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Ramification of Coronavirus on Right to Education: A Relative Study of Brazil, India and USA

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ABSTRACT

Covid has impacted the world and shaken the education system of all the countries. As majority of governments around the globe have announced the national wide lockdown and closed educational institute for making attempt to comprise unfold of the pandemic. As a consequence of it students from kindergarten to post graduations are affected. Around 1.5 billion students across the globe were stuck in the home unaware about their future studies. This has promoted rethinking among experts about the conventional learning and to explore the substitute approach toward learning. It promoted the growth of education sectors through distant learning and online learning platforms. But pandemic also lead to layoff of school and college staff and tremendous increase in the number dropouts students. Pandemic has also highlighted the issue of lack of infrastructure for online learning like computers, internet access which stood as challenge in distant and online learning. This research article enfolds the relative analysis of the effect of pandemic on the Right to education in developing and developed countries which are mostly affected by pandemic like USA, India and Brazil. It also highlights major issues faced by students and teachers during lockdown, post lockdown problems like strategies of designing curriculum, retrieving lost learning when students will return to schools.

Keywords: Right to education, Pandemic, Impact, tech savvy and Educational institute.

I. INTRODUCTION

The right to education is a very basic human right that every human own. It has been reorganized by number of international conventions. ²The Article 26 of UDHR declares that every individual has the right to education. It shall be provided free at least in the primary and fundamental stages of learning. And same is recognized by ³ICECR which declare a right for free and compulsory primary education for all and it puts obligation for development of

¹ Author is a LLM Student at Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur, India.

² United Nation, Universal Declaration of Human Right, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>, visited on 11/12/20.

³ Right to education, <https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=4slQ6QSmlBEDzFEovLCuW%2BKyH%2BnXprasyMzd2e8mx4cYID1VMUKXaG3Jw9bomilLKS84HB8c9nIHQ9mUemvt0Fbz%2F0SS7kENyDv5%2FbYPWaxMw47K5jTga59puHtt3NZr>, visited on 11/12/20

accessibility to secondary education. The governments across the world are working to provide their citizen with right of education by implementing new policies.

In India right to education is provided through Art. 21A of the constitution which provides for free and compulsory education to all children of 6 to 14 years as fundamental right and is implemented through Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and same is stated in fundamental duties. Similarly, Brazil is having free compulsory education as an individual right. The right to education is provided under Article 205 of the 1988 Federal Constitution of Brazil.

On the contrary in U.S., the U.S. constitution indirectly provide for right to education. Whilst each state constitution contains the right to education to which each state courts interpret in different ways. The courts of U.S. through interpretation of 14th amendment prohibit any state from denying any person the equal protection of the laws within its jurisdiction and provide equal access to educational institute without any discrimination in services. ⁴This was settled through the *Brown vs. Board of education* which overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* and established that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”

Though the U.S supreme court has not through majority ruling established that there is an implied right to education in the constitution of U.S. But on April 27, 2020 for the first time, the US court of appeals in ⁵*Detroit Public Schools* case has proclaimed that right to education is a constitutional right for students of America.

The sudden breakdown of pandemic compelled the human society to impose lockdown as unplanned action and to maintain social distancing to break the chain of corona virus. India was under continuous lockdown for 150 days but US witnessed lockdown in different states in different times. This uncertainty of lockdowns abruptly disrupted the educational institutions which are the key contributor in a countries economy and affected the right to education of children of all age groups.

Brazil announced no lockdown at all. Though, the Brazil situation was not much better as the health system of the country badly collapsed and witnessed higher number of death in the world which leads to shift of attention toward health system. So, to maintain education system and keeping students learning during this period was the biggest challenge.

⁴ WIKIPEDIA, *BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION*, [HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/BROWN_V._BOARD_OF_EDUCATION](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_v._Board_of_Education), VISITED ON 11/12/20

⁵ Cory Turner, Court rules Detroit Students have constitutional Right to an education, npr (April 27, 2020, 3:28 PM ET), <https://www.npr.org/2020/04/27/845595380/court-rules-detroit-students-have-constitutional-right-to-an-education>, visited on 11/12/2020.

II. IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN

The very first case of Covid-19 was identified on 31 December 2019 and WHO on 11 March 2020 declared COVID-19 as pandemic. The lockdown was imposed around the globe and in March India and USA announced the lockdown in their respective nation that lead to whole nation to suck at home for many months to slow down the impact of newly discovered virus. ⁶It impacted economic growth of almost all the sectors and contracted the GDP growth of India at -23% and USA at -9.1.

School closures have higher impact numerous areas like educational, social and economic, which disrupted the people across the globe but severely impacted vulnerable session of community. The disordering caused by pandemic in the educational system may have critical and long lasting impact. It cancelled the exams and closed the educational institutions and drastically affected the right of students to access education as this period was the time for Board exam, entrance exam and final term exams of most of the students. The other major issue is the non-engagement of the students which is promoting idleness and resulting into involvement of youngster into crimes.

The closing of school was very debatable as it has many adverse influences on majority of students. It has impacted the standard of academic performance of students and loss of interest in learning who need special attention and guidance from teachers in physical form. Though, technology acted as a savior of fallouts from school closure and it also provided with opportunities to modify the traditional classroom learning method. Initially, the students and teachers were confused how to proceed, the technology and experiments of new methodology opened the door for new tech savvy learning strategies.

(A) Positive impact

Education and technologies goes in hand in hand but the pandemic took it into whole new level. The Indian education system based on traditional methods needs to undergo transform and to adopt digital methods. The pandemic has accelerated the adoption of online learning in form of digital education. It encouraged learner and tutors to learn and work together in knowledge gaining process. Experts see that the pandemic has open the door for the growth of online learning platforms like Byju's etc. making learning process as fun and available at home with no physical contact which acted as boon for online home learning. ⁷The foremost tech brand

⁶ Amirtesh Malhan, GDP Truth: No, India didn't do better than US did, THE ECONOMIC TIMES (Sep 04, 2020, 04:11 PM IST), <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/debunking-a-myth-why-it-is-pointless-to-compare-indias-gdp-with-americas/articleshow/77908643.cms?from=mdr>, visited on 16/12/20.

⁷ Surajeet Das Gupta, Byju's trumps rivals as covid-19 fast-tracks ed-tech growth in India, Business Standard

Byju's seen the growth of 21.93 million views during may time. Many new startups launched their apps to improve online learning and promoting easy learning through one on one interaction with teachers.

The major used app zoom provided with ease of e-classes for students and teachers and ⁸turned quarter earnings of it to \$328 million that is double the last year total earning. This also helped schools and universities to conduct daily classes with large number of students; seminar and guest lectures from different part of country and world with ease.

The ongoing crisis has acted as an opportunity in disguise in form of online learning. It also eases the access of the resources and materials which were not possible with traditional methods. E-learning seems as benediction at the present time to fill the vacuum of absence of chalkboard pedagogy. The pandemic has encouraged the blended learning method by adoption of new ways to deliver lectures and to access student by sitting at home making students and teachers tech savvy by sharing learning materials online easily in more creative way. It has increased the global literacy as lockdown encouraged people to learn new things and to easily interact with the knowledgeable person across the globe. The data showed that people utilized lockdown by learning different languages and done short term courses. It increased distance and online learning as it provided with opportunity to learn from diverse resources and to prepare well for the competitive exams. The distance courses and especially short term courses has become more popular in lockdown. It provided students with the opportunity to learn from Harvard and Oxford University by sitting at home.

The Indian government started one-nation-one platform facility through the PM E-Vidya platform which is a dedicated channel medium for students belonging to Class 1 to Class 12. It enables them to do distance and online learning. Radio, podcasts, and customized content have brought education to door steps of the learners. ⁹It has however encouraged paperless working in schools and colleges and making learning process eco-friendly as nationwide 34 billion papers are being used in schools every year.

