

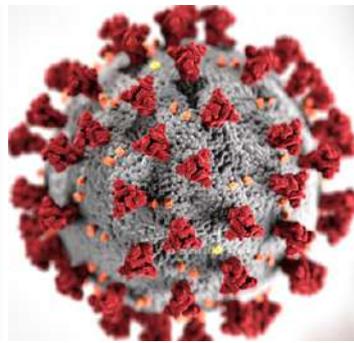


SPECIAL ISSUE ON COVID-19 AND EDUCATION

IGNITING MINDS

Wall E-Magazine

COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019



COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019



लक्ष्यं विश्वमानम्

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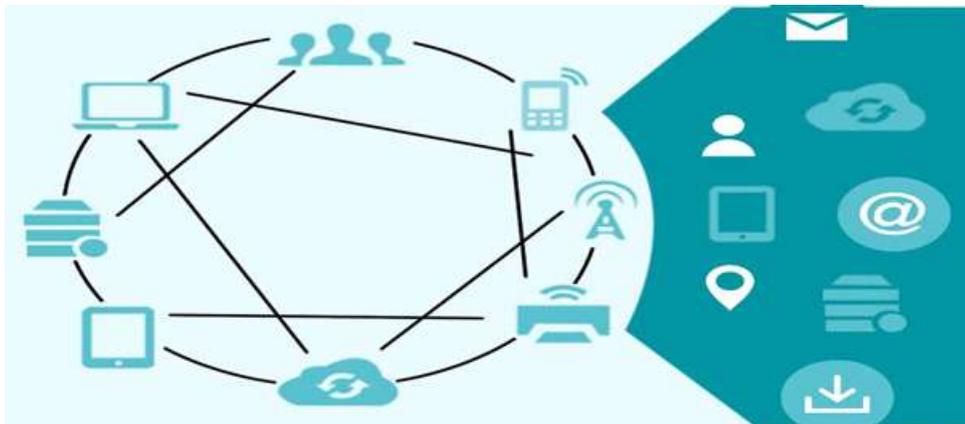
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Impact of COVID-19 on Education System in India

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M.A., Semester - IV

Introduction

The impact of pandemic COVID-19 is observed in every sector around the world. The education sectors of India as well as world are badly affected by this. It has enforced the world wide lock down creating very bad effect on the student's life. Around 32 core learners stopped to move schools/ colleges, universities, all educational activities halted in India. The outbreak of COVID-19 has advised us that change is inevitable. It has worked as a catalyst for the educational institutions to grow and opt for platforms and techniques, which have not been used before. The Education sector has been fighting to survive to crises with a different approach and digitizing the challenges to wash away the threat of the pandemic. This essay highlights some measures taken by Govt. of India to provide seamless education in the country. Both the positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 are discussed and some fruitful suggestions are pointed to carry out educational activities during the pandemic situation.



The pandemic COVID-19 has spread over whole world and compelled the human society to maintain social distancing. It has significantly disrupted the education sector which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future. On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) proposed an official name of the virus as COVID-19, an acronym for Corona virus disease 2019. It was first identified in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019. First death by COVID-19 was the 61-year old man in Wuhan, China on January 11, 2020. WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in India was reported on 30 January





2020 in the state of Kerala and the affected had a travel history from Wuhan, China. The first death due to COVID-19 was reported in India on March 12, 2020. It has affected more than 4.5 million people worldwide (WHO). According to the UNESCO report, it had affected more than 90% of total world's student population during mid April 2020 which is now reduced to nearly 67% during June 2020. Outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted more than 120 cores of students and youths across the planet. In India, more than 32 cores of students have been affected by the various restrictions and the nationwide lockdown for COVID-19. As per the UNESCO report, about 14 cores of primary and 13 cores of secondary students are affected which are two mostly affected levels in India.

After observing the corona virus pandemic situation the WHO advised to maintain social distancing as the first prevention step. So, every country started the action of lockdown to separate the contaminated people. The education sectors including schools, colleges and universities became closed. Classes suspended and all examinations of schools, colleges and universities including entrance tests were postponed indefinitely. Thus, the lockdown destroyed the schedules of every student. Through it is an exceptional situation in the history of education. COVID-19 has created many opportunities to come out of the rigorous classroom teaching model to a new era of digital model.

Initiatives of Govt. of India on Education Sector during the COVID-19:

To prevent spread of pandemic COVID-19, the Government of India has taken number of preventive measures. The union government declared a countrywide lock-down of all educational institutions on 16 March 2020. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) postponed all examinations of secondary and higher secondary schools on March 18, 2020 throughout India. CBSE released revised guidelines for examination centers to conduct examinations by maintaining a distance of at least 1 meter between the students taking the exam with a class not having more than 24 students. If the rooms of the examination centers are small then the students should be divided into different rooms accordingly.

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) postponed the interview for the civil service Examination 2019. Similarly the most of the state Governments and other educational boards postponed examinations due to outbreak of COVID-19. Govt. of India has observed one day nationwide Janta-curfew on March 22 and implement lockdown from March 25, 2020 onwards in different phases. Govt. of India has been extending lockdown periods from time to time adopting different strategies to fight with the pandemic but educational institutions remained closed continuously. The lockdown 6.0 was declared on June 29, which is effective from 1ST July to 31ST July 2020 with some less restriction in other sectors except education. Almost all state government ministries have taken measures to ensure that the academic activities of schools and colleges do not hamper during the lockdown period. They have instructed the schools to hold all their classes online. The lockdown has accelerated adoption of digital technology. It has provided a chance to develop new and improved professional skills/knowledge through online learning in more efficient and productive way.





Online learning is the best solution during this pandemic COVID-19 situation. So, the digital India vision of the government is emerging as a vital tool for solving the present crisis due to COVID-19. It is a fact that technology based education is more transparent with all respect. Looking at these challenges of colleges and schools being shut, government of India, as well as state governments and private players have undertaken proper initiatives. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has made several arrangements, including online portals and educational channels through Direct to Home **TV, Radios** for students to continue learning. During lockdown, students are using popular social media tools like **Whatsapp, Zoom, Google meet, Telegram, YouTube live, Face book live** etc. for online teaching learning system. **ICT** initiative of MHRD is a unique platform which combines all digital resources for online education. The digital initiatives of MHRD for secondary as well as higher education during COVID-19 are listed as bellow-

- 1) **Secondary Education** – DIKSHA, e-PATHSHALA, National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER)
- 2) **Higher Education** – SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA, NISHTHA, NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY, e-PG PATHSHALA

Positive Impact of COVID-19 on Education-

Though the outbreak of COVID-19 has created many negative impacts on education, educational institutions of India have accepted the challenges and trying their best to provide seamless support services to the students during the pandemic. Indian education system got the opportunity for transformation from traditional system to a new era. The following points may be considered as the positive impacts-

- ❖ Move towards Blended Learning
- ❖ Rise in use of Learning Management System
- ❖ Enhance the use of soft copy of learning material
- ❖ Improvement in collaborative work
- ❖ Rise in online meetings
- ❖ Enhanced Digital Literacy

Negative Impact of COVID-19 on Education-

Education sector has suffered a lot due to the outbreak of COVID-19. It has created many negative impacts on education. Classes have been suspended and exams at different levels postponed. Different boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance tests. Admission process got delayed. Due to continuity in lockdown, student suffered a loss of nearly 3 months of the full academic year of 2020-21 which is going to further deteriorate the situation of continuity in education and the as students would face much difficulty in resuming schooling again after a huge gap. Besides this some of them are as pointed below-

