

General and Financial Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 Second Wave on Education System in India

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Abstract

General and Financial Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 Second Wave has badly affected education sectors of India as well as world. It has enforced the lock down of schools and colleges and complete shutdown of all educational activities throughout India. The second wave outbreak of COVID--19 may cause of our carelessness, not to maintain social distancing and also taking its fatal effect very lightly.

Around more than 30 crore learners stopped to go to school and colleges and side by side 10 crore people more directly or indirectly associated with educational business forced to stop their economic activities viz. Book, Stationary, Cloth, Rickshaw Puller, Van Driver, Gardner, Teachers, Non-Teaching Staffs a long list. All these persons are badly affected by this, which we say the one side of coin.

If we see other side of coin, this pandemic has taught us the change is inevitable and we have to accept this as "it is". It gave us the new way to grow and develop. Also it introduced new technologies platforms. Which have not been used before. Indian education system has been fighting to survive the crises with limited resources and we all have to wipe out the threat of the pandemic. This time it is deadly as well, because as per data more than 50000 COVID cases (Symptoms / Confirmed) coming in last week of June 2021. In every family it has dropped bad impact directly or indirectly. Even though

around 33 crore total vaccination doses has been given till 30 June 2021 otherwise present condition can be more than worst.

This paper highlights some Measures taken by world organisations, Indian government and private institutions to save education system in India. Here both the pros and cons impacts of COVID-19 are discussed here and some suggestions are pointed out to beat the second wave of COVID-19 disease to normalise educational activities in country.

In the second week of March 2021, government across the country began shutting down schools and colleges temporarily as a measure to stop the spread of the coronavirus second wave. It is one or two month and there is no certainty when school or college will reopen as June is mostly summer vacation. This is a prominent time for the education institutions as board and university examinations mostly held and First week of April is admissions time in schools and all competitive examinations also to be held during this period. As the day by day passing with no immediate solution to stop the outbreak of Covid-19 outbreak, closures of school and university will not only have a long-term impact on the of learning for more than 285 million young learners in India but also affecting economic and social breaks. The structure of school's learning including teaching methodology. It was affected by closures of these institutions. The few private schools could focus online teaching methodology and we can say only urban / semi urban areas. The problem occurs for rural area and remote area where small private and government school counterparts each other, Secondly they have completely shut down due to not having access to e-learning solutions. The students of these institutions missing the opportunities for learning. They were no longer have getting healthy meals during this time and are stressing to economic and social concern. As we know mid-day scheme providing them one time food at least.

And the biggest concern is the employment rate. Recently all graduates in India are getting withdrawal of job offers from companies as now economic

work in progress. The Centre which Monitor Indian Economy's estimates on unemployment rise up to 9.17% in mid-June to 23% in early April.

Second wave of COVID-19 in India is recording over 18.1 million coronavirus infections and over 2 Lakh deaths. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), India has a total of 30.3 million confirmed COVID-19 cases and over 3, 98,454 deaths.

This time the outbreak of the new coronavirus is over the thought for all healthcare providers. The data suggests that all children under the age of 18 years which represent about 8.5% of reported cases, are usually mild disease & less number of deaths in comparison of other age groups.

60+ years and older people with previous health conditions were at high risk for second wave of covid 19 due to delta version and more death. Returning to a teaching environment depends on the individual and necessity of work to run household expenses, side by side precautionary measures being put in place in education institutions to prevent spread of COVID 19 virus.

The incubation time between exposure to COVID-19 and symptoms is same in children and adults which starts commonly around 5 to 6 days, and ranges up to 14 days.

Total duration of school closure in india is around 65+ week till now. The educational institutions viz. school, college and university are closed. All the Classes and examinations of schools, colleges and universities are suspended. Including entrance exams were postponed indefinitely. So, the lockdown has destroyed the plans of every student. Even though this is an unexpected never think situation in the history of education.

