Casualties Caused by COVID-19 on Education System

Harpreet Kaur1, Rajan Keshri2 and Anjali Sharma3
1Research Scholar, Guru Arjan of Dev Institute Development Studies, 14-Preet Avenue, Majitha Road, PO Naushera, Amritsar-143008, INDIA
2Research Intern, Guru Arjan of Dev Institute Development Studies, 14-Preet Avenue, Majitha Road, PO Naushera, Amritsar-143008, INDIA
3Student, Department of Zoology, Lord Krishna College of Education, INDIA
1Corresponding Author: harpreetkaur1182@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Ascend from obliteration above, brief details on setbacks required. We have to tolerate a lot of COVID-19 interference. The quality of each association is down. It has given our socially interfacing network a major smash of. Every association which depends on social cooperation is closed. Likewise, as we work out how to collaborate and develop our social and communication skills, colleges and colleges are facing a lot of problems. Other than going to the instructional rehearsals change. Criticism about the presentation is weak. In this pandemic case, they need to deal with a lot of issues. The circumstance in which communication network interaction can cause disease dissemination across the network. And here in this study, in the time of COVID-19, we have discussed nearly all the problems faced by the training process.

The exposer of the problem is just as critical as the development of achievement. Before and even if we know that we can’t survive how many challenges we have. An agreement was required to tackle any problem. Plans are also carried out after all of the problems are understood. Then we tried to mention all the challenges that the preparation system for its resilience in the time of the pandemic had to face.

Keywords- COVID-19, Education System, School, Colleges, Teaching Practices, Pandemic, Problems

I. INTRODUCTION

Potters! The only element that is liable for trimming and shaping the coarse musings, values, and ethics of human descendants is the guidance system. Be it as it may, this structure is in monumental interference at the moment. As the timeline for a lockout for instructive interaction extends step by step (Sohini Sarkar (2020 May 29)). And this is a direct result of the propagation of transmissible and airborne diseases (Ramya Kannan (July 2020 12)). Moreover, this problem turned out to be more regrettable as it captured the whole of the planet and allowed human development to conquer a region (Owen Amos (April 2020, 3)). Finally, we have no other way out than to protect our ground and battle it with our highest standard. As we are in war status with COVID-19. To restore power along these lines, we will collect the data from our setbacks. In fact, in the rundown of losses, there’s a huge breakdown of names by and large. One of our profound misfortunes in this collapse is the failure of the teaching system.

The education system (E.S.) is a socially defined place that involves related learning. Materials and people collaborate. Individuals that suffer an outbreak attack. This pandemic has destroyed the E.S. Functioning. It's not only because of the conclusion of the instruction period but also because it took one of the essential sections of understudy life. The perspective that depends on the degree of knowledge and an understudy's performance in the real world. It is right. It's just the time that has been taken. It has, as should be evident, made all the understudies at home separate without function. A man without a job, too, has no appearance. So we ought to consider more of the causalities of the E.S. pandemic. From today's planet.

In this inquiry, we are seeking to focus on the implications of COVID-19's unusual attack on E.S. On the planet of people, there is imperative to recognize that everything we do specifically to ensure the E.S. We can’t, so there’s nothing to overshadow the justification for E.S. Decentralisation. Nevertheless, we will keep the causality in mind with the overall aim that at some stage we find the cure to the challenging we will make it as easy as possible. A part of the documented damage to E.S. They're listed below that we'll be talking about in this article.

II. CONTENT

1. Student-instructor Cooperation:

Sri Guru Nanak said, "Let no man on the earth exist in daydream. Without a Guide, no one will reach the next sea”. Lockdown, enclosure, social division, and alienation (Reuters (2020 April 1)) are expected to progress to forestall the walk of pathogens. Subsequently, this prompted retaining the link of the educators' understudies. The relation is the pillar of any teaching Institution. As in the classroom teacher demonstrates a schedule of subjects as well as helps to offer a positive and moral idea.

Learning not only requires perusing terms from books and offering inquiries. Instructing involves leaving details by using terms that the understudies quickly grab.
It often appears to be viewed as fact if the significance isn't obvious. These can recall discussion regarding its value for alternative perspectives. Besides, since each research has a distinctive psychology tube, they consider the significance of specific points of view. In any event, the meaning of the term must be arranged according to the particular conditions and the need. Henceforth, demonstrating the aspect of the usage of the term according to the situations and suspense is a profound shift in the viewpoint that the teacher will conduct.