- ❖ Educational activity hampered
- ❖ Impact on employment





- ❖ Unprepared teachers /students for online education
- ❖ Reduced global employment opportunity

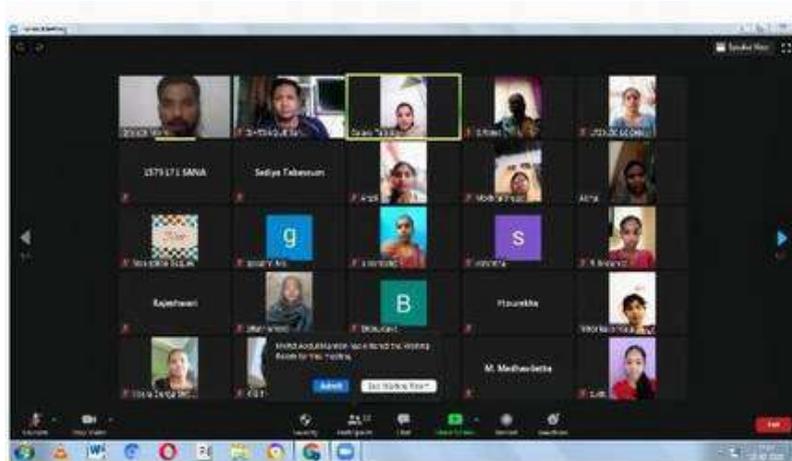
Conclusion

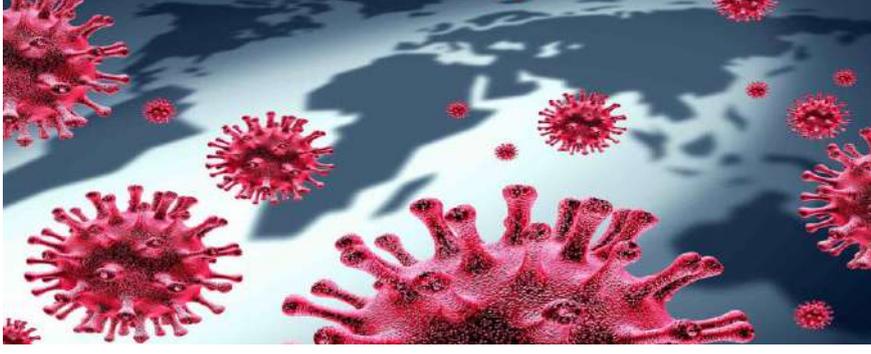
As we enter the COVID-19 recovery phase, it will be critical to reflect on the role of educational systems- and particularly vocational education- in fostering resilient societies. The global health crisis and the lockdown that followed have brought to the fore professions that have often been taken for granted, renewing our awareness of their value to society. This has helped restore a sense of esteem for those workers who have worked relentlessly during this time to keep economies afloat.

In this sense, the pandemic is also a call to renew the commitment to the sustainable Development Goals. Ensuring that all young people have the opportunity to succeed at school and develop the knowledge, skill, attitudes and values that will allow them to contribute to society is at the heart of the global agenda and education's promise to our future society. The current crisis has tested our ability to deal with large scale disruptions. It is now up to us to build as its legacy a more resilient society.

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- 10) E-Journals





বদল

গোপাল দলুই

সেমিস্টার - দ্বিতীয়

শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান

শুনেছি নাকি চিনের ঘরে আবির্ভূত এই দশা
মর্মে মর্মে বুঝেছে মানুষ হেরেছে যৌক্তিকতা।
নাহলে সাবধান-হবেনা অবসান, দুষ্টি রোগের প্রকোপ
তোমরা কি বুঝেও বোঝেনা এ রোগের ভয়াবহ রূপ।
হচ্ছে বদল দিনে-রাতে রাজত্ব তার সার,
একে আবার মা-মনসা ধূপের ধোঁয়া আর!
তোমরা কি বুঝেও বোঝেনা এ রোগের ভয়াবহ রূপ।
নাম দিয়েছে 'করোনা' অর্থে ভেবে 'করণা'
আছে কি তার তেমন গুণ, সে গুড়ে বালি!
মৃত্যু, মৃত্যু ছাড়া কিছূনা।
তোমরা কি বুঝেও বোঝেনা এ রোগের ভয়াবহ রূপ।
নামটি নিয়ে করুণে ভ্রমণ করে ভুবনে
সর্বশক্তি বিশ্বজয়ী তার বিরুদ্ধে কেউ না।
মানবজাতি বুদ্ধিমান আছে তাঁদের কত দান!
সবে মিলে হই এক বিপক্ষে আমরাই মহান।
তোমরা কি বুঝেও বোঝেনা এ রোগের ভয়াবহ রূপ।
স্তম্ভিত আজ শিক্ষা-দীক্ষা, স্তম্ভিত সমাবেশ
সাহিত্যে-যার ভরাইছে প্রাণ নেমেছে 'পরিব দেশ'
তোমরা কি বুঝেও বোঝেনা এ রোগের ভয়াবহ রূপ।





Education during the Covid-19 Pandemic Situation

Jayeeta Bhadra
M.A., Semester - II

The global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has spread worldwide, affecting almost all countries and territories. The outbreak was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The COVID-19 pandemic has created the largest disruption of education systems in human history, affecting nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 200 countries. Closures of schools, institutions, universities and other learning spaces have impacted more than 94% of the world's student population. This has brought far-reaching changes in all aspects of our lives. Social distancing and restrictive movement policies have significantly disturbed traditional educational practices. Reopening of schools after relaxation of restriction is another challenge with many new standard operating procedures put in place.

Within a short span of the COVID-19 pandemic, many researchers have shared their works on teaching and learning in different ways. Several schools, colleges and universities have discontinued face-to-face teachings. There is a fear of losing 2020 academic year or even more in the coming future. The need of the hour is to innovate and implement alternative educational system and assessment strategies. The COVID-19 pandemic has provided us with an opportunity to pave the way for introducing digital learning. This article aims to provide a comprehensive report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on online teaching and learning of various papers and indicate the way forward. Lockdown and social distancing measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic have led to closures of schools, training institutes and higher education facilities in most countries. There is a paradigm shift in the way educators deliver quality education—through various online platforms. The online learning, distance and continuing education have become a panacea for this unprecedented global pandemic, despite the challenges posed to both educators and the learners. Transitioning from traditional face-to-face learning to online learning can be an entirely different experience for the learners and the educators, which they must adapt to little or no other alternatives available. The education system and the educators have adopted “Education in Emergency” through various online platforms and are compelled to adopt a system that they are not prepared for.

E-learning tools have played a crucial role during this pandemic, helping schools and universities facilitate student learning during the closure of universities and schools. While adapting to the new changes, staff and student readiness needs to be gauged and supported accordingly.

Although there have been overwhelming challenges for educators, schools, institutes and the government regarding online education from a different angle, there are several opportunities created by the COVID-19 pandemic for the unprepared and the distant plans of implementing e-learning system. It has forged a strong connection between teachers and parents than ever before.





The home-schooling requires parents to support the students' learning academically and economically. Children with disabilities need additional and special support during this ongoing emergency. The use of online platforms such as Google Classroom, Zoom, virtual learning environment and social media and various group forums like Telegram, Messenger, WhatsApp and WeChat are explored and tried for teaching and learning for the first time ever to continue education. This can be explored further even after face-to-face teaching resumes, and these platforms can provide additional resources and coaching to the learners.

