

Title: Research is a milestone to the future of qualitative education system:An explorative study

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Abstract:

India is diverse and its educational connotation cannot be explained in a single perspective. So, this paper summarizes a range of current challenges and indicates research gaps for diagnostic intervention. It lays out five broad sections for Research Priorities for Future-ensuring robust data interpretation and evidence based educational planning on Ecological Sustenance, Social Equality, Political Participation, Crisis Management and leveraging Technology. The disturbing part of the Indian University System has been that most of the good research work has now been restricted to centres of excellence like the IIC, BARC, IIT, IIM, TISS, TIFR and a few others. Currently poor quality of Ph.D. programs, sans of innovation and lack of research funding by the industry has almost ruined the fabric of research. We will have to work very hard to come out of this clutter that we have created over the past few years. The adaptability level of emerging web technologies is rapidly thriving in educational settings. Given the widespread popularity of communicative technology and media, it has become essential to understand and adopt to develop future educational plans as well as deploy current course material on new techno-pedagogic application that builds on novel experimentation.

Keywords:

COVID-19 Pandemic, Development, Education, Research, Techno-pedagogy

Introduction:

“Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself”. -- John Dewey.

Education is a life skill and a process that transforms the picture of our environment. It provides knowledge about the surrounding world and thus restructures our knowledge. It helps to form a new perspective on different subjects that allows to realize life’s problems and

its solution. Education is not just about lesson in textbooks, it is about understanding the lessons of life.

Research is a systematic process and is based on logical analysis. According to the American sociologist Earl Robert Babbis “Research is systematic enquiry to describe, explain, predict, and controlled the observed phenomenon”. It is an in-depth analysis of all the data and information collected. Research generates new or revolutionary idea and solves various problems.

In recent time our educational system has rapidly evolved according to the changing environment. Now we are faced with various social problems such as educated unemployment, health crisis, economic crisis, etc. this is propelling psychological distress and social growth is being hampered. Research plays an effective role in maintaining social progress free from all this problems. Innovative research improves the quality of education and education improves our life.

Rationale:

Research encompasses a collection of noble qualities like values, ethics, principles, truth, compassion and solidarity. It is not used only for transference of knowledge or generating financial benefits or academic promotion, which are byproducts or outcome of research but it is an insightful learning to analyze life. Different perspectives to a research work influence cognitive, conative and psychomotor domains. These are the building block towards a qualitative education system. ‘Education for All’ in coming years would amalgamate gender, race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, demography, geographical location, digital divide and political participation to transform a global citizen that successfully sustain medical, technological, ecological and educational crisis. So, this study aims to predict different perspective of varied research with innovative outcome to create a holistic approach to education.

Limitation:

Current study is limited to the observation of literature related to Medical crisis, Economic crisis and Educational crisis only. Moreover the study got restricted due to pandemic situation.

Objectives:

1. Identify general problems during crisis
2. Mitigate risk factors and promote effective solutions
3. Demonstrate major perspectives that paves the future

4. Evaluate academic research through holistic perspective

Findings and Discussion:

Health crisis: In this COVID 19 epidemic situation now we are facing global health crisis that affects everyone. There are also problems in health services such as equipment procurement, having difficulty assessing general health services and having difficulty getting treatment for patients who are not infected in COVID 19.

The health care services and system in India are still developing and have challenges of work force shortages, absenteeism, poor infrastructure and quality of care (Health Management Information System, Govt. of India). The state focus has been on curative care whereas poor infrastructure and poor coordination between the line departments or scalar chain (hierarchy of low to high position) makes it difficult to tackle public health emergencies such as COVID 19. The health care system are not adequate, especially in many northern Indian states because of the shortage of doctor, beds, equipment, especially in densely populated underserved states. (Mitra. S; March, 2020).

The prevalence of the COVID 19 epidemic is causing fear or anxiety among the general public. Temporary unemployment, children's home schooling, lack of face-to-face contact with family and friends are hampering the mental health of the general people.

Intensive confinement of animals in factory farm operation should be discontinued but that would create a situation where we are being deprived of animal protein. (Wiebers, D.O & Feigin, V.L. 2020).

PROBLEM	SOLUTION	REMARK
Procurement of equipment	Private investment	National scenario
Infrastructure	Public-private initiative	National scenario
Non-Covid treatment	Disintegrated medical services	National scenario
Co-morbidity	Research required	National scenario
Mental Health	Mass Counselling	National scenario
Deprivation of animal protein		International scenario

Table no. 1 Tabular sheet depicting current medical problems with probable solution

Educational crisis:

COVID 19 epidemic has adversely impacted the traditional education system (schooling, teaching-learning, evaluation system). In this epidemic situation, the help of advanced technology professed through online mode has kept the education system active. In the scenario of low-income Indian society 'Education for All' has got restricted. The pandemic

situation has made higher education vulnerable. The native students and student exchange initiatives are at loss. It has disrupted international higher education freezing foreign funds and scholarship.