The lockdown has given a ray of hope for teachers and students to continue their educational activities only through online mode. The teachers are assigned to take classes via internet, using video calling Apps like Google

meet, Zoom, Facebook, YouTube etc. They are making WhatsApp groups of students and parents for effective communication thus they are always in touch to share their difficulties through this e-learning. If we talk about other nation like China that practice a more centralization system where digital learning may be simpler. Even in a nation like the America, there are some low income family's students who have no approach to broad bands so they were unable to use computerized learning. And if we consider e learning in India 70% of population living in rural area where broadband connection is out of reach.

This situation is happening with India where every student is not well equipped with the high-speed internet and digital devices. Several advanced educational institutions in India are not also have digital facilities right now so to beat up this sudden change from traditional education to the online education system will take a long time to overcome.

Keywords: - COVID 19 virus, Indian Economy, lockdown, Financial Impact, Education System

INTRODUCTION

The pandemic of Covid-19 has spread all over world and compelled us to maintain social distancing. This has disrupted maximum to the education sector which is crucial for a country's economic future.

Corona Virus was first identified in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019. And the World Health Organisation (proposed an official name of the virus as COVID acronym for Coronavirus disease 2019 on February 11, 2020. The first death because COVID-19 was a 61year old man in Wuhan China in 2020. COVID-19

declared as a pandemic by WHO in 2020. In India, the first case of the COVID-19 pandemic reported on 30 January 2020 in the state of Kerala and the affected had a travel history from Wuhan, China (Wikipedia).

The first death by COVID-19 was reported first in India on 12th March 2020. It has affected more than 175.5 million peoples worldwide (WHO) and more than 3.76 million deaths and vaccine dose administered to 226 Crore peoples around 6.2% people fully vaccinated. According

to the UNESCO report, it had affected more than 90% of total world's student population during mid-April 2021.

Outbreak of COVID-19 has suffered more than 120 crore students across the globe. In India, more than 30 crore students have been affected by the nationwide lockdown. This is the continuous second year of the COVID-19 pandemic. Which is approximately half of the world's student's population are partially or fully affected by school closures, and more than 100 million additional students will fall below the minimum proficiency learning as a result of the health crisis.

OBJECTIVES

This research paper focused on the below said objectives:

- To enlighten various measures taken by World Organisations, Govt. of India and Private Institutions for education sector during this pandemic.
- To find various positive impact of COVID-19 on education also.
- To find some negative impacts of COVID-19 and to put effective measures to bring collapse education system on track.

METHODOLOGY

The Data & information presented in this study are collected from different reports from websites prepared by all national and international agencies on COVID-19. Information are collected from various authentic websites. Some e-contents and journals which gives impact of COVID-19 on educational sector. Initiatives of International organizations on education during Covid-19 and these organizations are focusing education recovery and organize a high level ministerial meeting in March 2021.

So then UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank are launching a joint Mission: Recovering Education 2021

which will be focused on three priorities

1. Bringing all children back to schools
2. Restarting of learning loss of students
3. Preparing teachers to cope with continue teaching

Priority 1: Bringing all children back to schools

The first priority is to bring all children back in educational institutions for partial or complete with student and teacher protection before the end of 2021. More than 168 million children globally have been out of class study for almost one and half year. Young students are not only less

likely to transmit the corona virus than adults, but they are also suffer from severe forms of COVID-19 if they are infected. Moreover, every efforts like social distancing, masking and hand washing can minimize disease transmission effectively.

Priority 2: Restarting of learning loss of students

In educational institutions, students are also learning how to cope with setbacks in studies due to corona. These international organizations are developing their social and emotional skills. It will take months to recover learning losses. It will also be challenging job, requiring self-discipline.

Priority 3: Preparing teachers to cope with continue teaching

Teachers are the front lines to recover from this set back. Teachers will need support to overcome this work. Teachers need to help children to learn what they could learned last school year as well as teach the present year's curriculum. So they will need training & additional support to implement education and learning properly. It will be new tasks for teachers as well as they have to take care about their own health. As they can face greater risks than children in contracting corona virus infection. Although in recent studies suggests that schools are not more prone

than other employment sectors as they are already running with limitations as all countries to prioritize teachers for vaccination, after frontline workers.