The Covid-19 pandemic and the prolonged lockdown induced by it has made working as well as studying from home. Though the concept of online learning existed even during the pre-pandemic era, the phenomenon has certainly reached an altogether different level and intensity in these trying times. While e-learning emerged as the biggest saviour in the wake of the closure of educational institutions, it has come with its own set of challenges. All stakeholders, including students, teachers and institutions are forced to overcome challenges that have come with these sudden and often hastily executed online learning programmes. In a lot of cases, the key driver for the adoption of a technology platform was whether or not it was free. This led to a lot of products being adopted that made the adoption curve significantly steeper.

One of the major stumbling blocks with regard to online learning is the lack of strong and stable internet connections, as the ones conventionally used at homes have either low bandwidth or have exhausted their limits. What's really needed for the purpose is a tool that can make logging in a one-time process. There's a need for an app through wherein both teachers and students can simply select their class/subject and get going. Assessing a student in the right manner is an integral component of the education system. Under normal circumstances, students are made to take a test or appear in an examination on school premises, unfortunately that's not a possibility now.

In online learning, assessing students through a Multiple-Choice Question (MCQ) mechanism is still feasible as a stop-gap but real learning is measured by conducting a subjective assessment -- this is one of the biggest challenges for traditional of advance technological solutions that are predominantly MCQ based.

Another related hindrance is checking the assessments. Even if students upload their answer sheets online and if the teacher concerned teaches across five different sections, they would have to assess more than 50 students. And it is particularly an uphill task to upload or download so many answer sheets. So, what's needed here is a tool that provides a comprehensive assessment system wherein the requirements of both the teachers as well as the students are met. Last but possibly the most significant challenges associated with online learning is monotony and boredom induced by increased exposure to the screen as well as the modus operandi of sitting at one restricted spot for prolonged hours.

The onus of breaking this boredom or fatigue lies with the teachers and the educational institution. There is a need for a consistent endeavour to make the session as interactive as feasible.

Taking this aspect of online learning into consideration, we have developed a mechanism in our





technological platform through which students can be engaged in polls and other similar activities. There is also a provision of a whiteboard-style tool wherein teachers and students can draw or write anything, eventually making learning more interactive.

There is a lot of chance that the education of female children and transgender children will affect, as their parents may see, the financial and opportunity costs of doing so. This pandemic has not only affected the students but also the Low-budget institutions and schools, resulting in close-down the same.

There are both positive and negative matters happening around us amid the Covid-19. Technology paves the way for education, thus helping the students and teachers to connect virtually through online classrooms, webinars, digital exams, and so on. But the sad truth is that it is not available to many students all over the nation. Everything is happening for the well-being of the students so that they can stay safe at home without getting affected by the life-threatening virus. We are not ready for this, but it came, so we have to go through this together, but we have to update the infrastructure and should think of ways to undertake the situation and providing education to every child amid the pandemic if we face something precisely like this in the future to aid the forthcoming generation.

The lesson learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic is that teachers and students/learners should be oriented on use of different online educational tools. After the COVID-19 pandemic when the normal classes resume, teachers and learners should be encouraged to continue using such online tools to enhance teaching and learning. Stay home. Stay safe.





Education during the Covid-19 Pandemic Situation

Rinki Khatun
M.A., Semester - IV

Education provides knowledge about our society and environment and improves them by improving our skills. Education helps us build our own outlook on life, prepares us to form our own perspectives and form our own opinions about different aspects of life.

Since the beginning of 2020, we have faced a massive crisis. The Covid-19 pandemic is wreaking havoc all over the world, including India, disrupting our lives and livelihoods. Therefore, not all students enrolled in schools, colleges and universities in India have been able to visit their institutions for almost a year due to restrictions imposed to prevent the spread of the novel coronavirus from mid-March 2020. This has caused extreme loss to the students.

Education is one of the most affected sectors in the Covid-19 pandemic. According to UNESCO, more than 1 billion students worldwide have been affected, accounting for more than 60% of the student population and more than 15% of the world's population.

When millions of young people are urged to stay at home like other members of their families, and when educational institutions are closed, online education seems to be the only option to ensure the continuity of education for these students. But the question remains whether we were ready to use these alternative means of education in our country without ruining the quality of education of our students. The short answer to this question is - we were not. Quality online education is still beyond the reach of many students in our schools, colleges and universities who have limited or no access to a computer or internet connection at home. We do not yet have information on how many students have access to broadband internet, 4G smartphones, tablets, laptops or desktop computers and other technologies absolutely necessary for online classes. It has also been noticed that, in many cases, there is only one 4G smartphone at home for many families, which means that earning members of the family have to struggle to continue their shrinking livelihood opportunities and 'work from home'. , 'If possible. The children of the house, of different ages, are stunned for the only device in the family. After all, the pressure on the family is intense.

Covid-19 pandemic has forced universities across India and the world indeed, to suspend physical classrooms and shift to online classes. In India, while this transition has been smooth for most private universities, the public ones are still adapting. There have also been debates on the nature of classes and the future of examination and evaluation— whether they could be conducted online or not. Students from privileged backgrounds, supported by their parents and eager and able to learn, could find their way past closed school doors to alternative learning opportunities. Those from disadvantaged backgrounds often remained shutting out when their schools shut down. The Covid-19 pandemic has also had a devastating affecting the case of higher education, universities close their campuses and countries have closed their borders in response to the lockdown Arrangements were quick though higher education institutions Replacing face-to-face lectures with online learning, these are Closing affects learning and experiments Among them is the security and legal status of





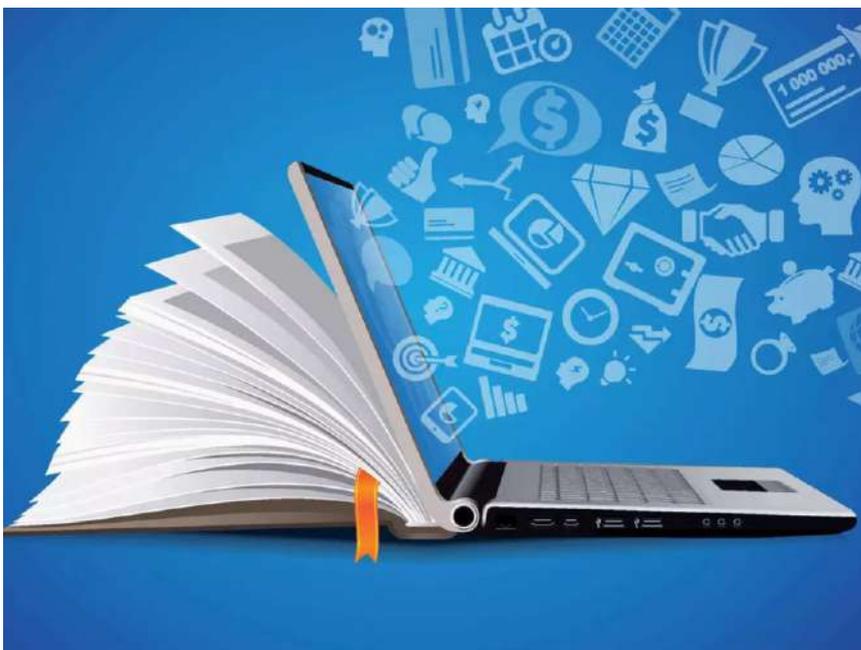
international students Host country. Perhaps most importantly, the crisis occurs questions about the value offered by university education which includes networking and social opportunities Educational materials. To stay relevant, universities will be needed to rebuild their learning environment so that digitization takes place extends and complements students-teachers and others relationships.