Many governments have ordered institution to cease face-to-face instruction for most of their students, requiring them to switch to online teaching and virtual education (Daniel, J 2020). In this current situation education system has been limited to online learning.

Problem	Solution
Traditional infrastructure frozen	Infrastructural reorientation
Universal Access	Innovative research
Higher Education (Student Exchange Programmes)	Policy reframe

Table no.2 Tabular sheet depicting current educational problems with probable solution

Economic crisis:

COVID 19 - epidemic has disrupted the economy, which has wide repercussion. Industry and supply chain business across the country has been damaged. Many migrant workers are jobless. The lack of employment in various companies and factories has brought the Indian economy with a declining trend. India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had slowed sharply. An economy already affected by slow growth in the previous fiscal years would be downswing and severely affected by the lockdown as a result of the pandemic. The small and medium enterprises market rating predicts that the nationwide lockdown is expected to incur loss of over \$4.5 billion every day during the lockdown (Gopalan, H.S & Misra, A). The world economic forum states that in the current pandemic situation, migrant stuck abroad trying to cope with this changing circumstance are forced to take low wage job and live in poor working conditions (Guermond, Vand Datta, K). It has a humanitarian outcome that hints the rhythm of social life is declining.

Problem	Solution
Economic disorientation	Research
Labour migration	Cross sectarian mobility
Wage reduction	Budgeting
Poor working conditions	Revamp policy

Table no.3 Tabular sheet depicting current economic problems with probable solution

Interpretation:

This section attempts to achieve the research objectives of the study-

1. Identify general problems during crisis

COVID 19 - pandemic has distorted human life. Observing the crisis situation across communication media and research literature it has hinted towards major sections - Health, Economy and Education. It is evident that medical services have got disoriented, educational infrastructure got restricted and national finance got baffled. A lot of literature on blended approach, online teaching and mental health is crowding the academic platform.

2. Mitigate risk factors and promote effective solutions

Qualitative Education stands on the foundation of physical well-being of all its stakeholders, strong financial support from the government and socio-cultural bonding. COVID 19- created a hazardous situation that adversely impacted the physical and mental health of each stakeholder of education system. Epidemic forced government across the world to pull all funds and investment to sustain health sector. Pandemic promoted social distancing which ultimately resulted in weak cultural bond at least that was evident in literary work. Very few articles, in fact none on cultural research during initial days of pandemic. Most of the publications and webinar were flooded with technology driven and technical centric content.

3. Demonstrate major perspectives that paves the future

COVID 19 - pandemic has created new perspective and opportunity in research work. The study in the next section elaborates futuristic approach in research.

But the basic outline involves Research Management, Research Ethics, Research Culture, Research Network and Research Ecology. Social science and scientific research has been marked with comparative and quantitative study on low income group and rural-urban divide. But the present crisis situation has prompted rural development in terms of human sustainability and not ecological balance.

Evaluate academic research through holistic perspective

In this portion of the study we understand the different perspectives observed through varied research literature and establish an inter-relational link among them. In the beginning of the study it is quoted through Dewey's philosophy that education is synonymous to life and every human life is a basic unit of educational system. So, a child needs physical and mental health, emotional and intellectual quotient and cognitive development in social, economic, political, cultural, technological and ecological environment to sustain a quality life. This life is available only through well-researched education.

Medical Research	Economic Research	Educational Research
Covid-19 Vaccine	Unemployment	Techno-pedagogy
Neuropsychiatric disorder	Reduced income	Infrastructural reorientation

	Labour migration	
	Disrupted supply chain	

Table no.4 Tabular sheet that depicts current trends

Recommendations:

This section is dedicated for future research work and articles that have still not been identified and analysed. On the basis of the observation and intuitive trend analysis forecast the following research work:

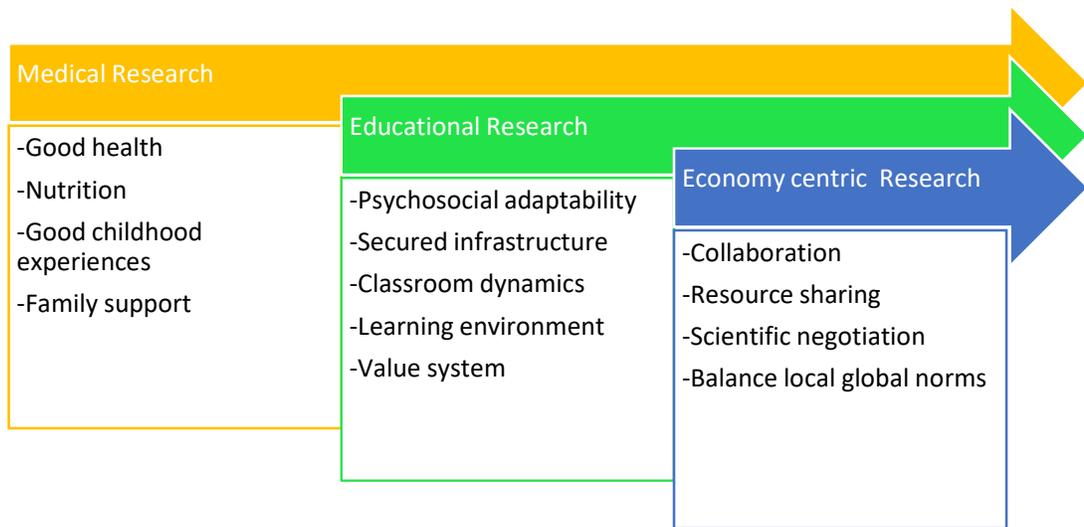


Figure 1: Proposed sections for future research

Some more sections were identified during the intuitive trend analysis and promotes rigorous quantitative-qualitative research as followed:

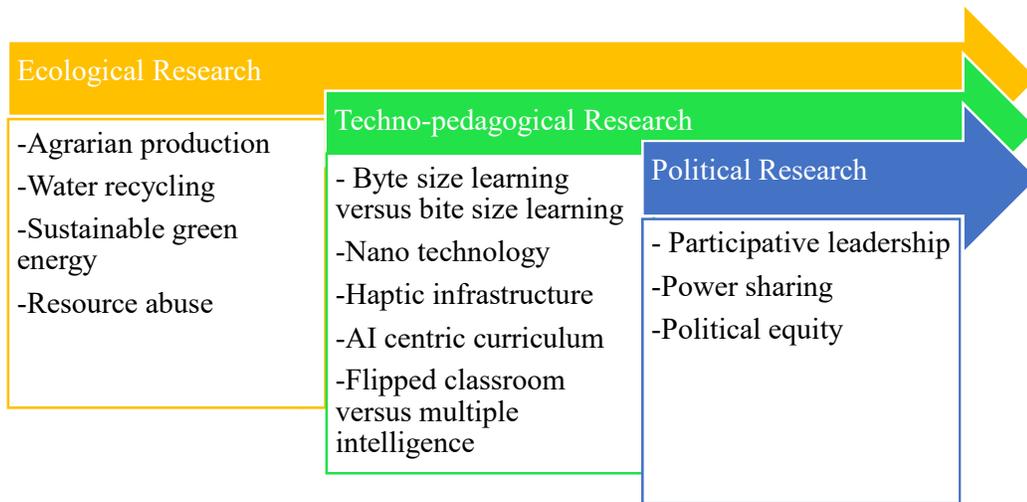


Figure 2: Proposed sections for future research

The study has also suggested Change Management in curriculum that envelopes Disaster Management, Quality Assurance, Time management, Human Resource Management and Crisis Management opening doors for more research. If it becomes a reality, it has potential to generate employability resulting in more funds and investment and then forces good governance. It is a positive cycle of education and counter attacks vicious cycle of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy.

Last but not the least the study advocates intrinsic academic research system, as proposed:



Figure 3: Proposed framework to integrate different aspects of research work

A preliminary structure with its component could be researched as Research Management with data validation, publication and quality assurance. Research ethics on data integrity, global standards, cyber-crime, cyber bullying and plagiarism. Research culture on humanism, resilience, solidarity, fraternity and balanced professional-personal life. Research Network on collaboration, scientific competition, resource mobilization and collective wisdom. Research Ecology through open-free data, peer review and resource sharing. The entire structure needs to be encapsulated within periodical review system.

Conclusion:

Education is one of the most fundamental humanrights and is an important variable in achieving the developmental goals of a country. Research on the other hand is a milestone that measures academic achievement and depicts a metamorphic stage in an education system. It imparts great value and introduces the new ways of thinking, reasoning and living. It promotes higher order thinking that awakens the consciousness among the individuals and propels informed knowledge society.

This article identifies, describe, explain, analyze and interpret different perspectives revolving around crisis management as a qualitative assessment along with proposed predictive outcomes.

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