Lean Start-up Management(MGT1022)

Review-1

Adverse Effects Of Health Care Industry

By- Group 8

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INTRODUCTION

After Independence there has been a big improvement within the sector of the Healthcare Industry in India [1]. Healthcare is one in every of the very important sectors that influence the lives of everybody. The Indian Healthcare industry driven by the non-public sector is on a high growth flight and has evolved considerably in recent time periods [2].

However, Healthcare provision in our country remains inequitable and challenges in access to and handiness of quality healthcare persist that is principally due to less government expenditure to the arena. The increasing demand for the hospital services has been systematically soaring within the country, with each category of the society demanding higher quality and standards of attention that has resulted in continuous growth of the healthcare trade [2]. According to World Health Organization analysis things aren't far better. The report of the world health organization says out of 191 countries within the world India is placed at 112th position [1].The overall Indian healthcare market is price around US$ one hundred billion and as per a report of IBEF it's expected to achieve US$ one hundred sixty billion by 2017 and grow to US$ 280 billion by 2020, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 22.9 per cent [2].

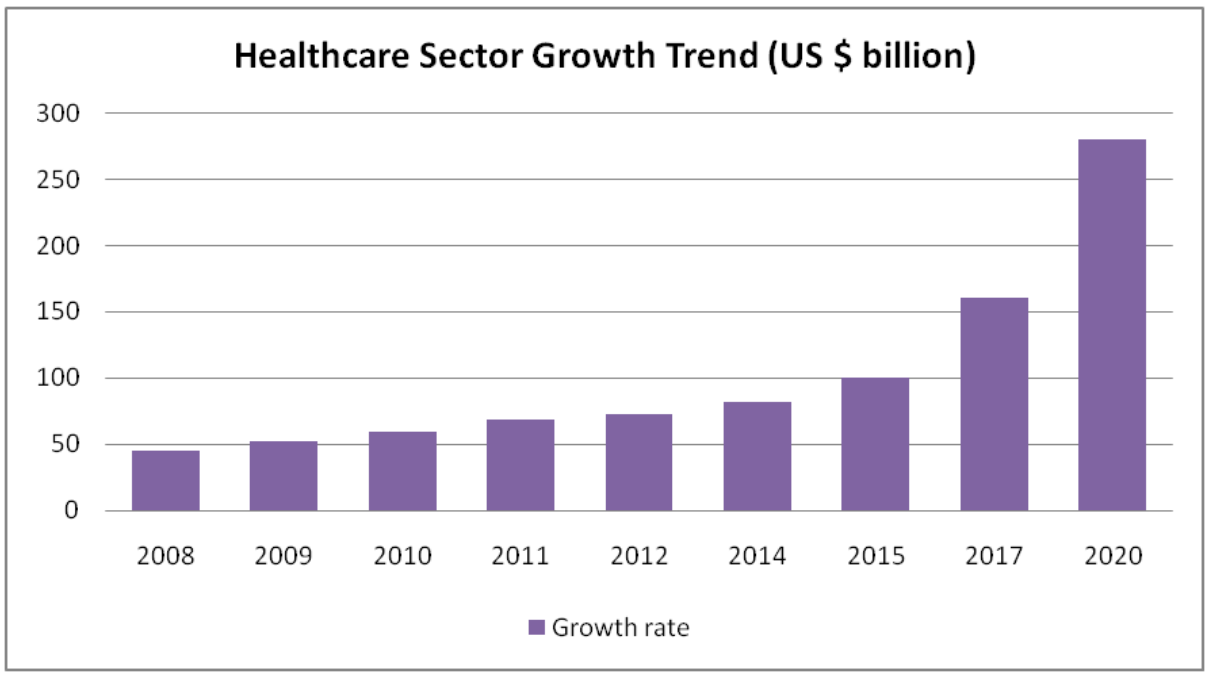

Fig 1: Source: Indian Brand Equity Foundation, 2017

One recent study has calculated that, close to fifty four percent of the medical establishments, seventy five percent of the hospitals, fifty one percent of the hospital beds, seventy five percent of the dispensaries and eighty percent of all qualified doctors are within the personal sector. Of these, personal entities alone offer around sixty percent inpatient and eighty percent outpatient care to the Indian population, indicating the presence of an extremely privatized healthcare market in India [3] .

As our country suffers from an occasional level of public health expenditure, that is the most vital constraint to realize desired health outcomes, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) provides a lot of required capital for the healthcare in our country. The potential edges of FDI embrace increasing physical capability within the healthcare sector, like increasing the amount of hospitals and allied services like diagnostic facilities among others. Foreign investment also can facilitate in raising the standards and quality of healthcare, in upgrading technology, and in making employment opportunities, with potential edges to the folks and also the economy at massive [2].

India's aid sector falls well below international benchmarks in terms of physical infrastructure, manpower, quality and plenty of alternative things in spite of the high demand for healthcare services, [2]. The subsequent are the main issues of healthcare industry:

1. ***Rural population Neglection:***

   The most important disadvantage of the healthcare industry of India is neglection of rural population. The Indian healthcare industry relies on mostly urban hospitals. Most of the population lives in rural areas that are around 75% of the population of India and for them our health care industry of India has hospitals around 31.5% and hospital beds around 16%.Whereas our health care industry of India is focusing on 25% of total population [1].

   Moreover, in rural areas the doctors are hesitant to work. As they want exposure to Urban experience. In rural areas there is a large population of adults engaging in high-risk health related behaviour. And the nation is as good as its youth. The equipment in rural areas is not as good as in the urbans. The team of good doctors and specialists are more inclined towards urban areas, as they get more earning and recognition. Plus, the factors of inequality in remote areas can be employment opportunities as there are only 31.5% of the hospital, education, income and problems in acquiring health professionals [1].

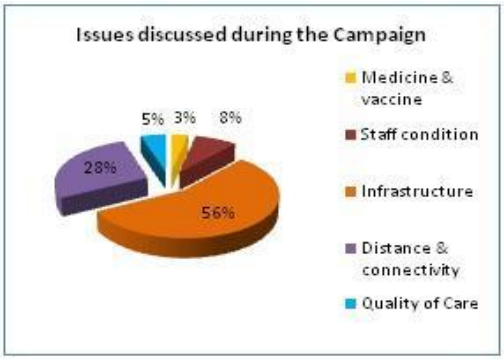

Fig 2: Source: Rural Health Care: Towards a Healthy Rural India

2. ***Shortage of medical personnel :***

The basic problem of our health care industry of India is the shortage of medical personnel like doctors and nurses. According to the report by the Centre for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy in the US India has a scarcity of almost 600,000 doctors and 2 million nurses, this data was published by scientists who found that lack of staff who are properly instructed in administering antibiotics prevents patients from accessing live-saving drugs. Around 65 percent of health expenditure is out-of-pocket in India and such expenditures push around 57 million people into poverty per year [1]. In India, there is only one doctor for every 10,189 people (the World Health organization suggests the ratio of 1:1,000) or a shortfall of 600,000 doctors, and the nurse to patient ratio is 1:483, suggesting a scarcity of two million nurses. Presently also India is facing a shortage of doctors as it braces for a third wave of pandemic [1].

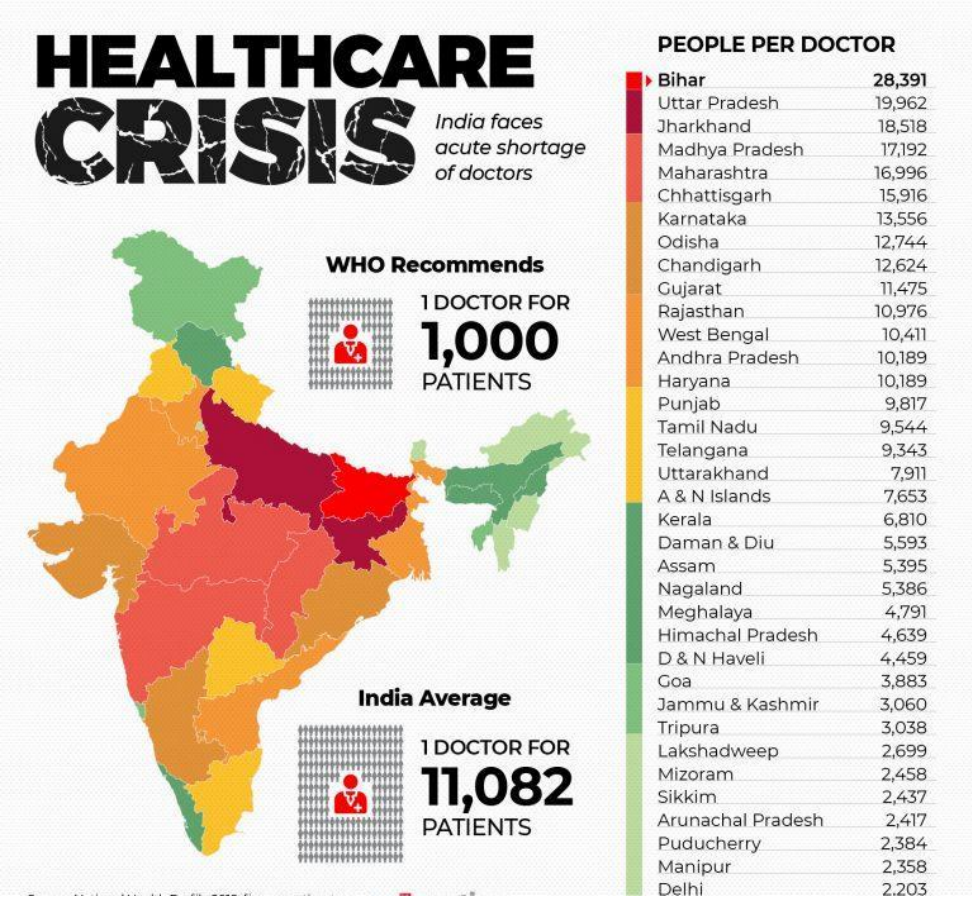

Fig 3: Source: National Health Profile 2018

3. ***Lack of infrastructure:***

Poor comprehensive infrastructure could be a major challenge. Technological slowness, lack of convenience of quality inputs, downside of supporting infrastructure like road, transport, power, water etc., and also the socio-political environment of the country acts as a challenge for investment choices [2] .