Given our patriarchal family structure, where boys are still advanced and prioritized over girls in higher education, the dropout rate of girls during and after the epidemic may be much higher than that of boys. If this happens in the wake of the Covid-1 pandemic epidemic and recession and recession as a result of the economy, the goal of drastically increasing the Total Enrollment Ratio (GER) planned by the new Education Policy (NEP) 2020 could be seriously endangered. Education is one of the areas in India where the unequal impact of Covid-19 of is more pronounced than most. If schools, colleges and universities are closed indefinitely, the years of progress in access to education in our country may be reversed.

Therefore, most of the youth in our country have been staying at home for months without any formal education, leaving out quality education, understanding the crisis and achieving a more sustainable future, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations on 25 September 2015 for a fair and sustainable planet. In such a scenario, the dropout rate from schools, colleges and universities is likely to be higher in 2020-21 and the next few years.

Also, experts are concerned that students are not learning at the same level as face-to-face classes and that there is considerable delay in acquired knowledge, with some estimating that such delays can reach up to a year.

Finally, many families have been affected because schools represent an important source of food,



and families have also been affected because many parents do not have the knowledge or psych pedagogical tools to help their children in a virtual a c a d e m i c environment.

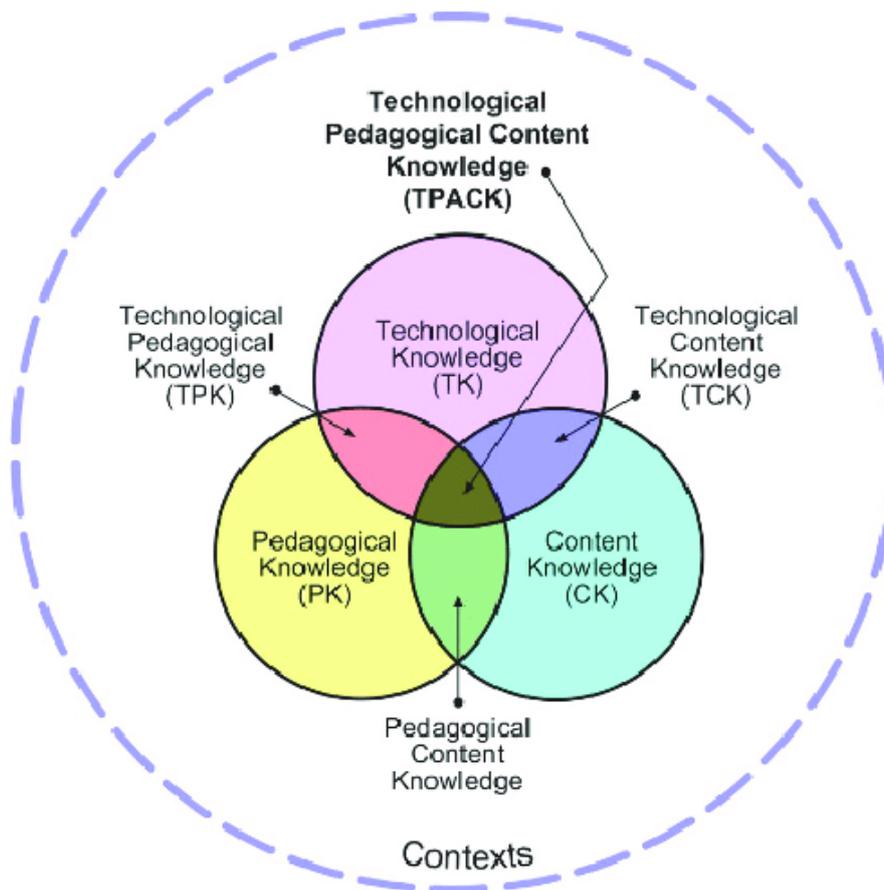
To understand the current educational realities in the region and the strategies that specific countries are adopting, it is





proposed to conduct this webinar to gain knowledge about the major challenges, characteristics of the sector and opportunities. The education sector follows the epidemic caused by Covid-19 and also serves to exchange ideas about the best practices adopted by the region.

In this sense, the pandemic is also a call to renew the commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals. Ensuring that all young people have a chance to succeed at school and develop the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that will allow them to contribute to society is at the heart of the global agenda and education's promise to our future society. The current crisis has tested our ability to deal with large-scale disruptions. It is now up to us to build as its legacy a more resilient society.





শিক্ষার উপর COVID-19 এর প্রভাব

মানসী সরদার

এম. এ., সেমিস্টার - দ্বিতীয়

শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান

মধ্য চীনের উহান শহরে সর্বপ্রথম নোবেল করোনা ভাইরাস এর উদ্ভব ঘটে। ৩১শে ডিসেম্বর ২০১৯ সালে এই শহরের অঙ্গত কারণে নিউমোনিয়ার মত একটি রোগ ছড়িয়ে পড়তে থাকে, এর পরবর্তীতে চীন ৯ জানুয়ারী ২০২০ বিশ্ব স্বাস্থ্য সংস্থা এর সম্পর্কে জানায়। ১১ জানুয়ারী ২০২০ এই রোগে আক্রান্ত হয়ে একজনের মৃত্যু হয় চীনের গবেষকরা পরবর্তীকালে এই রোগের ভাইরাস এর সাথে করোনা ভাইরাস এর এক বিশেষ প্রজাতির সার্স কভ-২ এর মধ্যে সাদৃশ্য খুঁজে পান ফলে ফলে ভাইরাসটির নাম দেওয়া হয় COVID-19 বিশ্ব মহামারী হিসেবে করোনা চীনের উহান থেকে এই ভাইরাস মানুষ থেকে মানুষের মধ্যে সংক্রমিত হয়ে চীনের আরো অন্যান্য শহরে ছড়িয়ে পড়ে। ২০২০ মার্চ মাসের মধ্যে ভাইরাসটি ছড়িয়ে পৃথিবীর প্রায় ১৮০ টি দেশে ছড়িয়ে যায় এবং এর কারণে বহু মানুষের মৃত্যু ঘটে পরবর্তী কালে বিশ্ব স্বাস্থ্য সংস্থা এই রোগটিকে বিশ্ব মহামারী বলে ঘোষণা করে চীন থেকে ছড়ানো ভাইরাস ক্রমশ থাবা বসায় সমগ্র বিশ্বে। ২০২০ মার্চ-এপ্রিলের মধ্যে এই ভাইরাসের প্রকোপ সমগ্র বিশ্ব স্তর হয়ে ওঠে। ভারতে করোনা আক্রান্ত ২৯ অক্টোবর ২০২০ অনুযায়ী সারা বিশ্বে করোনা আক্রান্ত দেশের তালিকা ভারত এখন দ্বিতীয় স্থানে রয়েছে। ২৯ অক্টোবর ২০২০ অনুযায়ী ভারতে করোনা আক্রান্তের সংখ্যা ৮০ লক্ষ ছাড়িয়েছে ২৯ শে অক্টোবর ২০২০ অনুযায়ী এ পর্যন্ত এক লাখ কুড়ি হাজার পাঁচশো সাতাশ জনের মৃত্যু ঘটেছে এবং সুস্থ সংখ্যা তিয়াত্তর লাখ পনেরো হাজার নয়শো উননব্বই। ভারতে COVID-19 সংক্রমণের হার ১.৭৪ সবচেয়ে খারাপ দেশগুলোর তুলনায় কম বিশ্বব্যাপী দেশ-বিদেশে আন্তর্জাতিক যোগাযোগে বিমান চলাচল বন্ধ হয় বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন দেশে শুরু হয় লকডাউন স্কুল-কলেজ অফিস-আদালত সিনেমা হল যান চলাচল বন্ধ করা হয় আন্তর্জাতিক ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম এই ভাইরাস থাবা বসায় চীনের উপর। চীনের বিভিন্ন শহরে বহু সংখ্যক মানুষ মারা যায় আন্তর্জাতিক স্তরে বিভিন্ন দেশের বাজারে চিনা দ্রব্য সামগ্রী রপ্তানি বন্ধ হয়। করোনা ভাইরাস বিভিন্ন দেশ ও স্বাস্থ্যগত দিক কে জর্জরিত করে রেখেছে। এই COVID-19 ভাইরাসটির এতটাই মারাত্মক যে অনেক মানুষ হারিয়েছে তাদের আপনজন কত মানুষ হয়েছে বেকার বেকারত্ব আমাদের দেশ পিছিয়ে থাকলেও আরো বেকারত্বের সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে তেমনি ভাবে আরো একটি জায়গায় বিশেষ ভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে সেটি হলো বিভিন্ন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান।





