



## Coronavirus: Impact and do's and don'ts in education

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**Abstract:** Under the influence of Covid-19, the education system of post-independence Bangladesh is going through an extreme crisis. According to the government announcement to keep the students safe from the corona epidemic, all the educational institutions of the country have been closed since March 16, 2020. The classroom is locked as no significant improvement in the situation is yet visible. The government is working hard to keep the education system in a state of crisis. The study is mainly based on descriptive approach and secondary data have been used. This paper is particular focus on understandings of education, lockdown, Covid-19 and its impact on education in Bangladesh. The paper shown, possible steps during lockdown for continue the educational activities and Corona subsequent possible steps taken to overcome present crises.

**Keywords:** *Education, lockdown, Covid-19, Open book exam, co-educational activities, Curriculum summary and digital classroom.*

### 1. Introduction:

The lockdown situation has given a new impetus to the online education system in different parts of the country. The center took several steps to maintain that trend of virtual learning even after the coronavirus. Later it has an impact on the financial, social, political and educational system. All types of educational institutions starting from trade and commerce, production and construction have been declared closed. We know that the management of the country requires the enrichment and capacity of money and that it is an ongoing process in terms of relativity. But the development and prosperity of education is a far-reaching and overall driving force in terms of continuity. The current crisis caused by the outbreak of corona

is causing the most damage to the education system. It will take a long time to make up for this loss of education. The progress of the nation will be largely disrupted and slow.

Even just six months ago, our world was busy and lively. Every morning started with business. Accustomed to such a life, we could not even think what is going to happen in the coming days! Millions of people around the world are living under house arrest in the worst disaster of the century due to the attack of Covid-19. Almost all sectors including offices, courts, industries and businesses have been temporarily closed.

The education system has not been spared from the stagnation that has come down all over the world due to the effects of coronavirus. Although higher education institutions in developed countries have taken advantage of online media to advance their activities, the stagnation is evident in the fact that educational institutions in developing countries are increasingly dependent only on classroom-based teaching systems. As a result, experts fear dire consequences like session clutter. Today's event is about what measures can be taken during the long lockdown and after the lockdown to reduce its impact on education.

## **2. Conceptual frame work**

i). **Lockdown:** Locking down literally means 'lockdown'. The Cambridge Dictionary defines the term as "lockdown" because it prevents ordinary people from leaving or entering a place due to an emergency. The Oxford English Dictionary also states that "lockdown" is the act of controlling the entry and exit of the public to a specific area in an emergency.

ii). **COVID-19:** Coronavirus is a contagious virus that has never spread to humans before. The new disease was initially called by various names, such as: 'China virus', 'Coronavirus', '2019 Encav', 'New virus', 'Mystery virus' etc. The virus has killed about six million people worldwide. The number of infected people worldwide stands at 14 million. (18th July 2020). Another name for the virus is 2019 - NCOV or Novel Coronavirus. It is a type of coronavirus. There are many species of coronavirus, but only six species can be transmitted to humans. However, due to the new type of virus, that number will be seven from now on.

iii). **Education:** In a broad sense: According to educators, the significance of education in the broadest sense is to develop the latent potential of the student.

### **Education in the broadest sense is characterized by**

1. This is a lifelong process
- . Education in the broadest sense is a two-way process.
3. It is a lifelong evolutionary process. This education helps in developing the child's innate abilities, inherent potential and spontaneous thinking.
4. This education is done according to the needs and tendencies of the students.
5. This education helps in change of behavior, development of values, and formation of liberal attitude.

### **3. Methodology:**

The paper is mainly based on descriptive approach. Both primary and secondary information have been used in the study. The primary data collected by using interview method. And secondary data collected from various journal, published report, various books and internal article. A brief literature review was conducted for identifying the studies that are associated with analysis of Covid-19 and its impact on education.

### **4. Objectives of the study:**

The objectives of the study are:

- i) To know the education, lockdown ,Covid-19 and its impact on education
- ii) To find out possible taken in education during lockdown
- iii) To give some suggestion and recommendation to overcome its barriers

### **5. Discussion and Analysis:**

#### **a). Possible steps during lockdown**

##### **i). Curriculum summary**

Teaching activities have been stalled for several months due to the corona virus. This year's Higher Secondary Certificate examinations have not yet taken place, as well as all academic activities at universities has been suspended. After overcoming this long-term loss, students need to shorten the syllabus to finish their academic year on time. This system will have a chance to overcome the loss if the activities continue by omitting the subjects that are exclusively outside the topics of the curriculum.