Some recommendations of WHO to curb second wave or third wave of covid-19 impact on education system are as follows: Community- All level measures to Carry out early testing and if positive then quarantine of all contacts

1. **Investigate clusters** –To ensure social distancing,
2. **Sanitization** - hand washing and hygiene practices
3. **Appropriate mask use**- Always use when in public place
4. **Community led initiatives**-To cumber misleading rumours and diminish the risk of infection.
5. **Policy to build infrastructure:** to ensure the necessary resources and infrastructure that protect the health and safety of all educational institutions staffs.
6. **Behaviour Aspects:** To find the age group of students to understand measures to take precautions against corona virus. Younger children may find it difficult to maintain social distancing and use of the appropriate masks in public place.

7. Security and Safety: School re-opening may affect the safety and security of students which may require special attention during pick-up and drop-off.
 8. Daily practices at classroom level in schools: Maintaining Social distancing of at least 3 feet between students including spacing of desks
 9. Ventilation and environmental cleaning: Schools must educate staff and students on COVID-19 prevention measures such as Ventilation and environmental cleaning, disinfection of the school building and to ensure availability of hand hygiene facilities. Screening of sick students and school staff: Schools must have the policy of “staying home if unwell”, create a checklist for parents/students/staff to decide whether to go to school or not.
 10. Protection of person with high-risk: Institutions must identify students and staffs who are in high-risk zone and if so then plan strategies to keep them safe.
 11. Communication with parents: Schools must keep parents informed about the measures being implemented properly about corona virus infection.
 12. Additional school-related measures such as immunization checks and catch-up vaccination programmes: Ensure continuity or expansion of essential services, including school feeding and mental health and psycho-social support.
 13. Physical distancing outside classrooms: Maintain a distance of at least 1 metre for both students (all age groups) and staff, where feasible.
 14. Physical distancing inside classrooms: In areas with community transmission of COVID-19, maintain a distance of at least 1 metre between all individuals of all age groups, for any schools remaining open. It should include increasing desk spacing, lunchbreaks, limiting the physical activity of all age groups; maintaining smaller classes schedules, and providing good ventilation in classrooms.
- The region affected with COVID-19 must be taken care as if to stay a distance of minimum 3 feet between students and Staff must also keep minimum 3 feet apart from one another and from students and must wear a mask in situations where 3 feet distance isn't possible
- In areas with sporadic cases/no cases of COVID-19, children under the age of 12 mustn't be required to stay social distancing at all times. Where feasible, children aged 12 and over must keep a

minimum of 1 metre from one another. Staff must also keep a minimum of 1 metre from one another & from students and must wear a mask in situations where 1-metre distance is not practically possible.

Remote Area learning: Where children cannot attend classes in nose to nose, support should tend to make sure students have continued access to educational materials and technologies (internet, radio, or television), Shutting down educational facilities should only be considered when no alternatives are available.

Education is top priority of UNESCO because it's a basic right and drive sustainable development. UNESCO is that the United Nations' specialized agency for education and therefore the Education Sector provides global and regional leadership in education, strengthens national education systems and responds to contemporary global challenges through education with a special focus on gender equality in Education Sector by UNESCO. Global Education Coalition Launched by UNESCO could be a platform for collaboration and exchange to protect the right to education because of COVID 19. It also brings together 175 members from the United Nations family

and the private sector to ensure the initiative Learning Never Stops. This publication is obtainable in Open Access under the Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 IGO (CC-BY-SA 3.0 IGO) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/igo/>).

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Initiatives of Government of India to curb education losses during Covid-19

To prevent spreading the pandemic COVID-19, the Government of India has

taken several preventive measures. The central government declared a countrywide lock-down to all educational institutions on in March 2021. CBSE Exams of Class 12 postponed. Union education minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank said this on 14 April 2021 throughout India. CBSE released new guidelines to promote the students. With the second wave of Covid-19 spreading rapidly, most of the state-level board exams and entrance exams are also being postponed. And the dates for different entrance exams such as NEET, IIT, CLAT etc. have been announced, students are in dilemma whether these exams will be held or postponed.

