the Digital Economy. Mature Adult Learners in the future will be more and more interested in micro credentials which allow them to acquire specific knowledge and skills. The demand will be for more work relevant courses or learning paths and learning experiences that prepare students for AI, AR, VR, ML, Block chain, Big Data, Cloud, Data Analytics, Voice Deployment and more. There will be a significant thrust towards Experiential Learning too.

The emergence of top of the line Master Class formats taught by best in domain in every field, digitally delivered. A lot of this will be self-learning, that too self-motivated and self-funded. Adult learners will also spend more on 'Passion' learning hobbies or skills they always wanted to acquire but had no time for. With lesser Travel, lesser likely Socializing, and greater work-from-home, there will be more time for such Learning indulgences.

16. Learning Outcomes versus Informed Citizenry. A vigorous debate has already been ignited on what online instruction means for learning outcomes, student satisfaction, instructor convenience, the cost of course delivery, and more. This debate, however, has been narrow and has unfortunately sidestepped discussion of the equally important implications for in-class pedagogical improvisation, student capacity to organise and express dissent and how to build courage amongst students. With the shift to online and blended education likely to continue beyond Covid-19 and become permanent, it will fundamentally transform the structure of the education system. At stake will be the monumentally important issue of the very purpose of an education system in society. Should its role be restricted to solely enhancing 'learning outcomes' and creating a cadre of skilled professionals? Or should it have a more expansive obligation to deepen Democracy by producing an informed Citizenry that is aware of its rights and possesses the capability to exercise the Tools of Democracy for Societal Progress? Time will only tell.

17. Student Debt Crisis. This is more pronounced in the West. In India too lots of Students (more their parents) are taking Education Loans. If the employment market does not pick up, Student debt could become a serious issue.

18. Reskilling & Up Skilling Will Gain Momentum. Often during Recessions, Enrollment in Higher Education surges as more people lose their jobs and/or face a lack of job prospects. Even those employed often see economy downsides as an opportunity to enroll back in school if they were already in lower-paying jobs. Those graduating might also want to stay back in school to get a post graduate degree like was seen in the Great Recession. Courses to be pursued will surely be in technology; but vocational courses may also see a significant uptick. Except that colleges and Universities are not geared to cater to these domains, and the private sector is mostly opportunistic, shallow and expensive.

19. AI Will Personalise Learning. The opportunities and challenges that the introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) could bring to higher education are significant. Today's colleges and universities face a wide range of challenges, including disengaged Students, high dropout rates, and the ineffectiveness of a Traditional

“one-size-fits-all” approach to Education. But when big Data analytics and Artificial Intelligence are used correctly, personalized Learning Experiences can be created, which may in turn help to resolve some of these challenges. With a personalized learning experience, every student would enjoy a completely unique educational approach that’s fully tailored to his or her individual abilities and needs. This could directly increase students’ motivation and reduce their likelihood of dropping out. It could also offer professors a better understanding of each student’s learning process, which could enable them to teach more effectively.

20. Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Cloud Computing Will Enable MOOC. MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses) empower Teachers and Students in remote areas to Learn and furnish them with the latest Knowledge. While a definitive objective is Mass Customization, different applications and projects will help this grow in reach and impact. Tutoring applications will be modified, with their lesson structures relying upon the execution of a one of a kind user profile. Increased Data crunching will make testing an increasingly interactive marvel. AI and machine learning will be used to outline a student’s qualities and shortcomings. Individual learning rates and records will be contemplated and computed. These tests, intended to support Students’ confidence in zones they exceed expectations in and challenge them in regions they don’t will become Holistic Methodologies to enables students to stay encouraged and motivated.

21. Examination & Grading Will Undergo A Change. AI will help Teachers deal with Assessment, Evaluating, Paper setting, Making Mark sheets and Tracking the performance of each Student with less tedium. With these tasks made simple they will be able to concentrate more on course improvement, teaching quality and aptitude development. Artificial Intelligence frameworks will also move Examinations, and Scoring Systems, to go increasingly digital with the role, and discretion, of the Examiner reducing.

22. Chatbots Will Provide Personalized Help And Guidance. Recently, The University of Murcia in Spain began testing an AI enabled chatbot to answer Students’ questions about the campus and areas of Study. As this chatbot was rolled out, the School’s administrators were surprised to discover that it was able to answer more than 38,708 questions, answering correctly more than 91% of the time. Not only was this chatbot able to provide immediate answers to Students outside of regular office hours, but University officials also found that the chatbot increased Student Motivation. All of these benefits were achieved without the need to change the structure of the staff. One additional benefit of having Chatbots at universities to answer Students’ questions is the large volume of big data that would be obtained regarding Students’ concerns and areas of interest. This data could be analysed to help enable Universities to create innovative new services and programs to further improve Students’ Educational experiences.