শিক্ষায় করোনার থাবা

পৌলমী বেরা

এম.এ., সেমিস্টার - দ্বিতীয়

শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান

পৃথিবী জুড়ে আজ যাহার ত্রাস
তাহার নাম হলো করোনা ভাইরাস।
এসেছে অতিমারি কোভিড - নাইনটিন
স্বাধীন হয়েও আজ হয়েছি পরাধীন।
স্কুল - কলেজ আজ হয়েছে তালাবন্ধ
ছোট থেকে বড়ো কারো মনে নেই কোনো ছন্দ।
ভয়াবহ সংকটে পড়েছে আজ বিশ্ব
সব কিছু হারিয়ে হয়েছে সে নিঃস্ব।
ঘর ছেড়ে কেউ আজ কোথাও যে যাইনে।
পড়াশোনাও হচ্ছে তাই শুধুই অনলাইনে।
বাড়ি বসেই হয়ে যায় পড়াশোনা সারা
স্কুলে যাবার আজ নেই কোনো তারা।
বাড়িটাই হয়েছে আজ পরীক্ষার-হল
তাই আর বলে না কেউ স্কুলেতে চল।
করোনা চেয়েছিল করতে শিক্ষাকে স্তব্ধ
মানুষের বুদ্ধির কাছে সেও তাই জব্দ।
ক্লাসরুম পর আজ গুণ্ডল মিট আপন
শিক্ষাকে বাঁচাতে হবে তাই ছুটছি প্রাণপণ।
সব বাধা পেরিয়ে মনকে দিচ্ছি আশা
করোনা ভাইরাসকে হতে দেবো না সর্বনাশা।
ভাইরাসের সাথে আজ মানুষের যুদ্ধ।
করোনাকে হারিয়ে প্রকৃতিকে করবো যে শুদ্ধ।
আশা রাখি মনে তাই জিতবো যে একদিন
সব বাঁধা পেরিয়ে হবে যে স্বাধীন।





Education during the Covid-19 Pandemic Situation

Riya Ghosh

M.A., Semester - II

Introduction:

The global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has spread worldwide, affecting almost all countries and territories. The outbreak was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The countries around the world cautioned the public to take responsive care. The public care strategies have included hand washing, wearing face masks, physical distancing and avoiding mass gathering and assemblies. Lockdown and staying home strategies have been put in place as the needed action to flatten the curve and control the transmission of the disease (sintema, 2020).

Bhutan first declared closing of schools and Institutions and reduction of business hours during the second week of March 2020. The complete nationwide lockdown was implemented from 1st August 2020. In between, movements were allowed, offices began functioning, school and college reopened for selected levels and continued with online class for others. More than 170,000 children in Bhutan from PP-XII are today affected by the school closure. The impact is for reaching and has affected learning during this academic year or even more in the coming days, several schools, colleges and Universities have discontinued face to face teaching. There is a pressing need to innovate alternative educational and assessment strategies. The COVID-19 pandemic has provided us with an opportunity to pave the way for introducing digital learning.

Learning Style and Cultural Challenges

e-learning is very different from the ordinary classroom style teacher student learning environment as the emphasis here, is to motivate the student to learn by himself using provided resources and study materials via the online route by the e-learning product provider in contrast to the classroom environment where the teacher motivates the student to learn using the available material. 'Gnothi Seauton' or 'know thyself' is the watch word of e-learning as the best teacher a student can have is himself. It is to be noted that the self-learning style is not absolutely perfect as there is ground for 'false positives' i.e., the student may assume that the information he is studying is the correct one, even if the information is wrong as there is no one around him to verify the correctness of the information. Further, there might be an issue of 'pace' as students do not learn on a uniform rate as some students may be fast learners while some may be slow. This issue can be solved by assigning a teacher on an 'on demand' basis so that the student will be able to develop a strong core by getting his doubts and issues solved, in case he is unable to solve them via the online route.

Technological Challenges

One of the problems that were discovered with the introduction of e-learning products and system was technological issues relating to the products. Various products have their own benefits/drawbacks, making the choice of a products which satisfies all parties a difficult one. For example 'Blackboard' a popular e-learning product is limited to its environment. In other words, it is





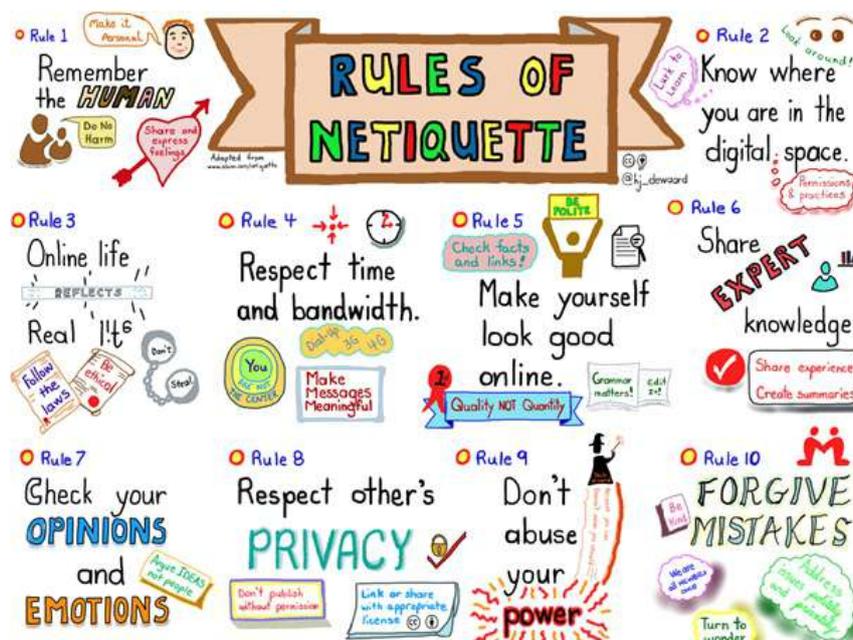
restricted to discussions, updates, information updates, notices and other messages from a single vendor only and restricts student engagement due to its unique features, limiting the academic staff and the students to the borders of the environment. Many other products have these kind of challenges related to manufacturer policies and other similar technological issues. This is a major challenge in the adoption and the popularity of e-learning products.