Class 10th exams 2021 in mostly states have been cancelled, and CBSE also cancelled the 10th board exams. While Kerala has decided not to postpone the 10th / 12th board examination and SSC CHSL 2021 scheduled from April 20 to 27 has been postponed.

Central and State Government has been extending lockdown periods and adopting different strategies to fight with COVID 19 pandemic but educational institutions remained closed continuously. The Corona Curfew was declared till 30 June 2021 on weekends.

They have ordered the schools to hold all their classes online. The lockdown has enhanced adoption of digital online classes. This has provided a chance to develop new professional skills through online learning in more productive way. Online learning is the boon during this pandemic Covid-19 situation and “the digital India vision” of the government is emerging as a vital tool for solving the present education scenario due to Covid-19. It is a fact that digital technology education is more transparent in all respect. The Ministry of Education has made several arrangements, including online portals and educational channels through DTH TV, Radios for students to continue learning. During this long lockdown, students are using different social media tools like Zoom, Google meet, WhatsApp, Telegram, YouTube live, Facebook live etc. for online teaching learning system. ICT initiative of Education Ministry (e-Broucher-<https://mhrd.gov.in/ict-initiatives>) is a prominent platform which provides all digital resources for online education.

The digital programs of Education Ministry for secondary and higher education during COVID-19 pandemic are listed as below:

- Around 1.5 million schools throughout India closed down in lieu of the this pandemic
- A Shift to complete digital education is not practically possible now.
- Only 24 per cent population in India have access to the internet, according to a 2020 Central government survey.
- While there is only 4 per cent households having access to internet in rural India.
- 2021-22 Education Budget: Ministry of Education gets Rs 93,224 crore.
- The education ministry's budget for digital e-learning was slashed to Rs 818 crore in 2020-21—the year Covid struck—from Rs 604 crore the previous year

Recently in a study, which done before the Covid-19 outbreak, estimated that the online education market in India will grow up to Rs.15,000 crore, with touching 10 million users by 2021, As compare from Rs.2000 crore and 1.5 million users in 2016. The coronavirus forced lockdown further compelled the market demand for Education Technology players. India has emerged as the second biggest market for Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) in the world after the US now.

According to UNICEF the Covid-19 pandemic has shattered education systems in whole the world, which affecting around 90 % of the world's student population. In India, approx. 1.5 million schools closed down due to the COVID 19 pandemic, which affecting 29 crore children from pre-primary to secondary levels and this further adds to the 60 Lakh girls and boys were out of school prior to Covid-19. This obstacle in education has severe economic implications also. According to a report of World Bank report, 'Beaten or Broken: Informality and Covid-19 in South Asia', has a loss of Rs 32 lakh crore due to school closures in monetary terms in India future earnings.

In India only one fourth of households have internet access, as per 2019 government survey. In rural India, the numbers are far lower than 4 per cent households. NITI Aayog report 2018 revealed that still 55,000 villages did not have any mobile network coverage in India till now. According to the survey of the ministry of rural development more than 36 per cent of schools in India are running without electricity 2017-18. So how we can think online education, will be possible for these students, they are suffering their studies as no off line classes. And the worst scenario is that

even Teachers are not aware of online teaching methods.

So Indian government initiative The DIKSHA platform reach in all states of India, Which can strengthened proper learning to the students. It is expected 85% household by 2024 will access mobile internet services but present Indian education system is suffering from that. The first lock down on 23—03-2020, owing to spread of COVID 19, has forced 15 lakh schools and 50000 higher education institutions to close. So it was immediate action was taken to access digital learning so that students across the country could continue their learning even during the lockdown. The Education Ministry has developed variety of online resources that are available on a different platforms. The students and teachers can access these programs through their laptops, personal computer and mobile phones in remote areas they can be accessed through Television and Radio.