Health sector conjointly faces the matter of shortage of buildings for health centres. Several health centres are functioning in buildings whether or not government or rented that have restricted market area. In rural areas concerning 49.7 percent of

the sub-centres, 78.0 per cent of the PHCs and 91.5 per cent of CHCs are situated within the government buildings. As of Sept 2005, overall 60,762 buildings are needed to be made to house sub-centres. Similarly, for PHCs 2948 and for CHCs 205 extra buildings are still needed. Besides these there's no spare availability of residential accommodation in remote rural areas that are acting as a good deterrent in motivating medical officers to work in such areas [4].

Health facilities in India face several operational difficulties. These embody inadequate funding for medicine provides, diagnostic facilities, laboratory instrumentation, urinals, latrines, bathrooms, ambulances, phone, fax etc and these are in very hopeless condition that could be a terribly unhappy reflection on the functioning of health centres and a general deterioration of physical infrastructure. Lack of adequate hospitals and clinical persons is another downside. In step with HDR 2002, in India there's just one hospital for each 68,881 population and one single bed for each 1498 population and 51.8 doctors for each one lakh population. According to a survey by the Jan Swasthya Abhiyan, solely thirty eighth percent of all PHCs have all the essential employees. A survey by the International Institute of Population Sciences found that solely 20% of PHCs have a phone. Therefore not solely is that the infrastructure inadequate, we do not even have the employees to use the prevailing infrastructure [4].

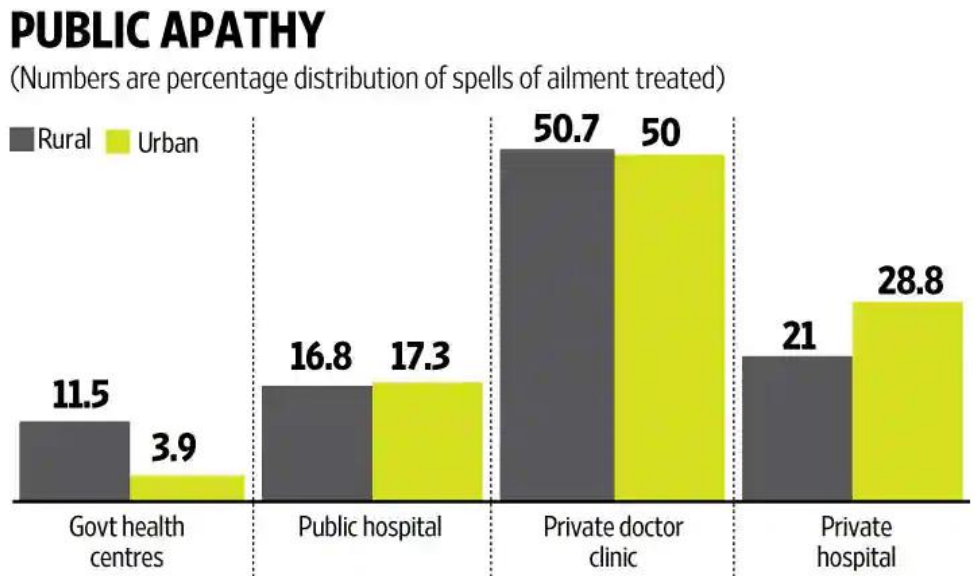

Fig 4: Source: NSSO Health Report (January- June)

4. ***Medical Research:***

Research requires subsidizing. A great deal of exploration papers is connected with new hardware or medications which are promptly subsidized abroad. Absence of information about subsidizing offices, how to apply for an award for research and the systems administration expected to guarantee that your financing application is victorious in a scarcity of very much supported exploration regardless of whether

financing organizations are available. Absence of cooperation by the most youthful age of clinical alumni with elite Indian scientists brings about an absence of drive to give significance to investigate[6].

One of the first difficulties is that we can't ensure that individuals undertaking clinical preliminaries have gotten 'quality' training. Some of them learn at work, however others don't, and meanwhile research endures on account of inadequate laborers. This may not really decipher as low quality or inadequate exploration in any one task yet the cascading type of influence might be very significant. Assuming this occurs, we might land up in a circumstance where medication organizations might begin to search somewhere else for their preliminaries. We should make a restorative move now [7].

5. ***Expensive Health Service:***

In India, health services particularly allopathic are quite costly. Costs of assorted essential medication have gone up [1]. There are many reasons for expensive health services in India, a number of them are because of medical business enterprise, analysis and development, medical inflation and therefore the pandemic too [2].

As a lot of folks visit India to seek for serious health issues like cancer etc, demand for the service will increase which ends in the increase in the cost [2]. Another major reason is that a great deal of cash is spent for developing novel treatments for the betterment of healthcare. Most of the instrumentation employed in the hospital is brought from foreign countries that conjointly contribute within the increased cost of the health services. The foremost primary reason for the increase in medical expenses in India is that the inflation being witnessed within the healthcare business. It's calculated that medical inflation stands at around 15 percent at the moment and is way more than the rate of inflation that stands at around 6-7% [5]. The pandemic was a turnaround purpose for the healthcare business who worked night and day to manage the virus effectively. This was conjointly a time when imports of raw materials were non continuous because of trade halt after they were required the most. There was also an enormous rise within the demand for frontline staff and advanced medical instrumentation like ventilators in our country. To fulfill this demand, we witnessed a big rise in medical care expenses.

Thus a lot of stress ought to lean to the alternative systems of medication. Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy systems are less expensive and can serve the human during a higher method. To conclude that the health system has several issues, these issues should be overcome by effective planning and allocating a lot of funds [1].