We can not ignore the reality that an individual is a social being, too. Collaboration with educators thus helps the understudies to consider their communicational and social challenges. Moreover, let them change their gross capacities. That we are important to Like carving a design into a hard stone. Consequently, social interaction helps to eradicate the bashfulness of the undergraduate sample and gives them the confidence of speaking off school on the planet.

Also, it is remarkable that the perception of contemplations and significance provided by word association and the use of any word conveys a feeling or certain emotions. Therefore, in touch with the teachers of the understudy, not only do they consider the concerns or desires of an understudy but also the desire or emotion behind the concern.

We can appreciate here that teaching and learning are a great deal subject to the measure of relation. Yet contact in school according to this COVID-19 situation is a lot of risky for everybody. As there are risks of transferring the pathogen network or of airborne matter tainting.

2 - Practical Exposure:

In specific fields of research, it is important not only to read and write, but also to observe either the ambient atmosphere or the material provided, or other experimental improvements in the laboratory. This interpretation is based on teacher feedback. This research lets the students improve their analytical skills and sharpen their thinking skills about specific processes of fundamentals. This exercise taught the students to consider the practical implications of knowledge and to change in the research according to their requirements.

Not only do these types of practices provide information, but they also improve the students' working skills and provide them with comfort during their period of employment.

But the art of analytical research is halted because of the proliferation of infectious viruses. Although the functional equipment is in the hands of other individuals, there are possibilities for the equipment to function as a transport agent for the infection. And as the laboratory equipment is share among students and teachers, there are opportunities for group sharing (Coronavirus | In the time of the pandemic, classes go online and on-air (2020 April 05)). But now we also know that E.S is not just the abstract dimension. Although the realistic disclosure of the disease still has an impact.

3 - Loss of Peer Environment Hence Loss of Competitive Environment:

From childhood, children possess an instinct to be better than others whether in case of appearance or a case of study or case of sports. This can be experienced by children's boosting behavior in kindergarten. This nature pumps them into trying or striving to make themselves better than their mates. Hence this nature seeds the base of competitive skills. Therefore this existence seeds the foundation of competitive ability. It also has an impact on optimistic personalities (Smith, L. K. C. et al., (1984). This nature makes the competitor keep working harder and harder to be better than anyone and the one who is already better they try harder to maintain their position.

Moreover, this nature also develops their mental state of self-consciousness that inspires or motivates children to create their identity among their peer group and pumps their adrenaline to keep trying harder. And this nature promotes the students to work hard and get success. Furthermore, it also makes a student confident. And they start recognizing the profit of hard work, their self-power, and their thinking skills. These things train a student to survive in a competitive world, which is very much required.

Here we can see that it is not just kindergarten, school, college, and university that are intended to educate a student based on expertise. Even, they inspire the student to overcome other social obstacles. Help them learn and appreciate different people and their way of thought. Which help them to generate such social communication skill that enables them to become better in communication mediated world. Besides, the institution is also a great platform for improving the children's basic psychology and making them behave like a responsible adult and think wise. But as the pandemic has overgrown it has prevented any student social activities. This has a very detrimental impact on a student's psyche. It's noticed that children often discuss their dilemmas with their peers and their feelings. Since they feel nervous or are ashamed to talk to their families. This activity helps them to open up and relax their anxiety and stress. But as per the lock-down proceedings, students are reluctant to go to school and cannot see their peers. And this pandemic lockout also induces an emotional burden on the children's psyche.

4 - Loss of Physical Education and Drill:

The institution is not only meant to train the students mentally. They also focus a lot on the physical fitness of the students. As we all know health is wealth. Therefore, the brain needs to be taught that it functions correctly and that it stays healthy. Therefore, yoga and drills are performed every day in school. These are regular bodyweight exercises and athletic and fun games.

These games and exercise not only keep students fit and active but they are very important in breaking the monotony of life. These games are one of the many

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
sources of children's entertainment. In addition, games also teach them how to work in a group, and how to improve team productivity. Therefore by playing the outdoor games they appreciate the power of solidarity.

Yet children can't even play in their neighbors after the implementation of the lockdown. In reality, it is hell for them to perform any sports that need teamwork. This increases the chances of anxiety and depression in children and promotes the feeling of loneliness. Hence, sports activity in education organizations is uncertain today (Dhananjay Roy & Anil Dias (2020 May 22)).