#### **ii).Online course material supply**

Starting online classes via live video conferencing is quite challenging due to inadequate internet connection or lack of proper electronic devices. But in this long period, if the academic activities are stopped completely, it will be very difficult for the students to make up for this loss. In this case, online (Facebook group / Google classroom) teachers can upload some course material every week, so that students are involved with the minimum reading. If some slides, some information, short videos etc. on different topics of the curriculum are provided at regular intervals, the students will be able to watch them as per their opportunity. In this way it is possible to keep them at least some attachment without completely isolating them from academic activities.

#### **iii).Open book exam**

One of the barriers to online classes is taking exams. Although classes can be taken online, the complexity of how the test can be taken is not cut. In this case ' **Open Book Exam**' can be a good alternative. In the case of open book exams, a creative question paper is usually prepared which, although the questions are related to the subject studied, the answer cannot be found directly in the book. Encouraging such testing methods will not only make it easier to take exams online, but will also help students develop their creativity.

#### **iv).Teaching special students**

Probably the biggest losers in the long lockdown are students with special needs (visually, hearing and intellectual disabilities). Since such students are accustomed to learning in a special environment and need a separate instructor, if we move towards online classes as part of

overcoming this ongoing stagnation, their problems will remain. Apparently there is no other way but to provide the appropriate educational materials to the special students subject to their identification. In addition, special students can be trained in '**home-teaching**' by their parents to continue their educational activities at a minimal level.

#### **b).Corona subsequent possible steps taken**

##### **i).Keep the digital classroom running**

Educational institutions may try to take extra classes to make up for the shortfall caused by the long lockdown. In this case, it is better to have additional 'make-up' classes online instead of in the classroom of the organization. Since extra classes are usually offered on weekends, this can be a problem for students. Usually when we have a weekly work plan, we set aside weekly holidays for that purpose. Thus, extra classes can be taken online at night on other days without putting pressure on the closing days. As a result, students will not feel isolated, but will be able to maintain the continuity of the digital online class they were familiar with during the long lockdown.

##### **ii).Introducing trimester at public university level**

Public universities in the country usually have two semesters a year. As such, academic activities have come to a halt after the first semester of this year has been half-completed and there are fears that the next semester will not be held this year at all. In this situation, if it is possible to take three semesters for four months in 2021 and 2022, then it is possible to overcome this loss within the next one year.

##### **iii). One desk is a student program**

Corona We may have to maintain social distance for a long time to come. In that case a separate desk or separate chair can be ensured for each student so that adequate distance can be observed in the classrooms. This will keep the students out of direct contact with each other.

#### **iv).Emphasis on co-educational activities**

The long lockdown will naturally put more study pressure on students than at any time in the past. So it is equally important to ensure the protection of their mental health as well as academic activities. In this case, it is possible to gain multiple benefits by emphasizing on co-educational activities. If we insist on a little change in its structure, it can give us some additional benefits. Co-curricular activities, such as speech competitions, debates, poetry recitations, etc., if we insist on practicing different academic subjects, it will be possible to deliver a large part of academic education to the students in a '**sub-formal education**' manner. In other words, co-educational activities should be changed to entertainment as sub-formal education.

#### **v).Preparation of health programs in educational institutions**

Appropriate hygiene programs need to be formulated in educational institutions during or after coronavirus. Prior to entering the institution, separate restrictions should be formulated on proper disinfection, cleanliness, etc., and emphasis should be laid on its implementation. Institutions may provide separate numbers on hygiene to encourage the implementation of policies.

#### **vi). Home Teaching Training**

State structures may return to normal once the outbreak of the corona virus has subsided. Educational institutions can also open gradually. However, in the case of various epidemics in the past, such as the Second Wave, we have to be prepared enough to go into a long lockdown again. As a part of this, the parents of the children should be brought under the training of 'Home Teaching'. Parents do not try to keep a close eye on their studies as children usually study separately from other teachers in school or college. But at times like lockdown, the educational institution is closed and there is no opportunity to teach with other

teachers. That is why children need to be prepared in advance by their parents to continue their education properly and to teach them at home.

#### **vii).Budget increase**

The Corona epidemic has shown us how fragile our services are. The first step in digitizing the education sector is to increase the budget for education. In this case, if the expert opinion is followed, it may be possible to overcome this stagnation. Separate 'emergency budgets' may also be approved in the education sector, from which it will be possible to deal with uninvited situations later.

#### **Conclusion:**

In the current situation, the normal life of the whole world has been disrupted. Apparently no immediate solution to the ongoing crisis is going to be predicted. Appropriate planning and its implementation are needed to overcome this sudden situation. Hopefully, the education sector, like all other sectors, will overcome this epidemic and move forward with new vigor. This may be benefiting a section of city-centric students; the reality is that most students in remote areas of the country are deprived of this opportunity. Moreover, writing is far from reading. Most of the primary and secondary level students in remote areas of the country are being deprived of these benefits of technology. As a result, it will be very difficult to make up for the loss in the education sector of the country.

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