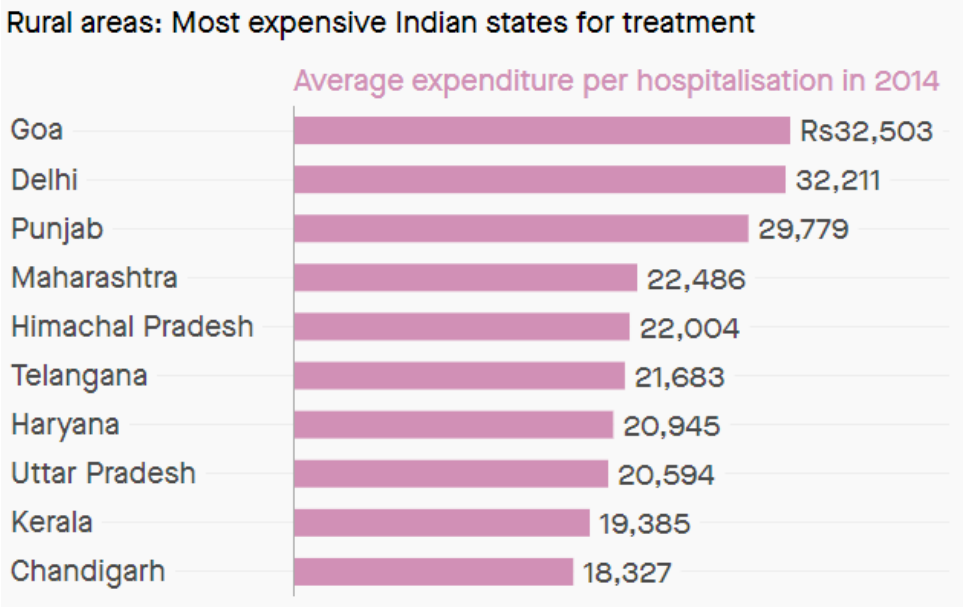

Fig 5.1: Source: NSS Report No. 574: Health in India

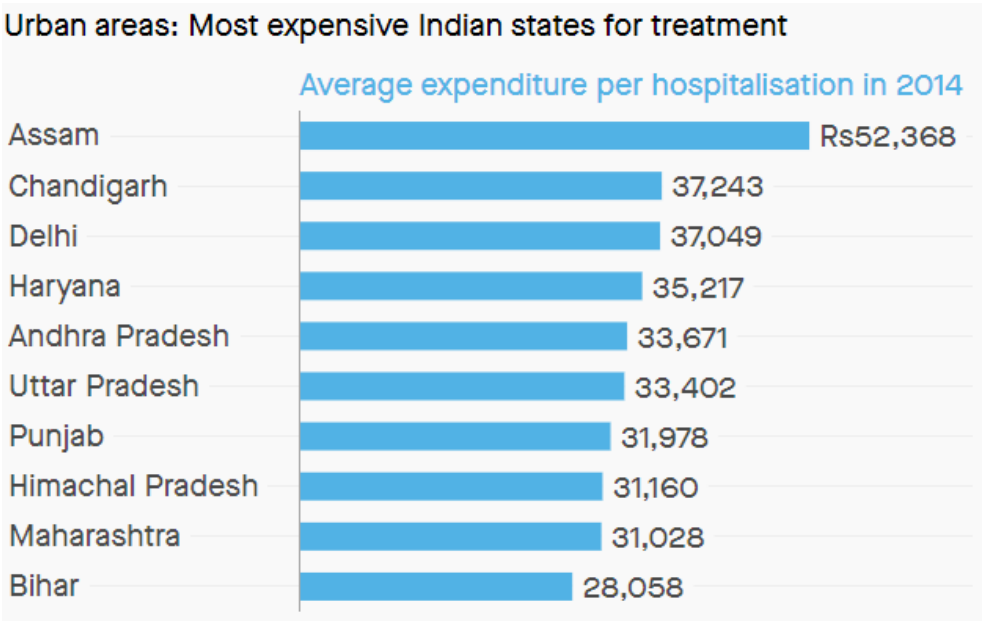

Fig 5.2: Source: NSS Report No. 574: Health in India

6. ***Healthcare globally:-***

The healthcare industry reacted incredibly quickly to the shock of the COVID-19 epidemic. As we transition from crisis response to recovery and reform, we have to thank our healthcare and aged-care personnel and leaders for their dedication and sacrifice[9]. Clinicians, healthcare providers, pharmaceutical companies, and payers all switched to virtual platforms and other digital technology almost immediately. As clients faced a deadly new infection, providers embraced virtual technology in unprecedented numbers, allowing them to continue to aid patients despite restrictions on in-person interactions. They crammed a decade's worth of reforms into a matter of months. To adapt to continual shifts in healthcare

demands, consumer behaviour, and the economy, industry players increased their data analytics skills. Companies were able to quickly evaluate whether current treatments worked against the new virus thanks to the use of digital tools in clinical trials, which allowed for the speedy creation of COVID-19 vaccines. As a result, work began to shore up the healthcare supply chain's flaws[10]. All of this occurred against industry-wide changes and a set of long-standing common concerns affecting the health ecosystem. Traditional perspectives have been shifting in the years leading up to the epidemic and in the months following COVID-19 changed the path of history. They will do so in the next few years as well. Excessive expense; health disparities; insufficient transparency, interoperability, and collaboration; and a general lack of confidence are all concerns that cross and interact with these topics [8]. They are continuing to improve their workforce's human experience by changing what, how, and where work is done, rapidly scaling virtual health services for patients, and forming partnerships to create and purchase the necessary vaccines, treatments, and supplies. Simultaneously, they are trying to make people aware about the growing importance of health-care disparities, sustainability, and the environment.

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Lack of Infrastructure:

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Expensive Health Service:

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Healthcare globally:

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Lean Start-up Management(MGT1022)

Review-2

COVID-19 and Education Barriers

By- Group 8

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Review of Literature:-

1. Lack of sufficient knowledge and skill in the use of e-learning.

(19BBT0127 AYUSHI)

A sudden outbreak of a Covid-19 was reported in Wuhan, People's Republic of China.Then, it absolutely was confirmed as a worldwide pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). A lot of individuals were infected, and it triggered nationwide lockdowns. Individuals were allowed to be outside of their homes for crucial functions like getting home goods, and something associated with medical functions. The education sector has greatly been tormented by this crisis and however this can be expected to increase globally across the education sector (Dhawan, 2020). Every colleges and schools was forced to be transferred online. Covid-19's pandemic outbreak forced several academic establishments to stay closed.The education system and also the educators have adopted "Education in Emergency" through numerous online platforms and are compelled to adopt a system that they're not ready for. E-learning tools have played an important role throughout this pandemic, serving colleges and universities facilitating student learning throughout the closure of universities and colleges (Subedi et al., 2020). Throughout the pandemic, various countries worldwide have enforced completely different ways and approaches to continue the education method. Academic units try to seek out alternatives to address this powerful state of affairs (Rieley, 2020). The question throughout this troublesome period isn't concerning whether or not distance teaching-learning ways might offer quality and smart standards of education, but on how academic establishments will embrace e-learning in such a big manner (Carey, 2020). Whereas adapting to the new changes, employees and student readiness has to be gauged and supported consequently. The learners with a hard and fast outlook realize it troublesome to adapt and alter, whereas the learners with a growth outlook quickly adapt to a brand new learning environment. There are a spread of subjects with variable wants. Completely different subjects and age teams need different approaches to online learning (Doucet et al., 2020). Online learning conjointly permits physically challenged students with additional freedom to participate in learning within the virtual surroundings, requiring restricted movement (Basilaia & Kvavadze, 2020).

2. Technical issue

(19BEC0474 SHASHANK SINGH)

Expectations of accomplishment, expectations of involvement, social effect, and conditions of facilitation all influence acceptance and usage of technology, according to the unified theory. Some technology barriers appear in various forms and have a detrimental impact on technology acceptance. Pervasiveness, repetition of effort, network instability, information overload, excessive information demands, and manipulation are all factors that negatively impact system and information quality intentions of use (Panigrahi, Srivastava, &Sharma,, 2018). Acceptance is inextricably linked to the compatibility of the online learning approach. Furthermore, the rate

of acceptance is determined by the efficiency of the technology to be deployed as well as the lack of ambiguity in its application. Given the seriousness of the situation.

Consistency, quality assurance, e-resource production, and e-content delivery standards are all lacking. There are a number of technological issues that can cause a mission to be disrupted or delayed. The online mode has its own set of requirements (Bisht, Raj &Jasola, 2020). The main disadvantage of the synchronous mode is that the quality of teaching delivery is highly dependent on the consistency of the Internet connection speed. A bad connection during live sessions might cause disruptions, which can affect the course's performance or efficiency. This problem is exacerbated for students in remote regions who have limited Internet connectivity or who cannot afford expensive network subscription plans and must rely on a standard Internet pay-as-you-go SIM card network plan. This problem necessitates attention.

It is critical to ensure digital equity in this difficult period. Both professors and students are denied access to wireless networks, Wi-Fi, and digital devices. Many challenges will arise as a result of a lack of suitable digital resources, Internet access, or Wi-Fi connections, as many learners will miss out on learning possibilities (Dhawan, 2020). Many Nepalese professors and students in higher education, for example, contend that the current study's findings are not backed by a proper internet link, according to Bhusal and Rimal (2020). Teachers have become accustomed to traditional teaching approaches in the setting of one-on-one lectures, and they refuse to contemplate any changes. However, they have no choice but to adapt to the situation in the midst of the crisis.

3. Psychological Impacts

(19BBT0127 AYUSHI)

Previous analysis found that disease outbreaks affected human mental state and well-being. It mentioned many risk factors. This world medical crisis doesn't simply have an effect on the general fitness and physical health of people, however it additionally encompasses an immense impact on their psychological health (Wang et al., 2020). This pandemic not simply carries the possibility of death from infectious infection, however additionally psychological issues for people round the globe (Cui et al., 2020).The urgent imperative triggered by the continuing Covid-19 pandemic to migrate online has augmented the pressures and work overload round-faced by university lecturers and workers who have ever since struggled to balance their teaching, study and work responsibilities. This can be supported by studies demonstrating that world health crises might have many psychological impacts on learners, which will be mirrored throughout the expression of distress, anxiety and insecurity (Sharp & Theiler, 2018). In the slightest degree levels, governments and academic establishments are creating hefty efforts to search out realistic alternatives to online learning within the wake of the Covid-19 irruption (Irawan, Dwisona & Lestari, 2020). Consistent with a university of Education survey, 32% of 646 male students showed confusion regarding their analysis, 17% had problems with the usability of exploitation online platforms, whereas 438 out of 1625 feminine students reported the considerations they round-faced when moving to online learning. The findings show that the largest agent impacting students is the confusion they expertise regarding the tests, the top of

the semester, and their analysis (Al Ateeq et al., 2020). Moreover, this confusion could cause individuals to expertise psychological distress, leading to tremendous psychological stress that aggravates symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Since occurrences are unpredictable, people could also be nonplussed regarding their present state of affairs and unsure regarding their future (Yates & Stone, 1992). Students can ought to comply with modernized learning and teaching approaches at an equivalent time and deal with all the sensible difficulties and psychological impact because of the virus irruption and its incidental opposition (Yazid & Lie, 2020). Due to the fast introduction of this online teaching "migration" throughout the outbreak of Covid-19, the students' anxiety must be mitigated in numerous ways to create positivity that they can also actively and once and for all participate in e-learning. If they're unable to depart the house without physical games and contact with their friends, the case can go downhill. Besides, distance learning has additionally been found to be associated with stress because of educational, money and social problems (Al Ateeq., et al, 2020).

4. Lack of technical assistance to handle technological problems. (19BCE0489 HARSH UPADHYAY)

The UNESCO figures on school closures due to COVID-19 demonstrate the pandemic's massive impact on education worldwide. The widespread shutdown of educational institutions impacted almost 91 percent of the global student population at its height in early April 2020. In absolute terms, this means that school closures impacted almost 1,6 billion pupils in up to 194 nations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has given us significant insights into how the role of technology can fundamentally shift to reach 1,6 billion students and how to modify learning procedures in hard times due to its far-reaching impact.