23. Executive Education Will Witness A Sea-Change. The Global University based Executive Education Market was worth close to \$2bn in 2019. But this has come to a juddering halt in 2020. Wharton Executive Education is one of the largest providers of in-person and Online Executive Education in the World. More Executives choose to learn with Wharton than any other Elite Business School in the World, with upwards of 12,000 attending programmes in person and over 50,000 completing Online Certificate Courses in 2019. The decline in business caused by coronavirus at Wharton has been significant but has been partially offset by an uptick in online enrolments and by converting some in person programmes into online courses. Be it Wharton or B schools in India, competition is emerging from elsewhere: Israeli tech venture Jolt, for example, which runs short skills classes and specialises in live video classes led by expert tutors is seeing massive traction. Universities will need to reconfigure their approach significantly to stay relevant.

24. AR Will Make Visualization, Annotation And Storytelling Better. Augmented Reality (AR) is a powerful visualization tool. It allows one to bring an object or concept into a reality that is otherwise imagined, inaccessible or difficult to grasp, and can even help to make the invisible visible. All 185 first-year medical students at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) are using HoloLens and HoloAnatomy, an award winning AR app by CWRU and Cleveland Clinic, to learn from their own homes in the lockdown. HoloAnatomy helps students learn about the human body in ways not otherwise possible. With access to the minutes details of the human anatomy in 3D, students’ learning is not limited by the availability of cadavers for dissection or 2D medical textbook illustrations.

Annotation with AR helps guide through with the completion of a task, helps navigate a new environment or even provide real-time descriptions of what’s happening around. London’s National Theatre is using AR to help make its performances more accessible for people who are deaf and hard of hearing. When wearing a pair of smart caption glasses, users see a transcript of the dialogue and descriptions of the sound from a performance displayed on the lenses. AR makes new modes of storytelling and creative expression possible with experiences

unfolding in real time. Introducing new and alternate perspectives, it changes the way we tell, share and even remember stories. The National Gallery of Prague is using haptics (virtual touch feedback) to help people who are blind and visually impaired experience artwork with *Touching Masterpieces* by Neuro Digital. Wearing a pair of haptic gloves, users are able to “see” 3D virtual sculptures like Michelangelo’s David through a series of touch vibrations to the fingertips, palms and hands. Will all this happen in education? Happen soon? My guess is perhaps not all of it. Not perhaps in India. Not for now atleast. But the more affluent West will surely see a lot of AR happening in teaching.

One can continue to discuss trends. Seemingly unimportant ones like the shift to more and more digital will kill the skill of handwriting. Even drawing by hand. Digital Teaching may kill reading or refereeing Books. And that howsoever we may use Technology and AI, students of science will still need labs to do Experiments, Medical Students will still need cadavers. Lots have to, and will, change in the field of Education, and Learning, in the weeks, months and years to come. One thing is for sure. We are never going to go back to the ‘pre-crisis’ era. That is now behind us. We will have to let go of the syllabus as it existed before; we will have to somewhat re-learn the ‘normal/expected’ order of classroom teaching; we will have to re-think contact hours; we will have to re-visit the notion of everyone having to do the same thing; we will have to re-examine assignments that invite cheating; we will have to recalibrate control and authority; we will have to question assumptions about what students want; we will have to tone down suspicions about student integrity; we will have to huddle together to discuss “covering the content” and “content delivery”; and of course we will have to correct perceptions about students’ access to technology and teachers’ relationship with the same.

Concurrently, educationists will have to latch on to caring for students as whole people; fostering community and connections that facilitate learning; working to understand each student’s context; collaborating with students on their learning; learning from students; responding with flexibility; engaging in conversations about the ‘difficulty of now’; challenging students to learn, not just ride out the semester; avoiding isolation and collaboration within faculties; and using students and teaching colleagues as resources and sounding boards.