Prospects

1. Online teaching learning has made teaching learning possible during pandemic.
2. Online teaching learning has to deliver to everyone,
3. Online teaching learning marks students interested of the teacher.
4. Online teaching learning reduced the time of the teacher.
5. Online teaching learning make education more than dynamic.
6. Online teaching learning developer skill in using technology among teacher and student.

Challenges

1. Online teaching learning is pandemic situation is costly for many student.
2. Lack of technical knowledge of teacher in one of the big challenges of online teaching learning.
3. In pandemic situation, there are questions about the quality of online teaching learning'
4. In many remote villages, the technology is not well developed which is one of the big challenges of Online teaching learning.
5. Bad weather is one of the most major problems of online teaching learning.





EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION

RIYA KUNDU,
M.A., SEM-II

Novel Corona virus, known as covid-19 was discovered in the last month of the year 2019, in a seafood market in Wuhan. Clinical analysis results of the virus showed person-to-person transmission 2020. The director general of WHO in March 2020 declared covid-19 as a pandemic after assessment of the rapid spread and severity of the deadly virus across the globe with additional announcement of social distancing as a means of curbing the spread of the pandemic.

The times that have been never dreamt of. The pandemic times which blow around the globe, leaving no space untouched. They certainly have left a very memorable impact in the field of education. By the end of March 2020, the pandemic was everywhere, resulting in the closure of most of the schools, colleges and universities in India.

The covid-19 pandemic has generated changes in the education process and has influenced the interaction between teachers and students. As a consequence of the pandemic, universities were constrained to carrying out their activity with students exclusively online. In this regard many governments took measures in order to avoid spreading the virus and to ensure the continuity of the educational process and universities worldwide adopted online learning.

Though there were many negative impacts from the COVID-19 outbreak on the field of education, there was also a positive impact which could take the education system and its methods a step higher. The pandemic has opened gates to innovative methods of transmission of knowledge across the globe. It was very challenging to India as many people live in areas without internet, and others attend more poorly equipped government-run schools. Many efforts were made to continue education at all levels with online methods, but it could not be made available to everyone.

Looking at the positive side of the pandemic's impact on education, I would surely say that the learning cells in our brains became active to think about and analyze how to continue with the education of young minds.

COVID-19 accelerated the adoption of digital technologies to deliver education. Education institutions moved toward blended learning and encouraged teachers and students to acquire technology savvy. Soft technology, online, webinars, virtual class rooms, teleconferencing, digital exams and assessments became common phenomenon, where otherwise we might have merely defined them — or they might have come into practical use a decade later or more.

There was unimaginable collaboration among all the stake holders in the field of education - including administration, teachers, students, parents and companies making the software for transfer of knowledge in innovative ways. Many found that global education and worldwide exposure to ideas is available for those who seek after it. The expenditures on travel, tours and the





purchase of study materials has gone down, and it could result in savings in these hard times.

Covid-19 pandemic situation online learning offers teachers and students an efficient way to deliver lessons to students. Online learning has a number of tools such as videos,pdfs,podcasts and teachers can use all these tools as part of their lesson plans.By extending the lesson plan beyond traditional textbooks to include online resources, teachers are able to become efficient educators.

In this situation, online reduces financial costs. Online education is for more affordable as compared to physical learning. This is because online learning eliminates the cost points of student transportation, students' meals and most importantly real estate. Additionally, all the course or study materials are available online, thus creating a paperless learning environment which is more affordable, while also being beneficial to the environment.



Though there was much advancement in the technology side of education, we could also see negative impacts of COVID-19 on education.

Educational activities are hampered to a great extent, and we could sense a great amount of confusion, the postponement or delay in exams, academic sessions or the like. There was not enough space for the so-called co-curriculum

The digital world was a dilemma for the teachers who were experts in book, talk, chalk and classroom methods. They had to be trained to meet the challenges of the present situation and go ahead with online teaching. And many students struggled to obtain the gadgets needed for digital learning.





In online teaching-learning method sometimes teachers are not given enough time for preparation of content for their students and also students who avoid communication with teachers and sometimes students feel shy to communicate with teachers during online learning. Also online teaching is like communicating without body language, so students also feel misunderstood to communicate. For all of those communication also a challenge for education in this pandemic situation.

We know every student needs feedback for their performance during the learning process for improvement. Teachers find it difficult to give feedback to all students individually. As well as, when a teacher delivering a lecture for students in online classroom teachers also expect feedback from students but sometimes students are not give them feedback by the lack of their concentration, internet issues, environmental disturbance etc.

Many educators looked for alternative jobs to sustain their families as they lost their teaching jobs or their salaries were withheld. Now former teachers are now trying to fit into any job that they can get.

Everything went better — though difficultly — for educated parents as they helped their children, but it's also time to understand the helplessness of the parents who could not help their children.

Pandemic has been a challenge to educational institutions, as the payment of fees was very poor. Many low budget schools got shut down.

Everyone has doubts and questions: When will life be normal? But life continues to go on and so does education. We sense the great damage done to the field of education in this era of the coronavirus. We also count COVID-19 as a blessing in disguise. The pandemic has opened doors to the new opportunities like more digitalization. The situation demands the updating of infrastructure and knowledge of how to face events like these in the future.

In this situation educational process took place in a period of sudden and multiple changes in higher education system.

So, we can say it is possible that after a longer period of adaptation and familiarization of students and teachers with the online environment, the quality of educational process will improve and after covid-19 pandemic period online teaching-learning will be a part of new normal education system.

The demand for online learning has risen significantly and it will continue doing in the future.





COVID-19 মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতে শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা

সুমন মন্ডল

এম.এ., সেমিস্টার - দ্বিতীয়

ব্যস্ত জীবন হঠাৎ করেই কেমন যেন থমকে গেছে আজ কিসে যেন জানান দিয়েছে আমাদের যে, বিশ্বে বিশ্ববাসীর মহাশান্তির মঙ্গলদীপের শিখাকে নিভিয়ে দেবে। হ্যাঁ, আজ বিশ্ববাসী গভীর সংকটময় পরিস্থিতির সম্মুখীন। কেননা বসুন্ধরার বুকে নেমে এসেছে করোনা (COVID-19) নামক ভাইরাস যা সারা বিশ্বে একটু একটু করে গ্রাস করে চলেছে, সৃষ্টি করেছে অতিমারীর, বহন করে চলেছে মৃত্যুর শোভাযাত্রা, প্রাণের ভয়ে আজ আমরা গৃহবন্দী। মানুষ মানুষেরই জন্য মেনে চলেছি একে অপরের থেকে শারীরিক দূরত্ব, Lockdown এবং সরকারি নির্ধারিত বহুবিধ নিয়ম শৃঙ্খলা তাই আজ আমরা নিজ নিজ গৃহবন্দী।