Details of Some Online Learning Programs developed by the Government

1. DIKSHA is an online school education learning platform which offers learning material to teachers, parents and students as per school curriculum. This platform has over 80,000 e-contents in

different Indian languages for class 1 to 12. These contents have been accessed nearly 215 million times from this platform around 220 million times. Dhiksha app can be downloaded from Google Play Store and iOS:

2. Here is the Website link:
<https://diksha.gov.in> or
<https://seshagun.gov.in/shagun>
3. e-PATHSHALA is a web portal and mobile app also. It is designed and deployed by the NCERT. It Contains 1886 audios, more than 2000 videos, 696 e- eBooks and 504 Flip Books for classes 1 -12th in different Indian languages.
4. Here is Website link:
<http://epathshala.nic.in> or
<http://epathshala.gov.in>
5. NROER- NATIONAL REPOSITORY OF OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES is a portal with best quality informational content on various topics in multiple languages. We can browse the website based on Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary level then selecting the subject. It is audio, video, image, Interactive library, which is a

collection of simulations on various topics. It covers all topics from Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics. Interactives are java based simulations here is Website link: <http://nroer.gov.in/welcome>

6. SWAYAM -Study Webs of Active– Learning for Young Aspiring Minds is a programme started by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality. Swayam is the national online education platform has 1900 courses for school and Higher Educations in all subjects including engineering, humanities and social sciences, law and management. The courses are easy to understand and prepared by the top teachers of the concerned subject in India and are available free of cost to any learner in the country. It has been observed that threefold increase in access to this platform during the lock down period. Here is Website link: <https://www.swayam.gov.in>

7. SWAYAM PRABHA is 32 DTH TV channels transmitting educational contents on 24 hours 7 days initiative. These channels are available for viewing all over the country using DD

free Dish set top box and antenna. Now the private DTH operators are also telecasting these courses through their channels. The channels cover both school education and Higher Education in a wide range of subjects like engineering, vocational courses, teacher training, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects, law, medicine, agriculture and many more.

8. Here is Website link: <https://www.swayamprabha.gov.in>
9. NISHTHA –Training of all Elementary Level Teachers in NISHTHA Modules have 18 courses, developed and all are mandatory for the elementary level teachers to complete in the stipulated time. An integrated Teacher Training Portal and Mobile Application also. Here is Website link: nishtha.ncert.gov.in
10. NDL- NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY is a digital format of Library and provides most of the Indian languages books for all academic levels. Here is Website link: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>

Except the above there are many other platforms deployed by UGC, NIOS and

IGNOU. The lockdown period has seen an enormous change in digital learning. The access to the above digital resources has grown nearly six times. In addition to this, many institutions are providing online classes through various media.

Some Other Initiatives also taken by Government for non-internet area

1. 32 DTH TV channels are available on Swayam Prabha, are being promoted with special attention for the students in remote areas. 12 channels will be marked for School education from Class 1 to 12. These Channels will be given for 2 hours per day to each State/UT. They will develop class and subject wise content as per their syllabus in regional languages.
2. Radios were used specially for those children in remote areas who are not online for classes 1 to 5.
3. After lockdown, Operation Digital Board was launched in all Govt. and Govt. aided schools... Two Digital Boards will be provided to each school and free dish DD antenna. Preloaded pen drives with contents of syllabus from Class 1 to 12 for areas without connectivity. Students will be able to access e-content through on line or offline.

4. Side by side COVID 19 alerts, Corona related research projects, are being launched in the country. These range from Personal Protective Care Equipment to Testing Kits, and Treatment alternatives. Also COVID 19 prevention jingles as used in caller tunes and more focusing on vaccination.

Positive impact of COVID-19 on Education

The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 has created direct negative impacts on education in India. Educational institutions are facing the challenges, no class, and no study from last one and half year. This is the problem to stop year loss of students. So that in support of services to the students during the pandemic is to teach them anyhow. So new opportunity arises online classes. So the Indian education system got a positive impact that they have to transform traditional system into a new technology based learning.

Here are some positive impacts of COVID 19 on education-

- Moving with Digital Learning: COVID-19 has forced adoption of digital technologies to deliver timely education. Educational institutions has to focus on mode of learning. It

stimulated all teachers and students to become more technology acumen. Contemporary of delivery and assessments of learning opened vast opportunities in education development and pedagogy. It gives ingress to large number of learners at a time.