In education, digital technology allows us to discover new solutions not only to what individuals learn, but also to how, where, and when they learn. Furthermore, digital technology has the potential to enhance the work of teachers. Rather than simply communicating information, they can become knowledge co-creators, coaches, mentors, and evaluators. In this regard, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) provides some dismal statistics. In the OECD countries as a whole[16]

According to school principals, 9% of 15-year-old students do not have a quiet place to study at home, and this is disproportionately affecting the case among disadvantaged students; only about half of 15-year-olds are enrolled in schools with an online learning support platform; and 35% of 15-year-olds are enrolled in schools where teachers lack sufficient pedagogical and technical expertise to integrate digital technology into education. Another factor to consider is how effectively teachers are prepared for and involved in online learning. Teachers must be involved in the planning process in order for technology to meet their instructional goals. They will not accept digital technology once everything have went back to normal if this is not the case. Teachers must be well taught, taking into account their degree of familiarity and

competence with technology. In this context, strong technological advocates who can share best practises with colleagues are invaluable[17].

Even more distressing is the fact that half of the children who have been kept out of class by COVID-19 do not have accessibility to a home computer. Even at home, 47% of people do not have access to the internet. Furthermore, around 60 million students live in areas where cell networks are not available[18]. It clearly demonstrates that the issues of preserving academic continuity do not end with the use of digital distance learning systems. We must also ensure that education technology does not exacerbate existing disparities or widen the digital divide. If we don't do that, kids from underprivileged backgrounds, particularly those who lack the fortitude, learning strategies, or commitment to learn on their own, will be left out if schools close.

We must focus on eliminating these digital disparities in order to ensure that digital technologies offer equitable and accessible access to education. Even if access to the internet is both possible and affordable, additional measures are required to empower marginalised communities.

5. Lack of interaction between Faculty and Student

(19BEE0127 RISHABH SHANDILYA)

The result of on-line learning on communication. Like all previous ones, this world catastrophe has shown the results, even when a plague has dissipated. several countries have introduced such curfew and opposition protocols from the first to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic (Alawamleh, 2020).Educational entities are finish off in Jordan from March fifteen to might thirty, 2020. Therefore, universities have resorted to continued lectures on-line through websites like Google meet. Obviously, this has an impression on communication as human activity just about differs from face-to-face communication. on-line learning also can embody communication mediate by a laptop. in line with adorned et al. (2010), back students seem to be additional fascinated by on-line settings than in standard settings. In Web-based learning, it's necessary to create opportunities for interactions and communication between students and their instructors. Similarly, active students might build the foremost of on-line forums, which could supply opportunities to have interaction fellow students and professors with deeper dialogue and perceptive queries as a method. Asking queries could be a manner of obtaining deeper into the topic and creating the subject additional intelligible. to boot, students ought to make the most of opportunities to collaborate with different on-line students to avoid burn-out or lack of interest whereas learning on-line, use motivation and support to stay intended. potency and potency of communication in on-line learning square measure a crucial side to overcoming the constraints of on-line communication (Hung et al., 2010). Also, a probe conducted byKinash et al. (2015) established that student group action doesn't appear to decrease once on-line lectures square measure given, and whether or not they expertise lectures live or on-line doesn't appear to have an effect on the coed accomplishment. several students have argued that face-to-face and on-line formats square measure solely comparable once used for instructive info which might be offered as a lecture. Students would like learning tools, and intellectually made areas for language, discussion and deductive questioning. Moreover, the proposition that such academic activities square measure higher conducted face to face was powerfully supported. Meanwhile, academic researchers have conjointly known digital scholarship as a turbulent innovation, sanctioning ability and renewal in learning and teaching experiences (Kinash et al., 2015).

Bangert (2006) known four factors associated with student satisfaction in on-line courses, together with interaction and communication between students and faculty; time spent on task;

active and engaged learning; and cooperation between classmates (Gray and DiLoreto, 2016). Another analysis correlative the expectations of scholars a couple of sense of community and educator presence in on-line courses with asynchronous audio feedback (Ice, 2007). They compared their findings supported receiving text-based feedback instead of audio input from the scholars. Students showed larger satisfaction with embedded asynchronous audio AEDS feedback as hostile text feedback solely (Ice, 2007). Students found that audio feedback was more practical as a result of the slight gap in communication was less complicated, their instructors were additional upset regarding it, and that they were 3 times additional doubtless to adapt the fabric or suggest enhancements to the present sort of feedback (Cavanaugh and Song, 2014).

6. Financial Problems

(19MIS0379 K YASWANTH)

Students from less advantaged backgrounds are less likely to have access to digital resources at home, less likely to have a suitable home learning environment. There are considerable socio-economic inequalities in students' access to digital technologies at home. Students from higher socio-economic status are significantly more likely to have a laptop or a computer at home than those from lower socio-economic status.

For instance, data from Teacher Tapp — an app that asks daily questions to more than 6,000 UK teachers — show that at the end of the first week of lockdown following COVID19, about 10% of students did not have access to either a device or the internet. In the US, according to a 2019 analysis by the Associated Press, the percentage of students who do not have a computer at home and those who lack broadband internet access is 17% and 18%, respectively. A US survey conducted by the Pew Research Centre also in 2019 shows that there are striking differences in access to broadband internet at home between low and high-income families.

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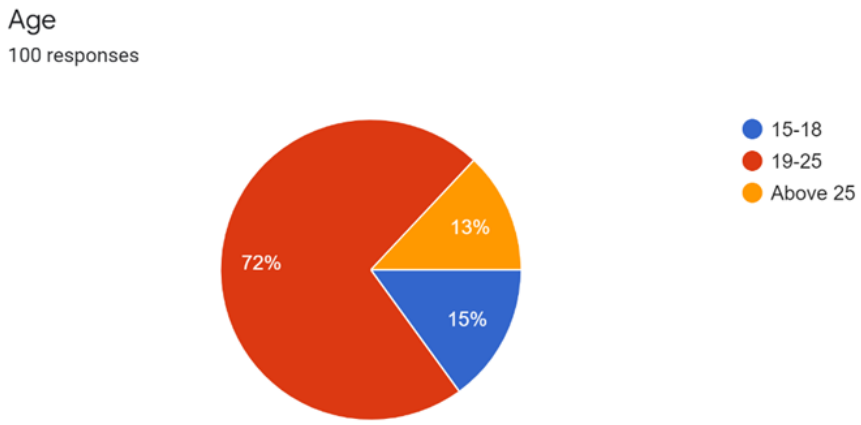
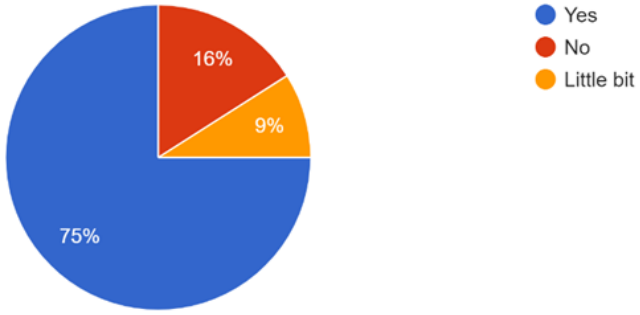
Statistical Analysis:-



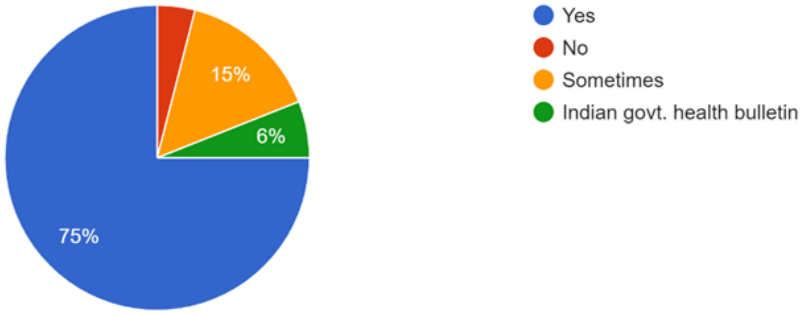
1. Have you ever heard about a decease that affected the school life worldwide ?

100 responses



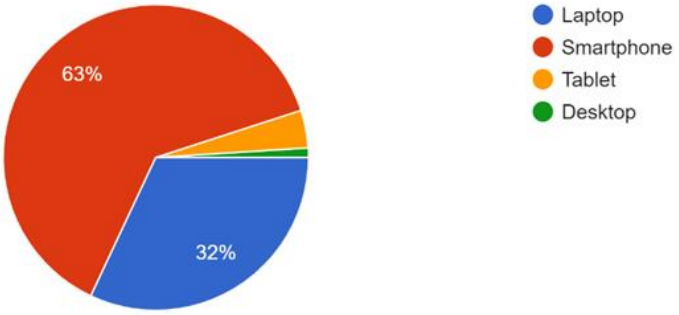
2. Do you follow the advice issued by WHO regarding pandemics like Covid 19 affects on the children ?

100 responses



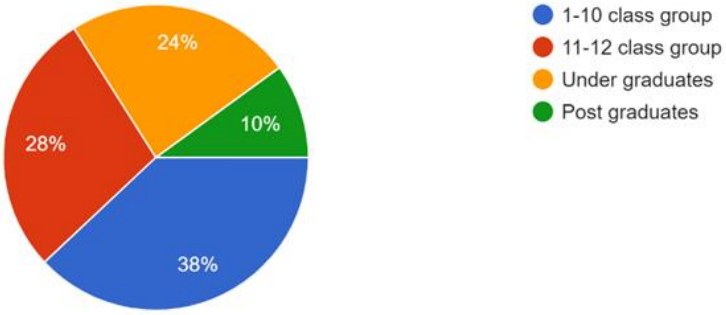
3. Pick the device which you own during covid-19 ?