COVID-19 মহামারী বিশ্ব জুড়ে শান্তির বাতাবরণের যে স্রোত তাকে উতাল পাতাল করেছে, সৃষ্টি করেছে ধ্বংসের স্তম্ভ। এর প্রভাব সামাজিক, রাজনৈতিক, অর্থনৈতিক ইত্যাদির পাশাপাশি শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থাকেও ছাড়ে নি। শিক্ষক-শিক্ষার্থী, স্কুল, কলেজ, বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা, শিক্ষা প্রশাসনেও এর প্রভাব গভীর ভাবে প্রভাবিত করেছে। সম্মুখীন হতে হয়েছে নানাবিধ সমস্যার, সৃষ্টি করেছে ছন্দের পতন, ধ্বংস হচ্ছে ধারাবাহিকতার, আজ শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা যাচ্ছে পাল্টে। যে শিক্ষাব্যবস্থায় শিক্ষার্থীদের সর্বাঙ্গীন বিকাশের কথা বলা হয়েছিল তা আজ কোথাও যেন অভাব বোধ হচ্ছে, যা সময় আর পরিস্থিতির সাক্ষাতেই।

প্রচলিত শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা যেখানে শ্রেণিকক্ষের ব্ল্যাকবোর্ড, চক, ডাস্টার, বই, উন্মুক্ত প্রাপ্তন এবং প্রত্যক্ষ ভাবে শিক্ষক শিক্ষিকার দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হওয়ার কথা, সেখানে স্বাগত জানিয়েছি প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যাকে, ব্যাপকভাবে আশ্রয় নিচ্ছি E-learning। এই প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যার মাধ্যমে শিক্ষা সত্যিই বেশ নতুন আলোড়ন সৃষ্টিও করেছে। কারণ, প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যার মাধ্যমে শিক্ষার পথকে কিছুটা হলেও সুগম করেছে, শিক্ষক-শিক্ষার্থীর অনলাইন ক্লাস, ওয়েবিনার, ডিজিটাল পরীক্ষা ইত্যাদির দ্বারা শিক্ষাব্যবস্থার যে কাজ তা কিছুটা সংযোগ করতে সাহায্য করে চলেছে।

কিন্তু, এই মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতে একশ্রেণির মানুষ শিক্ষাকে কোনো না কোনো ভাবে বাঁচিয়ে রাখার চেষ্টা করছে, আবার অন্যদিকে আরেক শ্রেণির মানুষ শিক্ষা নিয়ে বেশ অনিশ্চয়তায় ও অসহায়ের সম্মুখীন।





COVID-19 মহামারী পরিস্থিতির জন্য নির্ধারিত Lockdown এ প্রায় দেড় বছরের উপর সকল শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান বন্ধ। প্রত্যক্ষ সংযোগ না থাকার কারণে শিক্ষা প্রক্রিয়াকে বহাল রাখার জন্য শুরু হয়েছে Online Class বা প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যার মাধ্যমে শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা। যা শিক্ষক-শিক্ষার্থীরা পৃথক, নিজ নিজ স্থান থেকেই বহাল থাকছে শিক্ষা প্রক্রিয়া। Online শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা হওয়ার জন্য পাঠ্যক্রম থেকে শুরু করে সহপাঠ্যক্রমের বেশ পরিবর্তনও হয়েছে। পরীক্ষাব্যবস্থা ও মূল্যায়নের চলে আসা যে ধারাবাহিকতা তারও ঘটেছে পরিবর্তন শুরু হয়েছে সময় প্রেক্ষাপটে নতুন পরীক্ষা ব্যবস্থা ও মূল্যায়নের। একটু উচ্চশিক্ষার দিকে এগিয়ে গেলে দেখা যায় যে প্রবেশিকা পরীক্ষা ও এই রূপ অন্যান্য পরীক্ষা ও মূল্যায়নের ক্ষেত্রেও ঘটেছে আমূল পরিবর্তন। সময় আর পরিস্থিতির সাথে সঙ্গতি দিতে গিয়েই পরিবর্তন হয়েছে বহুবিধ শিক্ষাব্যবস্থার, সৃষ্টি হয়েছে নতুনত্ব নিয়মাবলী। আজ শিক্ষাব্যবস্থায় এসেছে ব্যাপকভাবে অডিও ভিডিও কনফারেন্সিং, যেখানে শিক্ষক-শিক্ষার্থী উভয়ই একে অপরকে দেখতে পাই এবং শিক্ষার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করেন। এই ক্লাস নেওয়ার প্ল্যাটফর্মগুলি হলো জুম, গুগলমিট, গোটুমিটিং এইরূপ অন্যান্য। বর্তমানে আমরা West Bengal State University এর, Department of Education এর M.A. 3rd সেমের ছাত্র-ছাত্রী যা Google Meet এর দ্বারা শিক্ষক-শিক্ষিকা ও অন্যান্যদের কাছ থেকে শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করছি।

শিক্ষক-শিক্ষিকাগণরা পাঠদানের পূর্বে পাঠের যে তথ্য বা বিষয়বস্তু তা Whatsapp, Email, Google-Classroom অন্যান্য এই রূপ মাধ্যমে শিক্ষার্থীদের কাছে পৌঁছে দেওয়া হয়। শুধু পাঠদানের ক্ষেত্রেই নয় এই তথ্য দলিল স্বরূপ রেখে দেওয়া যায়। পরীক্ষা ও মূল্যায়ন ব্যবস্থায় বর্তমান সরকারের যে নির্ধারিত নিয়মাবলী তাকে কেন্দ্র করেই গড়ে ওঠেছে। তৈরি হয়েছে Home based examination, কোথাও Online viva, আবার কোথাও এর সংমিশ্রণ পদ্ধতি, আবার লক্ষ্য করা যায় পূর্ববর্তী কোনো সমমানের পরীক্ষার ফলাফলকে কেন্দ্র করে বর্তমানের পরীক্ষার মূল্যায়ন করা হচ্ছে। শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থার অন্যতম মাধ্যম হিসাবে প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যার বেশ ব্যাপকভাবে ব্যবহারের উপর গুরুত্ব প্রদান করা হচ্ছে। যেখানে বহুলাংশের Smartphone, Computer, Laptop ইত্যাদি অন্যান্য Electronic devices এর উপর নির্ভরশীল হতে হচ্ছে যা আমাদের সকলকে নতুনত্বে অভিযোজন করতে হচ্ছে। Study Work, Examination ও অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে নিজ নিজের যে নিজস্ব মতামতের যে লেখা, বক্তব্য তা আমাদের PDF, Text Chat, Text Word, Sound Record, Video Record ইত্যাদি দ্বারা আমাদেরকে Whatsapp, Email এই জাতীয় অন্য কোনো মাধ্যমের দ্বারা প্রদান করতে হচ্ছে বর্তমান শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থায়। যেমন, এই লেখাটি তথা “COVID-19 মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতে শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা” যা আমাকে বর্তমান সময়ের প্রেক্ষাপটে Email কিংবা Whatsapp এর দ্বারা প্রদান করতে হবে।