- Take up arms in use of Learning Management Systems: New ways and its Uses of learning management systems by educational institutions became a great importunity. It opened a great chance for the companies those have been developing and strengthening learning management systems.
- New Ways of Learning Material in Softcopy: In present lockdown situation students were not able to go to schools and colleges. The hard copies of study materials cannot provided so most of the students got soft copies of study materials for further studies.
- New Way of Collaborative Teaching and Learning- There is a new kind of opportunity arises where collaborative teaching and learning spurt in new forms. This new concept of Collaborations arises among teachers across the world to benefit from each other.
- Rise in online meetings- The pandemic has created amassive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meetings, and webinars and e-conferencing opportunities.
- Digital Literacy Upgrade: This COVID 19 pandemic taught people to learn and use digital technology, which resulted in enhancing the digital literacy.
- Use of Electronic Media Increased for sharing information: Study 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.
- Worldwide Education and Technology Exposure: Educators and learners are getting opportunities to interact with people around the world. Learners are getting innovative technology timely.
- Time Management: Students are able to manage their time tables more efficiently in online education during pandemics.
- **Increase in Demand for Open and Distance Learning Education:** During the pandemic situation most of the students preferred Distance learning mode as it encourages self-learning and more opportunities to learn from several resources and

customized learning as per their requirements.

Negative impact of COVID-19 on education

- Education sector has suffered a greatest loss due to the pandemic of COVID-19. It has created many negative impacts on education and some of them are as follows:
- All Kind of Educational Activity Thwarted: Classes of junior level to senior level have been suspended and all competitive exams postponed. Most of the boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance tests. Admission process got delayed for coming year. Due to continuous lockdown, student suffered a loss of nearly 6 months of the full academic year of 2020-21 which is going to further slump the situation of continuity in education and students would face much difficulty in resuming schooling again after a colossal recess.
- Collision on Employment: Most of the recruiters have postponed all their Placements for student's campus or off campus due to COVID-19. It may also be affected the joining with companies onboard students. Unemployment rate is uncontrollable increasing due to this

pandemic of COVID 19. And even, there is no recruitment in Govt. sector in India and fresh graduates fear withdrawal of their job offers from private sectors because of the current scenario. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy's estimates on unemployment shot up from 7.7% in mid-July and the urban unemployment rate

to 8.6% (<https://unemploymentinindia.com/>). It is vice versa curve that if unemployment increases then the education decreases as people struggle for food first rather than education.

Less Trained teachers/students for online education-

It is a big question that all teachers/students are good at online education or training or at least not all of them were ready for this sudden change as we know there is no training available for both. Most of the teachers are just conducting lectures on video platforms like Zoom or Google meet mostly. It may not be real online learning without any training of online learning platform.

- Reduced global Education and Employment Opportunity- Many of us have lost one's jobs from other countries and the pass out students are also fearing not to get their job outside

India due to restrictions caused by COVID-19. Many Indians have been send home after losing their overseas jobs due to COVID-19. Hence, the new students who are likely to enter the job market May also face difficulty in getting suitable employment opportunity. And many students who have already got jobs through campus interviews will not be able to join their jobs due to lockdown. New graduates in India are of also fearing for withdrawal of their job offers from companies because of movement restriction in the present pandemic situation

- Increased responsibility of parents to educate their child: As we are aware some educated parents are able to guide their child but some may not have the level of education needed to guide children in the house.
- Hamper Mid-day meal program due to school closure: Mid-day meals is a school meal programme of the Government of India which is designed to provide better the nutritional food to school-age children nationwide. The closure of schools has hamper on the daily nutrition of students as the mid-day meal schemes have temporarily been shut. In different studies it has found that mid-day meals are also an

important factor to increase enrolment in the schools

- Costly digital world: As we know a few students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptop or supporting mobile phone seven many of them never seen these, online learning is like a dream for them which create a digital divide among poor and rich students. The lockdown has forced the poor students in India as they are unable to take online classes even they no digital access like mobile or internet as per recent research. And online teaching-learning is very typical to these people. They are not aware of digital media. And if we talk during pandemic COVID-19, it is more than worst now it may enhance the gap between rich and poor, urban and rural.
- Disturb the global education: This pandemic has disrupted the higher education dream of many students worldwide. A large number of Indian students who want to enroll in many foreign Universities for higher education are fear of COVID 19 Sudden outbreaks and lock downs any time it can be costly to live in foreign countries, and in the long run, it will be a sharp decline in the demand and supply of higher education.