(B) Negative impact

Generally academic sector is considered as stagnation proof but has not been left untouched by

(June 28, 2020 00:31 IST), https://www.business-standard.com/article/companies/byju-s-trumps-rivals-in-ed-tech-space-thanks-to-covid-led-lockdown-120062701442_1.html.visited on 15/12/20.

⁸ Jacob Kastrenakes, Zoom saw a huge increase in subscribers — and revenue — thanks to the pandemic, THE VERGE (Jun 2, 2020, 4:59pm EDT), <https://www.theverge.com/2020/6/2/21277006/zoom-q1-2021-earnings-coronavirus-pandemic-work-from-home>.visited on 15/12/20.

⁹ Samantha Masters, How much do schools spend on paper per year, RECORD NATIONS (Oct 30, 2020)<https://www.recordnations.com/2020/01/schools-spend-paper-per-year/>visited on 21/12/20.

the current predicament. The global spread of virus has not only affected the students but also their families and teachers. The middle and poor section students are mostly affected who lack with the resources which can help them to access the online classes.

The pandemic and drag out lockdown has made working and studying from home as new normal. In covid time online learning method has reached an altogether different level and intensity. While online learning emerged as the biggest savior when there is closure of educational institutions but it has come with its own set of challenges. However the stakeholders were forced to confront these challenges which have come with all of sudden and hastily executed online learning programs.

III. FALL BACK OF ONLINE CLASSES

Most negative impact of pandemic is faced by the nations where indigence is a major challenge. Though, pandemic shoved online learning into the advance level but on other hand lack of resources for online learning is holding back the whole learning system. The distance courses sounds like a solution, but in real life, it is more onerous in implementation. As it demands dedicated uninterrupted strong net connection, operating system, computers/mobiles and etc. Today's time is called as an era of technology, but in reality only 4099 million people have net connection out of 7500 million people around the globe. The additional challenge is distance learning as training is required to make teachers and students tech friendly. This will eventually lead to adopt the new approach of pedagogy.

(A) Internet connection strength

One of the major snags in online learning is the lack of strong and stable internet connections because net connection at homes are of low bandwidth and define limits. And the logging process for a class itself becomes a clumsy process for students and teachers.

(B) Conducting assessments

Assessment of students in right way is prime component to evaluate their learning. But unfortunately in the today's odd time it is not possible. The online learning has pushed to adopt objective assessment over subjective assessment which is not considered feasible for measuring real leaning. And students also face problems in uploading and downloading answer sheets on time. Another issue is of cheating as few students who try to leverage the easy way to success. Online learning has become an easy to task to cheat and score good marks. It destroys the scope of fairness in assessment.

(C) Online security

The major concern in usage of internet is about data privacy and security. However the online classes are conducted on free platforms like Zoom and Google meet but they are not safest and secured tools.

(D) Monotony

The online classes has created a noteworthy challenge of monotony and boredom as it increased the screen timing with prolonged sitting hours which are effecting health of students and teachers at same time.

IV. STUDENTS

¹⁰According to UN' policy brief of 4th August 2020 almost 2.4 crores children are at peril of not coming back to educational institutes in following year due to financial fallout of pandemic. And more than 1.6 billion learners are affected by the disruption of educational institutes. It has worsely affected the developing countries having low income and vulnerable population by exacerbate existing disparities. It is predicted that educational financial gap will also increase by one-third.

Various report notes that the student of class 9 to 12 are severely impacted by the lockdown. National Statistical Office (NSO) of government of India stated in ¹¹survey that over 62% drop out happens at school level and one third at secondary level and 17.5% in upper secondary level and pandemic has made situation worse. The dropout rate of girl students is drastic as they are burden with the house hold chores and in taking care of their younger siblings. This increased issues of child malnutrition, child trafficking, child labor and early marriages in girls as they are more vulnerable group that can be easily targeted. A similar dropout rates are recorded for boys' students as they are chipped in to child labor to help their parents in earning some extra income.