Tomorrow will be a new dawn. What we make of it is entirely in our own hands. Change is desirable; change is inevitable. Change in fact has been forced upon us. Whether we use the opportunity to advantage or let it pass us by will decide whether the future will shock us or we will create shock absorbers that will in fact use the impact to cushion us in our journey to a better tomorrow. The Coronavirus pandemic has been responsible for millions of infections globally, affecting almost every sector across the World. Amid COVID-19 disrupted Academic year, Educational Institutions are coming up with better methods, albeit as complementary to Traditional Classroom Education. Caught in the vortex, the Indian education system is shifting the paradigm towards online Education.

The Nationwide Lockdown that was imposed, in hopes to contain the virus, resulted in Schools and Colleges being closed across the Country affecting over 500 million Students. In order to continue with classes, institutions are focussing on e-learning methods of Learning on Digital platforms. This has, however, increased the workload for Educators due to extended work hours. Those Teachers and Professors residing and working in rural areas facing Internet Connectivity Issues. Nevertheless, Statistics have shown that online has proven to enhance Learning and the Students' ability to retain information.

Huge Demand Rising In Online Learning

The Orders of 'Stay Home' and Social Distancing has spared no one. Students have been caged at their homes since Lockdown 1.0. India has the largest population in the World in the age bracket of 4-23 years which presents huge prospects in the Education Sector. Most of the Companies, Schools and Institutions have come up with online essentials as their primary mode of Teaching. The Teachers and Instructors are gradually organising online webinars and meetings.

The demand for Online Courses and Learning has seen a sudden surge since the lockdown. This clearly indicates the huge demand that is rising for online learning. Online Learning has been adopted in various Countries as the primary mode of Education. The e-learning method requires only a good Internet Connection and a Computer/Mobile as essentials. The sessions can also be recorded for later use. Also, the commute time is reduced to zero, buying enough time to relax after the Sessions. The retention power is also increased, as the Students don’t feel tired due to Travelling. The Learning from home also provides a comfortable ambience to focus as Students are flexible to choose the right environment for themselves. Moreover, the importance of virtual learning is increasing as the academic year has been drastically interrupted due to Covid-19. Students are left with no other choice rather than attending Online Classes.

Technological Challenges Being Faced By The Teachers And Students

The Lockdown crisis has forced us to adopt online learning mode without any preparations. The Educators and Students are strangled with the basics like Internet Connectivity and Unpredictive power cuts.

Also, the Educators are under Tremendous Stress in solving Structural issues like Teaching Methods and Deliverables. The new Learning System has also resulted in increased working hours for the Educators, inviting more Pressure. Many Students also try to skip classes, as the Teachers are not able to ensure 100% attendance. Many parents don't have a spare computer or a laptop at home, as they themselves are busy working from home. This forces the Students to struggle with attending the Classes over Smartphones.

Effective Measures Are Taken By The Government To Boost Virtual Classroom Process

The Government is taking effective measures to curb the Negative implications. FM recently announced help for all the Students who don't have access to Internet facility. This will consist of DIKSHA, a one nation, one digital platform facility for School Students. The Government also mentioned extensive use of radio services in the near future. The Ministry of HRD is also planning to open the Schools after the consent from MHA. Though Social Distancing is not feasible in Schools, the MHA has prohibited opening Schools throughout the Country. This leaves the Schools and Institutions to actively adopt Virtual Learning Methods. Online Teachings are a potential model for resource crunched Country like India, and it should be made to look forward to adapting to newer learning methods. With everything going digital, we need to assure efficiency in Learning Methods too. Online Teachings will promote self-development and Effective Teachers are being able to realize it. The Positive prospects, however, outweigh the Negative implications and all should be ready to acclimatize with the advancements.

REFERNCES:

- [1]. All India Survey on Higher education accessed on 08th April 2020.
- [2]. KPMG in India Analysis 2020.
- [3]. COVID -19 hits Print Media hard – Ads and Circulation Dip, Editions see major Digital Ports, Amrita Nayak Dutta, 27th march 2020.
- [4]. Streaming at Home may Rise 60% based on Previous Crisis: Nielsen, Jil Goldsmith, 16th March 2020.
- [5]. Modi Government wants CBSE, NCERT Colleges to revise Academic Calendar due to COVID -19 Lockdown, Kritika Sharma, 25th March 2020.
- [6]. How is the spread of Corona Virus Impacting Prospective International Students? QS. Sarah Linney, accessed on 2nd June 2020.

Dr.K.Sangeetha. "Indian Online Education Industry: Post Covid-19." *International Journal of Business and Management Invention (IJBMI)*, vol. 09(06), 2020, pp 48-56. Journal DOI- 10.35629/8028