5 - No Competitive Events or Exams:

Because of the increase in Covid-19 cases, some students fail to deal with online learning, national and state-level competitive exams have been postponed. Swati Choubey, an aspirant to the civil service, said, "When the civil service review is to be performed, There's an over here. Interviews were halted at halfway last year, and it is impossible to gage when this year's preliminary review should take place Another aspirant, Harsh Kumar, who qualified for the last year's NDA test, said, “The test was scheduled for April 19 but was called off due to the delay, I will not be able to sit examination because the age bar is likely to be crossed and all my preparations will be wasted.

The state governments in the second week of March, across the country, began closing down schools and colleges temporarily as a measure to contain the spread of the novel corona virus. This is an important time for the education sector—Board examinations, nursery school enrollment, entrance tests to different universities, and Competitive examinations, among others, are all conducted during this time (No board examinations until COVID-19 is included: Students Federation of India approaches Madras HC (2020 May 21)).

Because of the Covid-19 epidemic, school and university suspensions will not only have a short-term effect on the continuation of learning days without an urgent response to save over 285 million young learners in India but would also have far-reaching economic and social implications. The main thing that was affected by these closes due to COVID-19 is the structure of schooling and learning which include teaching methodologies.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also considerably affected the higher education market, which is a crucial determinant of the economic future of a nation. A significant number of Indian students — second only to China — are enrolling abroad in universities, especially in countries worst impacted by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia, and China. Many of those students were also prohibited from entering those nations. If the condition continues, there is a long-term risk of a fall in demand for foreign higher education.

6 - Cease of All Education Plans for Poor Children:

All third world counties have a large number of impoverished people who are unable to afford schooling for their children. And it hard-to-arrange grocery funds. Thus, these third world countries have developed various development initiatives to support educational statics in their countries. As these initiatives are being carried out at the grass-root level, communication between people and children is a vital aspect of transferring basic knowledge from people to people using a clear door-to-door programming method. Some of this program are as follow:

- a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE):

Under this rule, every pupil has the right to satisfactory full-time primary education, and quality will be equivalent to all students in a structured school that satisfies the necessary criteria and expectations. ‘Fair education’ implies that no student, other than a student accepted to a school not covered by the proper government through his or her parents, is liable for payment of any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. ‘Compulsory education provides an obligation to provide and pay for the enrolment, admission, and completion of primary education for all children aged 6-14, to the central government and local governing bodies. (Ministry of Education and Literacy for Human Capital Development, Government of India (2019 February 11)). Although this law is considered to be blocked in terms of the shutdown and psychological distancing steps. The citizens who fall under this law are not effective at all in supplying their children with the new technologies to deliver online education. Therefore there is no school program for disadvantaged children.

- b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the Government of India's flagship program for achieving the Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time-limited manner, as mandated by the 86th amendment to the Constitution of India, which renders free and compulsory education a fundamental right for children aged 6-14 years.

In cooperation with State Governments, SSA is being introduced to reach the whole nation and meet the concerns of 192 million children in 1.1 million homes. The plan aims at establishing new schools in households lacking educational services and improving current school buildings by supplying expanded classrooms, sanitation, clean water, construction grants, and school upgrades.

Additional teachers are provided to existing schools with inadequate teacher control, whilst the potential of seasoned teachers is increased by intensive training, grants for the development of teaching-learning services, and the enhancement of the network, block, and district support program. SSA strives to provide elementary education of consistency and life skills.

SSA has a specific emphasis on the schooling of girls and special needs children. SSA also aims to address
the digital divide to bring Dge with electronic education (All India Technical Education Council (n.d))

c) Samagra Shiksha:
The Union Budget, 2018-19, has suggested comprehensive management of school education without segmentation from pre-kindergarten to Class 12. Thus, Samagra Shiksha—a comprehensive program for the education field, spanning from pre-school to Class 12, was prepared with the larger objective of improving the standard of the measured schools in terms of equal opportunities for education and healthy learning performance. It subsumes Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’s three schemes (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), and Teacher Education (TE) (Samagra Shiksha Department of School Education & Literacy Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India (2019 July 27)).

d) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):
This program was initiated in March 2009 to enhance access to and standard of secondary education. The scheme’s operation ended in 2009–10. An enrolment rate of 75% from 52.26% in 2005-06 at the secondary stage of the introduction of the system is envisaged by having a high school within a fair distance of every residence. Other aims include enhancing the quality of secondary education by conforming all secondary schools to defined requirements, reducing obstacles to class, socio-economic, and disability. To have equal access to secondary education by 2017, i.e. by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan and to achieve universal retention by 2020 (India Department of Education and Literacy Ministry of Human Resource Development (2020 June 29))

e) Mid-day Meal Scheme:
Mid-day meal in India had a long history in schools. In 1925, a mid-day meal program for poor children was initiated by the Madras Municipal Corporation. Three States by the mid-1980s viz. By 1990-91, Gujarat, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a cooked mid-day meal system with their resources for children learning at the primary level. The number of states adopting the mid-day meal program, with their resources on a popular or wide-scale, had risen to 12 states. (Mid-Day Meal Scheme Ministry of Human Resource Development Department of School Education & Literacy Government of India (n.d))

f) Scholarship:
MHRD also provides specific forms of grants for qualifying applicants. And for the students, you can go to higher school. (Government of India Ministry of Human Resources and Growth (2020 July 13)) Mass communications between child education and other staff are engaged in both of these matters. All of these services are paralyzed. As it is very risky to encourage contact during the pandemic period. Therefore all the helping activities are less of value now. And it is dangerous to implement this program before the COVID-19 is not eradicated entirely.

7 - Inefficacy of Online System:
It is very complicated to leave schooling because of remaining in the home condition. As time is an element of excellent criticism. But, to conserve student energy. Hence, the educational institution has attempted to move online to offer the content. But this latest technology has a ton of challenge (Praveen Sudevan(2020 May 11) (Remya Lakshmanan (2020 April 9))).

Some of them are as follow:-

a) Cost of the Internet:
Though in India the internet facilities award is much cheaper. If we equate this over the past 10 years, we’ve actually made a lot of change.

Especially if we only understand the pandemic scenario and remember the fact that many workers have lost their employment because of pandemic prevention lockdowns. Such citizens either survive on their savings or take a loan from somebody for their essential needs. Spending resources on schooling as well as internet services is a very challenging task for the parents in this crucial circumstance. Especially for those with very low earnings. Many student families are also unwilling to manage internet infrastructure to transition to modern electronic teaching and learning facilities.

b) High Cost of Devices Such as Computer and Smart Phone:
The majority of the population of India and third world countries reside in the ruler region. Many of them can’t handle this evolving era of technology. And most of those employed in towns work on daily wages. Their average salary is so small that their existence is barely enjoyed. Therefore, it is challenging for them to purchase this high-tech mobile or mobile applications.

c) Improper Distribution of Network System:
Despite getting plenty of strong network service companies, most of the cities are still not linked to adequate network infrastructure or, the network intensity is so weak that they can hardly call anybody. Also, other places face a lot of call drop question.

d) The problem in Operating Software and Apps:
Every day much new software and mobile applications are coming onto the market with the development of the IT environment. Most citizens are very new to smartphones and the Internet. So it is really difficult to understand increasing modern technologies and specific applications for ruler students.

e) Low Quality of Lecture Delivery:
In general, the length of one lecture in every school or college is about 40-45 min. But the online class seek to shorter the literature of the theories uses fewer illustration. This shortening of information in less time potentially decreases the quality of education that is obtained by students. In addition, teachers not only instruct but also share other details about the school proceedings within this period. In addition, it is also observed that overall 6 hours spent in school students, but
during lockdown online classes are 30 -60 min every day. Same things happen with students at the college. As electronic training methods are not well controlled, topic comprehension is limited to a very small level. And also in the timetable of such online courses, the practical functional class is not present. As it’s impossible to aware the students about the experiment as both teachers and students are at home without any laboratory equipment. Furthermore, we should also understand that this online system is totally new for both teachers and students. Neither teachers are trained for that nor students are aware of that.

**j) Lack of Discipline, Interest, Punctuality, and Collaboration During Online Class:**

The institution is very systematic in the way it operates. They are not only for knowledge instruction but also for the practice of discipline. For these students may obey a variety of school laws and regulations. And its first time, they’re free of all the school life laws and training. While studying from home the students are also quite reckless. Most faculties face problems with students who either skip the class or if they attend the class they join vary late. Although a lot of students enter the class they don’t pay attention to the talk so they do their game or movie research on the side screen by either holding the mute or shutting off the stream.

**8 - Covid-19 Effect: Competitive Exam Aspirants:**

Due to the obvious increase in Covid-19 cases, some students fail to deal with online learning, national and state-level competitive exams have been deferred. Swati Choubey, an aspirant to the civil service, said, "When the civil service review is to be performed there is an over. Interviews were halted at halfway last year, and it is impossible to gage when this year’s preliminary review should take place Another aspirant, Harsh Kumar, who had been studying for the last year's NDA review, said, "The test was scheduled to take place on April 19 but was called off due to the delay, I will not be able to sit the review as the age bar is likely to be crossed and all my training will be finished.