100 responses



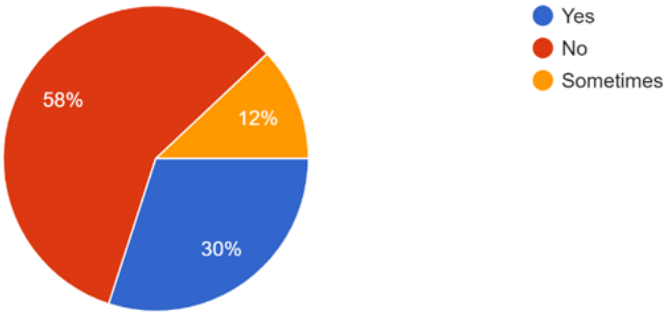
4. According to you, which educational group got most affected in Covid ?

100 responses



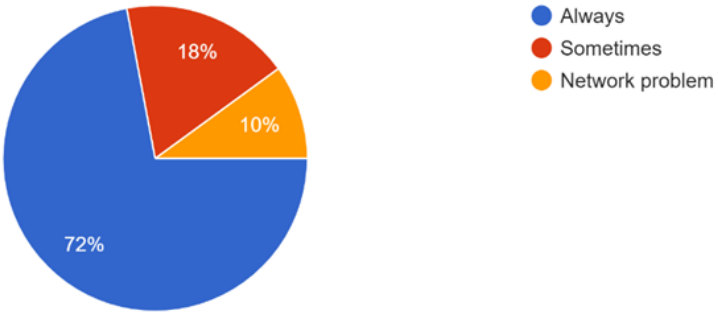
5. Have you ever preferred any online learning process before pandemic ?

100 responses



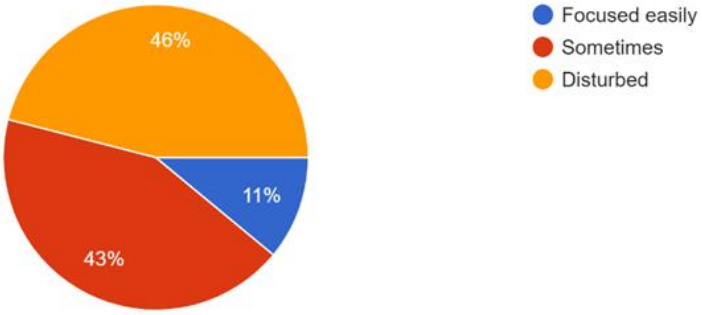
6. When you have online class work, how often do you have the technology (laptop, tablet, computer, etc.) you need?

100 responses



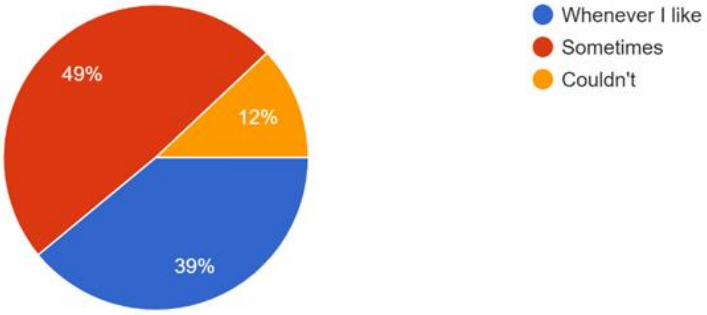
7. How difficult or easy has it been to stay focused on your schoolwork during Covid 19 ?

100 responses



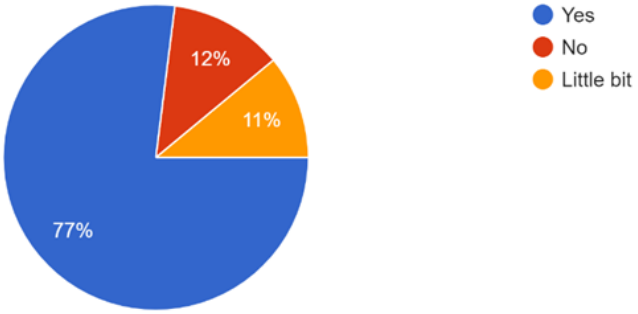
8. While participating in distance learning, how often did you talk with your friends of class ?

100 responses



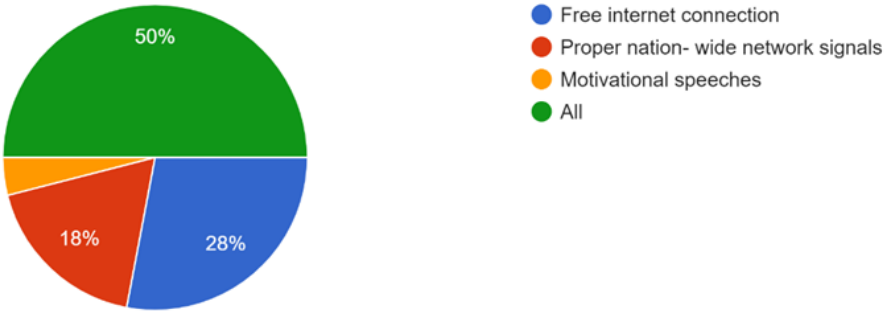
9. Do you think that COVID-19 concerns impact your ability to learn/study?

100 responses



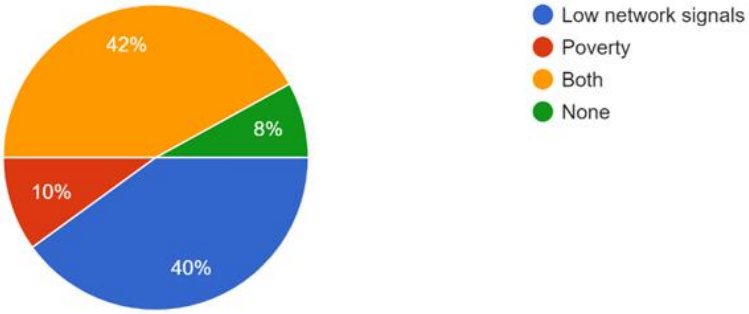
10. What could we have done better during the COVID-19 crisis for last school year to help you get the most out of your studies?

100 responses



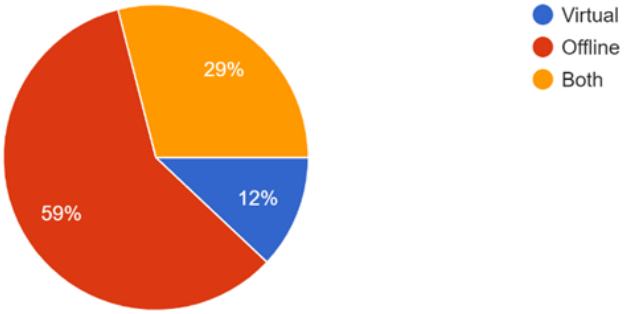
11. What was the most challenging aspect of online learning?

100 responses



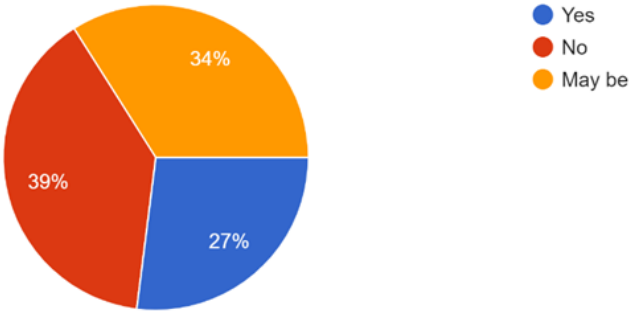
12. What do you prefer, virtual learning or physically attending class?

100 responses



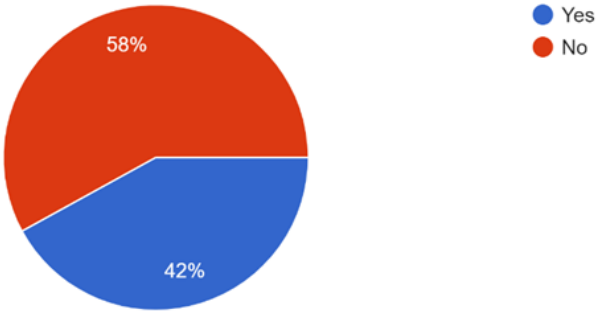
13. Do you think that the teachers got adapted to online teaching easily right after the Covid ?

100 responses



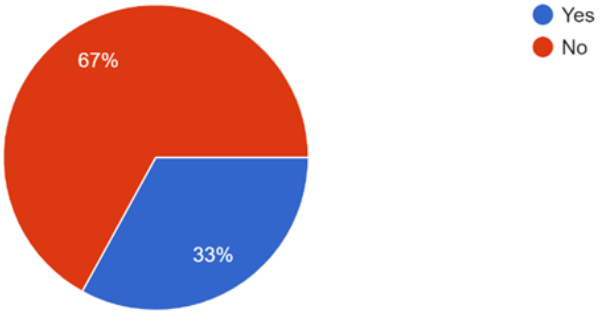
14. Did any of your family member lost job during Pandemic?