9 Elements of Digital Citizenship



বর্তমানের শিক্ষাব্যবস্থাকে মানিয়ে নিতে গিয়ে আমাদের অনেক সময় বহুসমস্যার সম্মুখীন হতে হয়। যেমন (১) প্রযুক্তিগত মাধ্যমে শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করতে গিয়ে দেখা যায় ব্যবহারে বেশ সমস্যা। (২) অনেক শিক্ষার্থী রয়েছে যারা অর্থনৈতিক দিক থেকে অনেক পিছিয়ে, যা শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করতে উন্নতমানের যন্ত্রের অভাব লক্ষ্য করা যায়। (৩) নেটওয়ার্ক ও অন্যান্য সামাজিক সমস্যা। (৪) পাঠ্যক্রমের পাঠ্যবিষয়বস্তু অনেকাংশ কমে যাওয়া ও সহ-পাঠ্যক্রমের যথেষ্ট অভাব। (৫) পরীক্ষা ও মূল্যায়ন ব্যবস্থার ক্ষেত্রে সমস্যা। (৬) নতুন পরিস্থিতিকে মানিয়ে নিতে প্রথম বেশ কষ্টকর। বিশ্বকবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের যে প্রকৃতির কোলে সংযোগ রেখে মনের চর্চা করার কথা বলেন, আজ এই পরিস্থিতির অন্য কোথাও যেন সংকীর্ণ হয়ে যাচ্ছে। যাইহোক, বহুবিধ সমস্যা থাকা সত্ত্বেও দেখা যায় যে বর্তমান পরিস্থিতিতে শিক্ষাব্যবস্থার এক বৈপ্লবিক পরিবর্তন ঘটেছে। মানিয়ে নিতে হচ্ছে এক নতুন পরিস্থিতিকে। আশানুরূপ যে, পরবর্তীকালে আরও ব্যাপকভাবে মুঠোফোন ও ক্লাসরুমের সংযোগ শিক্ষাব্যবস্থায় আসবে এক আমূল পরিবর্তন। আমাদের দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস এমিহামারীর ঝড়ু থেমে যাবে একদিন, পৃথিবী আবার শান্ত হবে, ফিরে পাবে মানবজাতি গৃহবন্দীর মুক্তি। শিক্ষায় আসবে অভিনবত্ব, আসবে নতুনত্ব।





Education during Covid-19 Pandemic

Tania Parvin
M.A., Semester II

COVID-19 has affected a large number of students across states, class, caste, gender, and region. The shutting down of schools, college and universities and the decision of shifting traditional classroom to digital platforms is not only increasing learning inequality among children, but also pushing a large number of children out of school due to the digital divide. Other than learning, the absence of schooling would also have a long-lasting effect on the health and nutrition of children. The role of the budget in the current situation as well as beyond the pandemic is very crucial to ensure inclusive education for all.

Within a short span of the COVID-19 pandemic, many researchers have shared their works on teaching and learning in different ways. Several schools, colleges and universities have discontinued face-to-face teachings. There is a fear of losing 2020 academic year or even more in the coming future. The need of the hour is to innovate and implement alternative educational system and assessment strategies. The COVID-19 pandemic has provided us with an opportunity to pave the way for introducing digital learning.

Impact on Teachers and Students:

Both teachers and students are facing many hurdles during online education. At home, a lack of basic facilities, external distraction and family interruption during teaching were major issues noticed. Educational institution support barriers such as the budget for purchasing advanced technologies, a lack of training, a lack of technical support and a lack of clarity and direction were also noticed. Teachers also faced technical difficulties. The difficulties were grouped under a lack of technical support; it included a lack of technical infrastructure, limited awareness of online teaching platforms and security concerns. Teachers' personal problems including a lack of technical knowledge, course integration with technology are damper their engagement in online teaching.

Positive Impact on Education System:

Though the outbreak of COVID-19 has created many negative impacts on education, educational institution of India have accepted the challenges and trying their best to provide sameless support services to the students during the pandemic. Indian education system got the opportunity for transformation from traditional system to a new era. The following points may be considered as the positive impacts.

- 1) **Develop the use of soft copy of learning material-** In lockdown situation, students were not able to collect the hard copies of study materials and hence most of the students used soft copy materials for reference.
- 2) **Improvement in collaborative work-** There is a new opportunity where collaborative teaching and learning can take on new forms.





- 3) **Rise in online meetings-** The pandemic has created a massive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meetings, webinars and e-conferencing opportunities.
- 4) **Enhanced digital literacy-** The pandemic situation induced people to learn and use digital technology and resulted in increasing the digital literacy.
- 5) **Improved the use of electronic media for sharing information-** Learning materials are shared among the students easily and the related queries are resolved through e-mail, SMS, phone calls and using different social medias like WhatsApp or Facebook.
- 6) **Worldwide exposure-** Educators and learners are getting opportunities to interact with peers from around the world. Learners adapted to an international community.
- 7) **Better time management-** Students are able to manage their time more efficiently in online education during pandemics.
- 8) **Demand for Open and Distance Learning-** During the pandemic situation, most of the students preferred Open and Distance Learning mode as it encourages self learning providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources and customized learning as per their needs.

Negative Impact on Education System:

Indian education system has suffered a lot due to the outbreak of COVID-19. It has created many negative impacts on education and some of them are as pointed below:

- 1) **Educational activity hampered-** Schools are closed and classes have been suspended. Different boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance tests across India.
- 2) **Unpreparedness of teachers and students -** Teachers and students are unprepared for online education; they were not ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning.
- 3) **Parents' role-** In urban area some educated parents are able to guide but some may not have the adequate level of education needed to teach children in the house.
- 4) **Digital gadgets:** Especially in rural area many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptop or supporting mobile phones in their homes, online teaching-learning may create a digital divide among students. The lockdown has hit the poor students very hard in India as most of them are unable to explore online learning according to various reports.
- 5) **Create Difference:** This online teaching-learning method creates a big gap between rich vs poor and urban vs rural students.

Possible Solutions for Problems:

A lot of issues are attached to online education but we cannot ignore the perks of it in times of such crisis. We can always have solutions to fix these difficulties. Technical difficulties can be solved through prerecording video lectures, testing the content, and always keeping Plan B ready so that the teaching-learning process cannot be hampered. Online courses should be made dynamic, interesting, and interactive. Teachers should set time limits and reminders for students to





make them alert and attentive. Efforts should be made to humanize the learning process to the best extent possible. Personal attention should be provided to students so that they can easily adapt to this learning environment. Social media and various group forums can be used to communicate with students. Communication is the key when it gets difficult to try reaching out to students via texts, various messaging apps, video calls, and so on—content should be such that enable students for practice and also hone their skills. The quality of the courses should be improved continuously and teachers must try to give their best. Online programs should be designed in such a way that they are creative, interactive, relevant, student-centered, and group-based (Partlow & Gibbs, 2003). Educators must spend a lot of time in making effective strategies for giving online instructions. Effective online instructions facilitate feedback from learners, make learners ask questions, and broaden the learner horizon for the course content (Keeton, 2004). Institutions must focus on pedagogical issues and emphasize collaborative learning, case learning, and project-based learning through online instructions (Kim & Bonk, 2006). The challenge to educational institutions is not only finding new technology and using it but also reimagining its education, thereby helping students and academic staff who are seeking guidance for digital literacy.



Conclusion:

COVID-19 has impacted immensely the education sector of India. Though it has created many challenges, various opportunities are also evolved. The Indian Govt. and different stakeholders of education have explored the possibility of Open and Distance learning by adopting different digital technologies to cope up with the present crisis of COVID-19. India is not fully equipped to make education reach all corners of the nation via digital platforms. The students who aren't privileged like the others will suffer due to the present choice of digital platforms. The priority should be to utilize digital technology to create an advantageous position for millions of young students in India. It is need of the hour for the educational institutions to strengthen their knowledge and Information Technology infrastructure to be ready for facing COVID-19 like situations. Even if the COVID-19 crisis stretches longer, there is an urgent need to take efforts on maximum utilization of online platforms. India should develop creative strategies to ensure that all children must have sustainable access to learning during pandemic COVID19. As online practice is benefitting the students immensely, it should be continued after the lockdown. Further detailed statistical study may be undertaken to explore the impact of COVID-19 on education system of INDIA.



