

Battle of Novel - Covid 19 Outset of Technological Era

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Abstract- The present investigation focus on technological adherence of Learning system to secure Fundamental Right of Child in Pandemic crisis. This commutation is highlighting the introduction of technology in the early age of child. Also the challenges faced and accepted by education institution and students.

Keywords- Technology, Education, Fundamental Right

Introduction -

In the late 2019, the spurt of Covid-19 started razing the human species around the globe. This was after the decades that human were not battling with human but with nature. Every new sunrise was with new hope to combat the dire consequences of Covid-19, eventually ending with discomfoting evenings. But human is inherent with the quality to come up with odds of life, this was start of new technological era. Covid-19 was declared Pandemic and most of the countries had heavy loss of mankind, to overcome the situation Countrywide Lockdown was announced.

On 30th January 2020 World Health Organization, the health organization of UNO, declared Public Health Emergency of International concern. In India also the countrywide Lockdown had deactivated not this or that but entire physical activities of all sector of life. The WHO declared Covid 19 as Pandemic, world wide appeal of social distancing was outset.

Education is a powerful means which promotes economical and social uplift of society. The School plays eminent role in overall development of child as the spends considerable time of life. During the Pandemic the suspension of learning would have created Intellectual backlog for entire world.

This paper contributes towards the move of Education System in complying the Fundamental Right of education of child. In this research paper the researcher is going to follow Secondary Research method with the help of previous research papers, of various authors and current changes in the educational system in Pandemic.

Constitutional Mandates towards Fundamental Right to Education:-

The Indian Constitution under 'Article 45' mandates the state for free and compulsory education of child below fourteen years of age. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act 2002, inserted Article 21 in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as Fundamental right. In India a right based framework of Constitution obligates the Central and State Government to implement the Childs Fundamental Right to Education. However, the aforesaid Fundamental Rights are absolute and even Pandemic could not interfere or suspend this rights. With the help this paper Researcher would like to explain the role of school machinery towards securing Fundamental Rights by way of adopting Technologies. In furtherance of the Fundamental Right to Education, Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Act, 2009 which mandates the State and Educational System both aided and unaided school to impart free and compulsory education to the elementary level of education. Compulsory education casts an obligation on the appropriate Government and local authorities to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in the age of 6-14 age groups. It is to be noted that the said Act of 2009, is basically designed to map out roles and responsibilities for the Centre, State and local authority to rectify gaps in education system. The highlight of Right to Education Act, 2009 can be enumerated that obligation was imposed on appropriate Government

“ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child of the age of six to fourteen years of age.”¹

Judicial Role in Upliftment of Education Right:-

In *Mohini Jain V. State of Karnataka*², First time the Apex Court propounded that the Right to Education is concomitant to Fundamental Right enshrined under Part III of Constitution. The State is under a constitution mandate to provide educational institutions at all levels for the benefits of citizen. In *Unni Krishnan V. State of Andhra Pradesh*³ the Apex Court came up with the finding of every Citizen has right to free education until he completes the age of fourteen years, thereafter his right to education is subject to limits of economic capacity and development of the State. Hon’ble Court in the *Unni Krishnan* included Article 21 expanded to include Right to Education.

Schools step Ahead in battle of Covid:19-

The Education Ministry along with CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) and various state Boards were in distress as the students would be at stake in traditional mode of teaching. The Pandemic and lockdown in mid- March were sudden however the relief was most of the academic session of primary and Secondary school were completed and only results were to be out. At this moment the education system had foreseen the coming up challenges put forth to them, so most institution in the enforced vacation commenced with training of teachers and administrative departments. During the commencement of Academic year 2020-21, the education system was confronted with the challenged to reach out the individual student, each school as started its preparation strategy depending upon their weakness and strength.

During Pandemic learning process has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. As the Lockdown was sudden, during the initial online schooling the hardcopy of text books and note book was not available, which added to the difficulties of student and teachers as well. However the Learning institutes were well acquainted with the fact that creating the technological system would not suffice the needs of online learning, but also the resource staff - teachers needed to be groomed to meet the new learning system. The teachers were introduced with new teaching skills and online training session was imparted so that they would easily get acquainted with this new mode of teaching. Laptops and Desktops became new virtual blackboards. The hardcopy of text books were replaced with the online lessons on different NCERT and SCERT sites. The classes for which the school has their private books and publishers faced the difficulty in providing these online books which burdened the teachers with additional work of sharing entire lesson on school site.

The Educational machinery was bound to outline the academic and extra curriculum activity to enrich the overall growth of a child, this concerned as to be taken care in online schooling and eventually a new curriculum was planned. The Online schooling is very likely to affect the Psychological and physical health of the students, taking cognizance of this concerned the directives were issued to Education Institution to adhere with guidelines of CBSE and State Board for conducting classes and curriculum. During the Lockdown Child was taking entire school sessions seating at home in isolation, which would be relatively boring, compared to traditional way of learning. The lessons were designed in interactive and interesting manner so that the student would admire, love and appreciate the teaching, for at most attendance. The special webinar, online poetry recitation, Art competition, skit designed, debate competition were organized in line with traditional curriculum activities.

The Education System was set with challenge for Online exams of the students during the academics, different paid apps were resorted to accomplish the exams successfully. An IT support team, computer teachers were imparted with duties to assist any infrastructural complaints during the online

¹ The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act,2009

² SCC 1992,AIR 1858

³ 1993, AIR 217

exams. The Software's for monitoring the exams and high speed data was installed by the educational institute.

The State aided schools typically in rural setting where electricity and internet was an issue, lessons are sent digitally to the students, which help them to prepare for online classes. Most of the students in rural areas with insufficient technical and economical support are forced to take classes on smart phones, which is the only access to them in outside world during Lockdown.

The Educational institutions were continuous in their services of completing the academics, as they were hiring different resources and technology so could not skip with the regular fees which created the discomfort to the parents who are already disrupted by economic crisis due to Covid-19. But this distress is eased as the parents acquainted with challenges and efforts initiated and taken up by the Educational Institution.

Conclusion –

Education is Fundamental Right which ensures intellectually healthy citizen and eventually a socially and economically enriched society. Education in the Indian constitution is a concurrent issue both centre and states can legislate on the issue. The right to education flows directly from the right to life. The right to life and the dignity of an individual cannot be assured unless it is accompanied by the right to education.' The Education Right of Children 2009, Act cast an 'Compulsory education' mandate on Government and local authorities to provide elementary education by all children in the 6-14 age group, the directives are followed and applied during the Lockdown. All the schools are well equipped with technological support which assures that during any adverse situation in future would not put the student's life and education at stake. The Fundamental Right of Education did not remain suspend during the Pandemic Situation, due to which no setback was created in education of the students.

Bibilography

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