100 responses



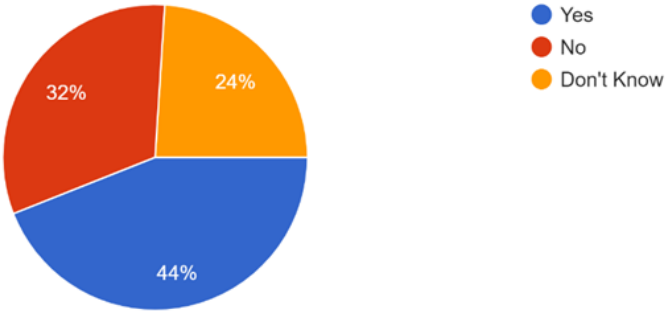
15. Did your School/College lower their fees during Pandemic?

100 responses



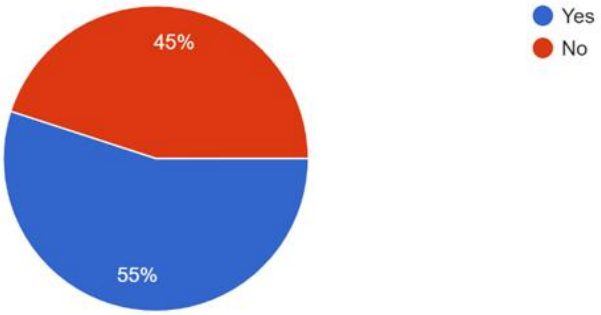
16. Do you know someone who has to quit their School/College because of their financial conditions during Pandemic?

100 responses



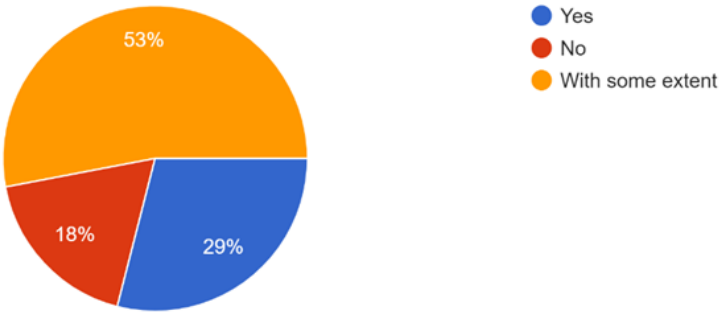
17. Have you been satisfied with the school's / college's response to the coronavirus crisis?

100 responses



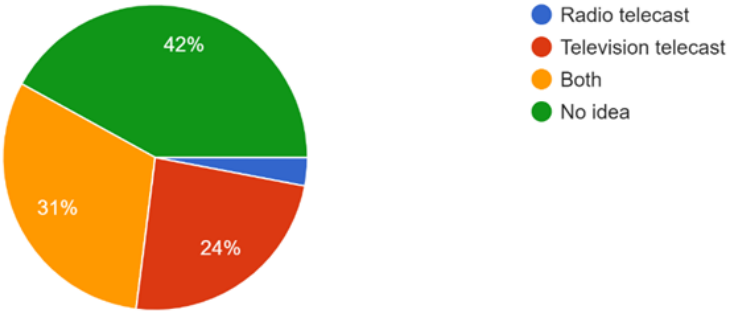
18. How did you rate the efforts of Indian government to impart online education on TV channels during the Covid-19 decease ?

100 responses



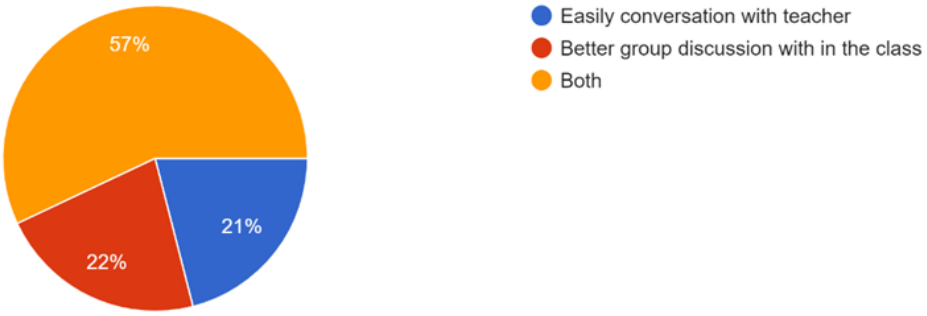
19. What can replace traditional educational format, other than online education, if sudden pandemic hits one more time?

100 responses



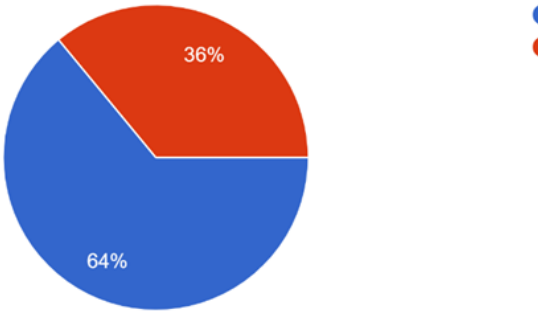
20. In what ways physical education is better than online education, suggest advantages comparing to online education?

100 responses



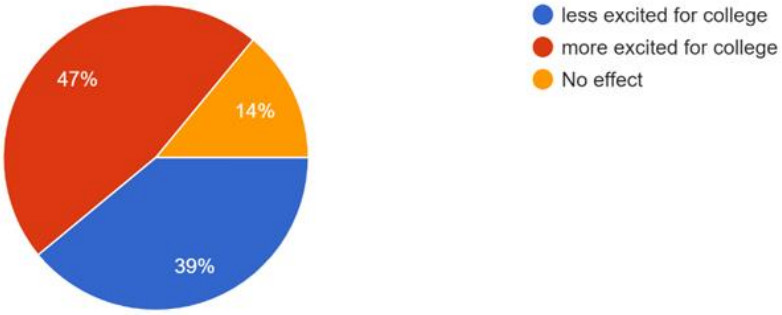
21. Has it been troublesome to carry on offline classes after lockdown?

100 responses



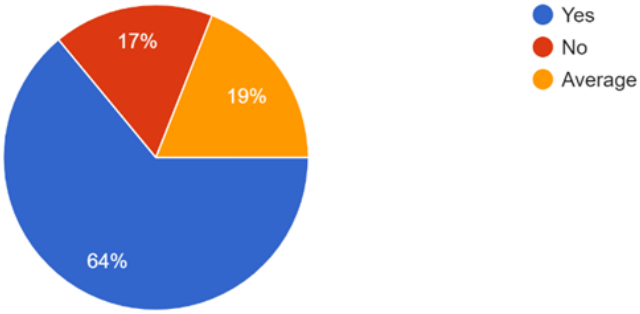
22. Has distance learning made you.....

100 responses



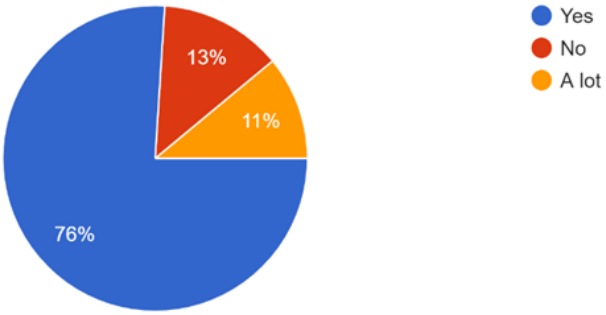
23. Has online education marred the writing skills of the students ?

100 responses



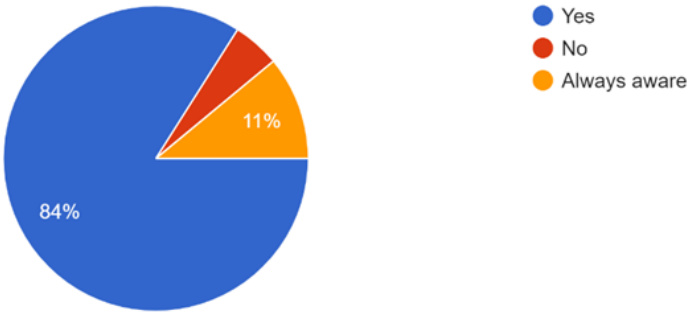
24. Do you think that not only the students but teachers also suffered a lot during online education?

100 responses



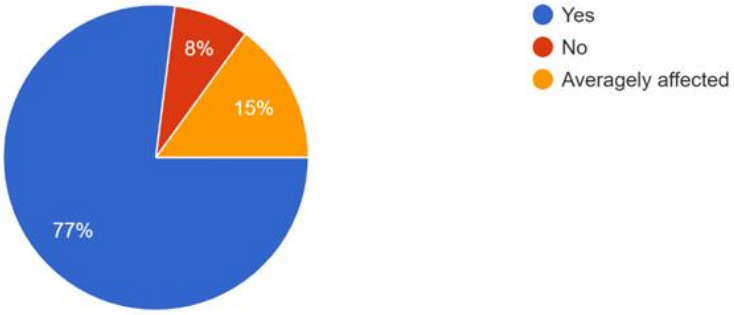
25. Has Covid-19 made students more aware about sanitization during pandemic ?