In the second week of March, state governments around the country started briefly shutting down schools and colleges as a precaution to curb the spread of the novel coronavirus. This is a moment of urgency for the education sector —

- Board examinations,
- Nursery school admissions,
- Entrance tests of various universities and
- Competitive examinations, among others, are all held during this period.

Due to the Covid-19 epidemic, school and university suspensions would not only have a short-term effect on the continuation of learning days without an urgent remedy to save over 285 million young learners in India but would also have far-reaching economic and social implications.

The key idea that COVID-19 influenced these people is the system of education and learning that requires teaching methodologies. The COVID-19 pandemic has also considerably affected the higher education market, which is a crucial determinant of the economic future of a nation. A significant number of Indian students — second only to China — enroll abroad in universities, especially in countries worst affected by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia, and China. Many of those students were also prohibited from entering those
nations. If the condition continues, the market for foreign higher education is projected to decrease in the long run.

9 - Financial and Economic Issues:

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in more than 4.3 million confirmed events, with more than 290,000 fatalities worldwide. It has also ignited concerns about a possible recession and global downturn. Social distancing, self-isolation, and travel constraints have culminated in decreased employment in all segments of the economy and have triggered the loss of many workers.

10 - Change in Teaching Practices Reduces the Interest of Students hence, Poor Knowledge of the Subject:

Schools have closed down improvement in instructional methods thus decreases student curiosity, low topic awareness. Adaptation is a very slow running process that evolves and organism either its mental state or its physical state for the present situation. As the educational tradition we, we observe had been running for a very long period. Everybody is, thus, conditioned and accustomed to it. But the abrupt change in teaching technique has created an attack on the student mindset. Students most of the time are not worried about their studies. Institution and teachers do their hardest but still consider themselves powerless in getting the student's focus back to their studies. Many times it has been seen that students don’t come up for the online class or they make them self so lazy that they do not complete their assignment or don’t give attention to this new adapting system.

Such conditions are not concealed from the Government's view. Therefore, the organization of government and school administration is taking important action to preserve the continuity of the roaming education program. And most of the implementing rules were inefficient or they are not even working. Such continuously shifting laws and uncertainty of government and education bodies have puzzled the students and this ambiguity has limited their participation in the studies.

11 - Mood Swinging:

As most of the teaching practice is online now so, children are getting addicted to technology. While the weakness appears to be distorted to the negative view of the system. As technology is readily available everywhere today, the attention of students has been attracted by social networking and gaming development. Therefore, students, who can afford the technology they are miss using it. The enormous power of the internet today in the hand of unethical beings can never give a productive outcome.

This suspension of work around the world has also influenced a student's schedule and stress management system. Therefore, because there is no job for the student today, their mind is highly pursued by the internet's nice facilities with minimal efficiency. So, this lockdown had made students very much lazy and unproductive, and deviating the student's mentality from the long-term and short-term aspirations in existence.
low- and lower-middle-income countries and expanding access to educational opportunities. Thanks to the COVID-19 pandemic (Al-Samarrai, S., Gangwar, M. and Gala, P., 2020), it will be extremely difficult to continue making progress in reducing these investment and result differences.

4.1 Clash of Thoughts between Parents and Education Systems:

Parenting in this pandemic has witnessed the rise of all kinds of feelings. Learning online is a beast unleashed on teachers and students alike. WhatsApp school groups were really arguing about complaints about numerous technological hiccups with zoom lessons, the increased pressure on parents to occupy their babies, and the desire to continue paying high school fees.

“...If teachers are charging the full tuition fee, then please be around to teach during school hours and keep the children occupied,” The father who was going through the new home situation job and the unexpected amount of hands-on parenting he needed to do said. There are also mothers like Radhika, based in Kolkata, who juggle to keep up with school needs and remain at home (and work) with a coronavirus-disrupted life, and pressure schools to cut fees alleging that online classes are always a bad replacement. Madhuri Banga, based in Gurgaon along with the rest of her school community was upset that teachers considered it “perfectly reasonable to educate 30 children in a 25-minute zoom class and defend it as ‘teaching.’” She had several people on her side for the claim but it didn’t break off with teachers or school management. In contrast, teachers alert school administrators and parents that they too have a new learning curve and parents who have a fresh learning curve too and ‘about as many household responsibilities as any other adult.’ Do parents expect so much from teachers? "We are like all other workers so we will still be having our salaries. People in several other industries are not even able to go online like students,” says Tanushree Bhandari, who teaches class five in Mumbai.