- Fees of Schools and Colleges got delayed: In present epidemic scenario WHICH INDUCE lockdown, disturb the earnings of most of the parents. They are facing the unemployment situation even after lock down opened or very low salary offered. So that may not be able to pay the school/ college fees for their children education.

SUGGESTIONS

India must develop some innovative strategies to ensure that all students must have continuous access to learning of education during severe pandemic COVID-19. The Indian policies must focus on all students from different backgrounds including remote rural regions also, all category groups must get effective delivery of online education timely.

At present scenario, access to technology and internet is very limited so there is an urgent requirement to make it reach everybody who needed it. So the digital infrastructure must reach to the remote and rural communities to teach the students, thus they can continue their education during and after the pandemics covering previous education loss also. There is a need to facilitate some extra fund to fix the internet gap between rich and poor. Make

ensure that students continue to learn digitally. The state governments and private organisations must cope up with new ideas to provide digital education timely.

Many online learning platforms offer many programmes on the same subjects with different types certifications, methodology and assessment parameters. So that the quality of all online programmes may differ from online learning platforms. Therefore, Make sure establishment of quality assurance benchmark for online learning programmes should be developed and offered to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in India. To keep pace with rapid growth of the online learning platforms.

Immediate measures must take to lessen the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic as to provide more job offers, internship programs and research projects.

Around the world Indian traditional knowledge is well known for its scientific innovations, religious values and benefits for the society so to develop technologies and medicines must be taken together in different fields. It must be mingled with the present-day requirement in mainstream higher education system.

Government and educational institutes must plan to continue the educational activities timely with maintaining social distancing. At least 50% students and teachers may allowed to attend schools/colleges on alternate base or in two shifts per day to carry on educational activities by following guidelines for COVID-19.

Major significant issue with the digital learning is to develop the strategies for timely availability and access to digital devices and internet facility. Also to ensure safe learning space where student and teacher can get access to digital learning or teaching. And government must provide these facilities in all government owned schools and colleges.

CONCLUSION

Whole of the education system immensely collapsed in India as very little access in remote area.

Although 4G internet is available in India but more than 70% of the students haven't digital equipment's say mobile phones or PC. And this situation has created many challenges as well as opportunities. The Indian Government must explored the possibility of Open and Distance learning by adopting different digital technologies

to wipe out complications of present crisis of COVID-19.

India is still not fully equipped to provide online education reaching to all corners of country via digital platforms.

All the students must have privilege of digital access. They must not suffer education breaks due to non-availability of digital platform or internet. And education sector should provide solution to resolve this problem. The government of India are continuously trying to come up with a solution to give digital education for all.

Our priority must be to use digital technology properly to create an advantage for millions of students in India. In present scenario educational institutions is to strengthen it knowledge and IT infrastructure to be ready for facing sudden COVID-19 like situations in near future.

It is unpredictable to say that the COVID-19 crisis can stay longer for how much time, so there is urgent requirement to take actions on proper utilisation of online platforms for all students. It must be focussed not only to provide opportunity to complete their degree in present academic year but also to get ready for the

future digital learning environment. The concept of “work from home” has given us new opportunity in this pandemic situation to reduce spread of COVID-19 further.

India must develop new strategies to ensure that all students must have complete access to online learning during pandemic COVID-19. The Indian government policies must include IT professionals who can guide and provide solutions including remote regions access, and providing effective delivery of education. As online practice is a miracle to the students immensely, it should be continued after the lockdown. Further detailed statistical research may be undertaken to explore the impact of COVID-19 on education System of India also.

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