100 responses



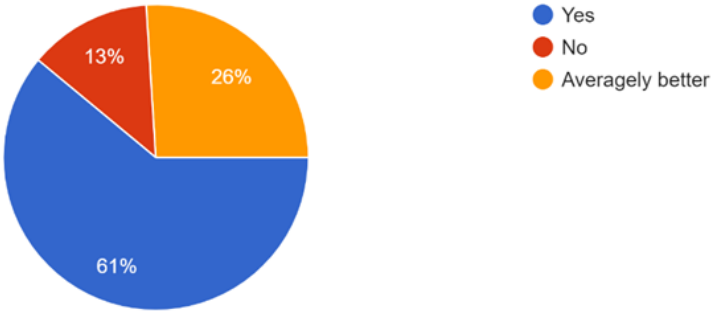
26. Has online study affected the health conditions of the students ?

100 responses



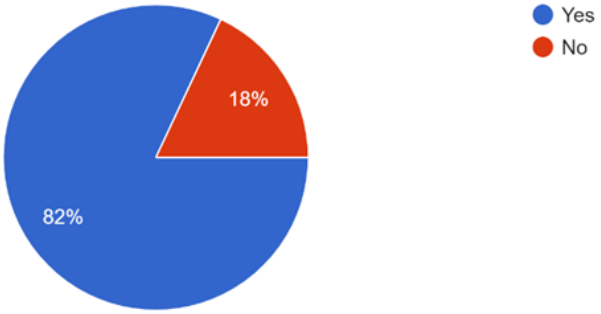
27. Do you think whether the Indian children have better immunity than the Europeans ?

100 responses



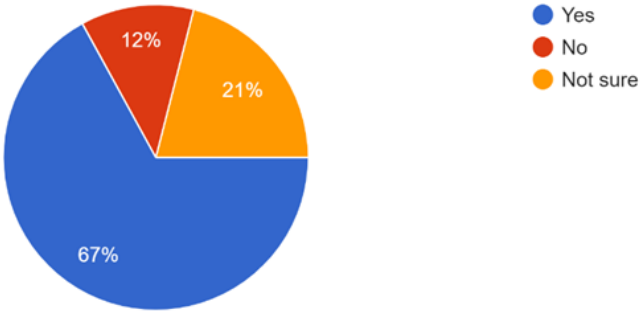
28. Covid - vaccination at the educational institutes is a better option than health centres

100 responses



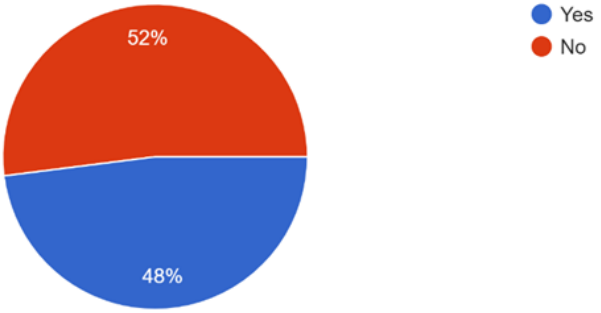
29. Did Covid - Vaccination ensured the proper opening of educational institutes ?

100 responses



30. Whether India is completely ready to adapt online education format? If no suggest which areas india is lacking to get completely adapted?

100 responses



CONTRIBUTION:-

19MIS0379	K YASWANTH	• Q1,2,3,4,5 • PIE CHART • ROL
19BEC0474	SHASHANK SINGH	• Q6,7,8,9,10 • ROL
19BBT0127	AYUSHI	• Q11,12,13,14,15 • ROL
19BCE0489	HARSH UPADHYAY	• Q16,17,18,19,20 • ROL
19BEE0127	RISHABH SHANDILYA	• Q21,22,23,24,25 • ROL
19MIC0047	HARSHITA SOROUT	• Q26,27,28,29,30

Lean Start-up Management(MGT1022)

Review-3

COVID-19 and Education Barriers

By- Group 8

Team members:-

19MIS0379	K YASWANTH
19BEC0474	SHASHANK SINGH
19BBT0127	AYUSHI
19BCE0489	HARSH UPADHYAY
19BEE0127	RISHABH SHANDILYA
19MIC0047	HARSHITA SOROUT

BUSINESS PLAN:-

Objective

Our major purpose is to fill the gap between both the Indian educational system and assist students form a relationship with what they are learning, as well as to provide interactive learning techniques for students to learn during their available free time. Quizzes, exercises, visualisations, and much more than simply theoretical knowledge are used to impart the instructional information to the pupils.

Our goal is to be objective and focus on everyone, not only the pupils who are enthusiastic and motivated to study. Our attempt is to create such an atmosphere within which kids take the initiative to study rather than having knowledge spoon-fed to them and in order to achieve a higher grade.

Working

The learner must first supply all of his or her personal information. The consumers are then offered a free free trial of 20 days to test out the services. Students gain access to advanced levels of study beyond the trial time if payment is made (fees will be extremely low).

Stage 1: *Students are expected to use the app to attend classes they have registered for.*

Stage 2: *They are then asked to complete a series of tests with personalised feedback.*

Stage 3: *At a centre near their hometown, highly qualified graduates lead classroom sessions.*

Stage 4*: Experts provide one-on-one tutoring and clear out any doubts.*

Stage 5: *Using the parent app, parents have access to the in analysis and real-time feedback.*

Stage 6: *Following the end of the process stages, the entire information is re-examined in order to get a deeper comprehension.*

Challenges

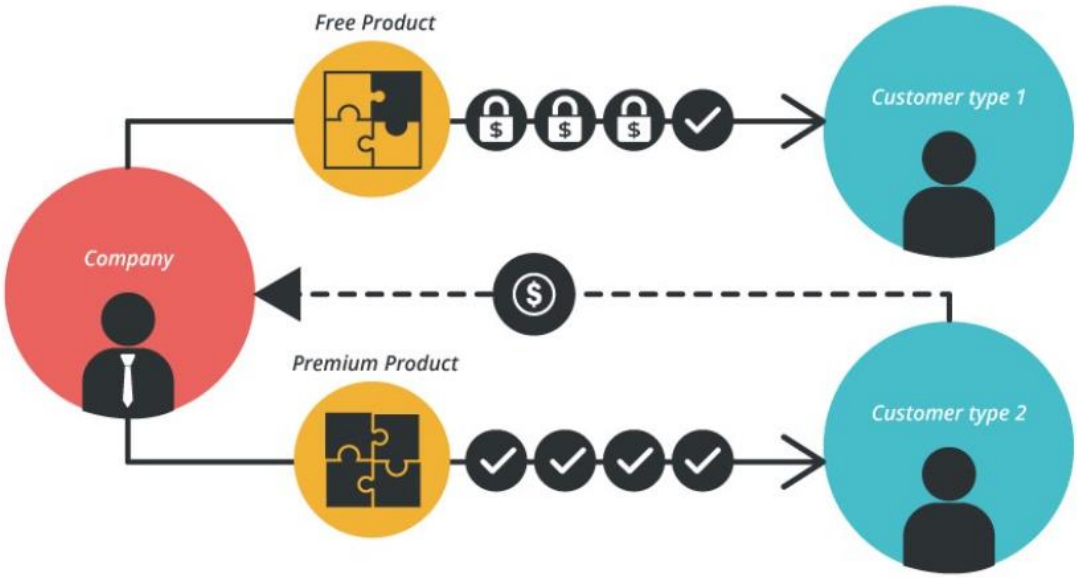
Only a limited number of courses were free and accessible during the student's free trial time. When the student's trial term is up, the problem emerges. To subscribe to a premium material, we can charge some amount(around 2000rs) is required, which covers the cost worth accessing the whole learning programme, including videos and appropriate learning modules, for a certain class. Its subscription renewal rate is 89 percent. In order to gain trust we have to provide premium quality and to ensure users that nothing comes free , everything has a price we have to charge some amount.

The other challenge can be the distrubution, if we are providing study material for the students we have to get good distrubuting partners which will help us to scale our business to greater heights. If we got the trust of students that their materials are reaching their door step in minimum time and in good quality, they will be impressed with the services and will bring more users. So, the distribution play a key factor.

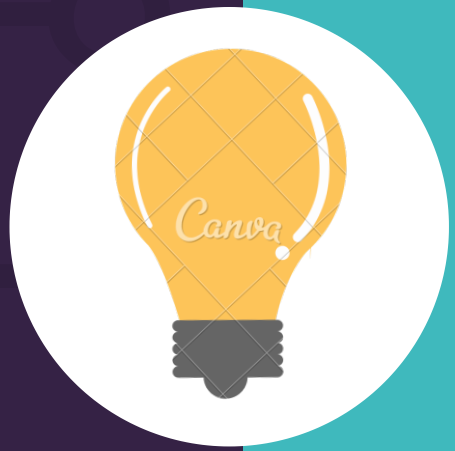
Novality

Other instructional websites and applications just give material in the form of videos, tutorials, and other similar formats. However, when a student uses our product for their education, they receive a personalised experience with their 'knowledge graph' feature and may go at their own speed.

In addition, our platform offers a free counselling session at the student's home, allowing them to better understand and choose the course of their choice.



Our business model provides both free and premium resources, and it's a business-to- consumer(B2C)model



IMPACT OF COVID ON EDUCATION

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EDUCATION PRE PANDEMIC

- Proper face-to-face communication within the teachers as well as students.
- Offline exam were held which created an awareness among the student about their academic performance.
- Extra curricular activities were also made compulsory for the student to cope up with the academic pressure.
- They could spend some time with friends and feel relaxed for sometime.
- There was strong relationship between the teachers, student as well as the parents.
- Practical knowledge were given in form of lab classes which helped the student in better understanding.