Where are people in this discussion, then? Let’s take a look at the two perspectives and the points that come up in depth.

V. THE PARENTS

Classroom environments are conducive to engagement, offering students an incentive to participate and encourage learning to claim parents wanting concessions or maximum fee relief during the closure or before schools are open.

It’s simply unfair to say parents to think that two or three zoom classes a day can replace the otherwise eight hours a day study cum play sessions at home. “And charging the entire tuition fee per room for an hour a day makes them angry and raises questions.” Think about it, if you pay 20000 rupees a month for the tuition fee for your child, that will equate to approximately 1000 rupees every school day. By proposing you charge 500 rupees per 30-minute zoom session, schools give parents real headache about these calculations. And invest in ‘continuing online schooling’, Chandigarh’s Debrati Sinha questions. In the case of privately run schools in metropolitan areas, Fees could be even larger, so those figures could reach more than a few thousand rupees every half hour.

Parents whose livelihood relies on the smooth operation of the economy face far more hardship. A business owner who still has funds to compensate staff argues against the wages because this circumstance is abrupt and uncommon “Schools will think about anyone who may unexpectedly discover that they have not enough cash to cover chunks about school fees”.

For teachers and educators, parents that want a fee reduction may not understand the sort of preparation that goes into school set-ups. Although fees are monthly, they are often averaged throughout the year. Schools ought to keep on paying employees and instructors. They have no option to lay them off just for a few months. That has to make the management decision difficult.

Teachers too have much on their desks. Like parents, they have to do a lot of preparations for students, schools, to put their own family's food on the table, do their whole housework and get into this pandemic. “Some parents call for the cancelation of summer breaks to make up for studies through zoom classes. And even those who feel that teachers should not be paying for their summer breaks either,” Aarti Rao, a teacher who is angry with parents for getting such a perception of teachers and their students who are selflessly there’.

School fee appeal hits SC — a look at how 12 HCs have ruled on the problem since April. Although HRD Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal asked private schools in April to rethink their decisions on annual fee increases and to collect quarterly fees during the coronavirus shutdown, there was no uniformity across states on the subject.

At least nine states, including Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Odisha, have provided notifications with differing relief to the schools in their jurisdiction — some calling for the deferment of quarterly fees and others waiving fees for those explicitly taught.

The matter reached several high courts as well. Though at least seven high courts either stayed prohibiting schools from raising fees or dismissed petitions against fee collection during the lockdown, two high courts have so far supported a dialog between stakeholders to find a solution. But there's also been some positive news for the parents from the Uttarakhand and Gujarat high courts.

In the meantime, a petition has also been lodged in the Supreme Court asking for the suspension of private school fees for a period of three months, from April to July 2020, and requesting guidance from schools not to suspend enrolled students because of the non-payment of fees.
5.1 Bad news for Parents from seven HCs:

In a backlash for parents, on 26 June, the Bombay High Court upheld the 8 May government resolution (GR) which prohibited schools and educational institutions from charging fees at a higher rate for the 2020-21 session. This GR also barred educational institutions from charging any balance payments for 2019-20 or payments for 2020-21 at once and offered parents the option of depositing the fees monthly or quarterly. Agreed by the GR, the high court was approached by several educational trusts operating schools across the province, leading to the stay.

VI. CONCLUSION

Currently, the shutdown is a time requirement. We have to follow all of the COVID-19-era measures. If we stay alive we will rely on what we lost and everything we hope to create again. But restoring in less time is a challenge. But the only thing we can do to win from the situation is to stay home and stay safe. But we should still be monitoring all the causalities that happen to us, to our system, and our human culture. We will benefit from our error and will change as quickly as possible due to our current position. As we now know, the reason is not a choice left with the human race.

Survival necessitates a great sacrifice. And our reward is a loss. We have to take our error and vulnerability into very careful consideration. The application for the condition is not as being naive and lenient. The error in our system due to the initialization of new rules and regulations demands a critical upgrade. Not just changing the rules and laws, also improving professional competencies. The condition demands that we not only change our working style and forum but also change human communication skills.

From now on we should find human beings trying to adapt a primitive way of functioning. And they should surmount their failure and they will. And if they don’t think about this COVID-19 scenario, then they will destroy their well-organized network of contact and information sharing or they will lead their society towards the doomsday.

REFERENCES