EDUCATION POST PANDEMIC

- The impact of Covid-19 was felt all over, resulting in the closure of schools and other educational institutions.
- Most of the governments decided to close the schools and colleges to lower the number of cases of covid.

- The education centers were closed but students were attending their classes in online mode via Teams , Zoom ,etc.
- Initially students who don't own resources faced problem and the students who own the resources find it technically challenging.

- For first few days everyone was learning how to use the technology including professors and students.
- Later In the second phase of covid everyone owned the resources and was well known to the technology.

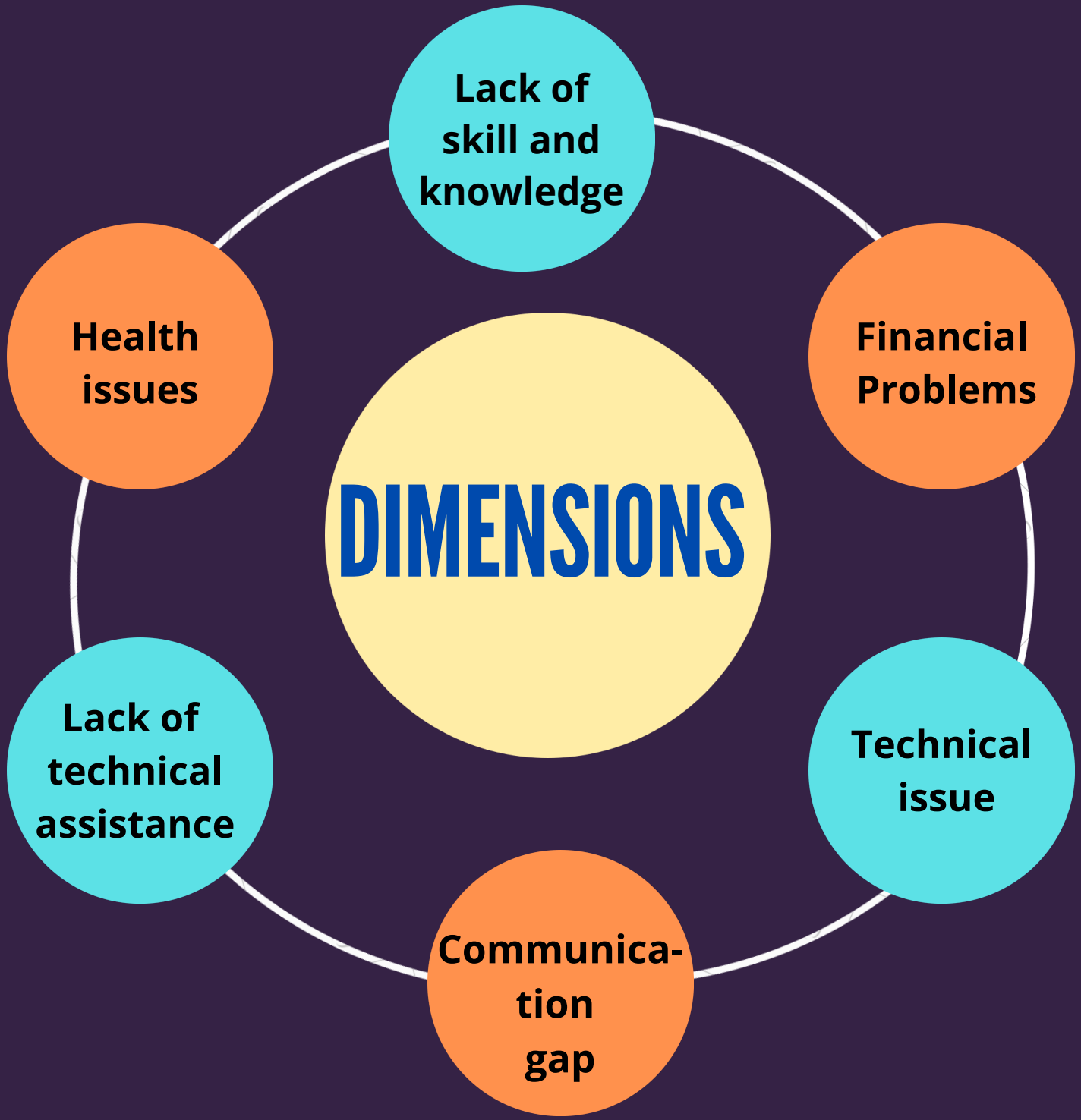
Online education impacted student both in negative and positive way.

Positive

- Students learned how to study by themselves.
- Students became more techno friendly in terms of online education.
- Due to a lot of free time students gain new knowledge and developed new skills.
- Students even applied for the courses that were provided by the foreign universities due to the exposure to online education.

Negative

- The time span of concentration of the students are very less compared to pre Covid.
- Students found difficulty to come out and to involve in activities as they are less physically fit as compared to pre Covid.
- In online mode ,it was easy giving exams as they were open book exam, now students are getting difficulty in writing their papers as they are closed book exam.


Lack of skill and knowledge
Financial Problems
Technical issue
Communica-tion gap
Lack of technical assistance
Health issues
DIMENSIONS

LACK OF SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE

- The pandemic had forced all the institutions to switch to online mode for learning as well as teaching.
- This transformation was not easy for student as well as teachers.
- Many students faced problems adopting to the online mode of education as not everyone is good with technology.
- Similarly not all the teachers were aware about the usage of technology and faced problems in adapting to this evolution.
- Therefore lack of technical skill and knowledge was one among the different problem faced due to impact of Covid-19 on education.

FINANCIAL ISSUES

- As the class were taken online it was mandatory for students as well teachers to own a mobile or a laptop for the education purpose, but not all students could afford to buy those things.
- Students from less advantaged backgrounds are less likely to have access to digital resources at home, less likely to have a suitable home learning environment.
- There are considerable socio-economic inequalities in students' access to digital technologies at home.
- Students from higher socio-economic status are significantly more likely to have a laptop or a computer at home than those from lower socio-economic status.
- Some students were not able to afford their education fee as well as their parents income was affected due to the pandemic.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

- There are a number of technological issues that can cause a mission to be disrupted or delayed. The online mode has its own set of requirements.
- The main disadvantage of the synchronous mode is that the quality of teaching delivery is highly dependent on the consistency of the Internet connection speed.
- A bad connection during live sessions might cause disruptions, which can affect the course's performance or efficiency.
- It is critical to ensure digital equity in this difficult period. Both professors and students are denied access to wireless networks, Wi-Fi, and digital devices.
- Many challenges will arise as a result of a lack of suitable digital resources, Internet access, or Wi-Fi connections, as many learners will miss out on learning possibilities.

COMMUNICATION GAP

- As the class were taken online obviously, this has an effect on communication as communicating virtually differs from face-to-face communication. Online learning can also include communication mediated by a computer.

- In Web-based learning, it is necessary to build opportunities for interactions and communication between students and their instructors.

- Similarly, active students could make the most of online forums, which might offer opportunities to engage fellow students and professors with deeper dialogue and insightful questions as a technique. Asking questions is a way of getting deeper into the subject and making the topic more comprehensible.

- Additionally, students should take advantage of opportunities to collaborate with other online students to avoid burn-out or lack of interest while learning online, use motivation and support to remain motivated.

LACK OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- In education, digital technology allows us to discover new solutions not only to what individuals learn, but also to how, where, and when they learn.
- Furthermore, digital technology has the potential to enhance the work of teachers. Rather than simply communicating information, they can become knowledge co-creators, coaches, mentors, and evaluators.
- Teachers must be well taught, taking into account their degree of familiarity and competence with technology.
- Also there is no proper assistance in case of some technical issues faced by both the teachers as well as the student

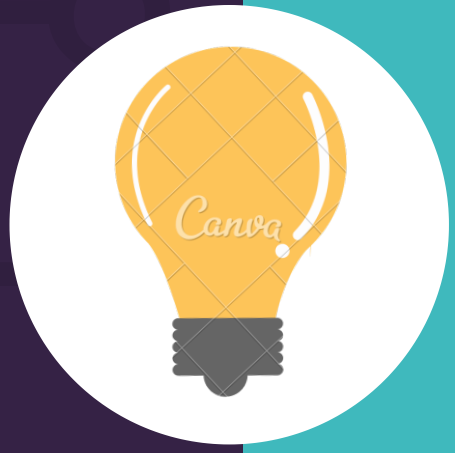
HEALTH ISSUES

- The concentration levels of students dropped in online learning as the eye meanders elsewhere on the screen. This in response made it difficult for most students to keep up with the teachings. The pressure to concentrate and produce the required results has resulted in a great amount of stress and anxiety.

- Human factors and ergonomics is the application of psychological and physiological principles to the engineering and design of products, processes, and systems. Studying online has resulted in poor/bad ergonomics, thus resulting in a lot of issues as regards back pain and fibromyalgia pains.

- The lack of physical activities has caused children to become obese. Muscle spasms, muscle rigidity, and lack of calcium, etc are all based on lack of physical activity.

- Increased screen time has increased the strain on the eyes, resulting in major headaches. This was applicable not only to the students but also to teachers.



THANK YOU!

Form:-

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScnCF_WaXuxwu0EcrnED3thw9WfrxD3NCNwUQbBQw57KxBMvQ/viewform?usp=sf_link

Responses:-

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1nGlMON3jBdOjgHaOlQFAcLJw58NFYv-GnI9LPK7OPxc/edit?usp=sharing