The major impact is interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, child care problem and consequent economic costs to low income families especially who are daily wagers. Pandemic devastated mid-day meal scheme which is generally a government scheme through which children are provided with nourish food and also is used to attract more children to school for education as education and food is provided is generally at no fees or minimal fees.¹²According

¹⁰ UNITED NATIONS, 24 million may drop out of school due to COVID-19 impact: UN, THE HINDU (04 August,2020, 11:47 IST), <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/covid-19-pandemic-created-largest-disruption-of-education-in-history-un/article32265660.ece>,visited on 13/01/21.

¹¹ Akash Chandrashekhar Gulankar, Over 62 of dropouts in education happened at school level, The Federal (6:12 AM, 14 September, 2020), <https://thefederal.com/news/over-62-of-dropouts-in-education-happens-at-school-level/>,visited on 25/12/20.

¹²Unicef (July, 2020) <https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/child-nutrition-and-covid-19/>

to UNICEF average 370 million children are missing nutritious school meal during pandemic and added 83-132 million people undernourished in 2020. This was the major source of nourishment for malnourished children of rural areas. The shutdown of the mid-day meal in pandemic time has impacted health, nourishment and wellbeing of vulnerable population. On non-receiving public distribution system (PDS) quotas under the mid-day meal scheme, many schoolchildren started working with their parents by doing odd jobs to support their family financially. Though several state governments have started policy of providing mid-day meal at the door steps of children but misconduct by the mid men has left this policy as a dream.

International Journal of Mental Health System reveals in their study that there is ¹³67.7% increase in the suicidal behavior in India during lockdown has substantially affected the mental health of the people. Isolation, internet addiction, low esteem, over exposure to domestic issues and low interest in physical activities has effected students at psychological level and impacting seriously their mental health. One year of many students has been wasted who were not able to appear at the exam and also of the students who were appearing for entrance exams due to the interstate colleges and distant located colleges.

The major setback is faced by the working class and poor students who took the loan for higher studies and to study broad. The total shut down has racked up the student loans as it will pile up long term cost.

The non-availability of resources such as smart phones, data pack and submission of full fees even in lockdown has tremendously hit the low income family whether they are from developing country like India or in developed country like USA.

The Supreme Court of India has played a significant role in addressing and relieving the problems of the students. While there was conflict among states in deciding whether to conduct exams or not. On 28th august 2020 SC upheld the UGC guideline and ordered for conducting final year exam and promoting students of different semesters and classes. On 29th august 2020 SC allowed the National Testing Agency (NTA) to go ahead with its plan and conduct the JEE Main 2020 and NEET 2020 examinations in September.

But on 8th February 2021, SC gave a major decision in which it allowed private unaided schools in Rajasthan to collect 100 % school fee through six monthly installments from 5th March, 2021 which means parents will have to pay 100 % of the school fees during the lockdown which will be equal to the fees paid in the academic session 2019-20. In 11th February 2021,

¹³ 67% Increase in Reports of Suicidal Behaviour During Lockdown: Study (09/DEC/2020), <https://thewire.in/health/suicides-covid-19-lockdown>, visited on 01/01/21.

judgment SC stayed the Delhi HC judgment in which it directed private unaided and government schools to provide electronic gadgets and internet packages to students belonging to economically weaker section for attending online classes during lockdown period.

V. TEACHING STAFF

In the predicament adults around the globe are worried and overprotective. The poor and working class people are in fear of losing their means of living and many are tackling with hunger and food shortages.

According to Pew charitable trust (in USA) 666,200 local government education jobs are lost during covid time. The school districts in poor areas have faced big blow because of education layouts in USA. Several local education employments have fell more than 10% over the year of 2020.

Pandemic has put teachers into agony as many teachers work under budget private schools are in fear of loss of their jobs. The contract based teacher in state schools are not been paid their salaries since the lockdown began while guest faculties are in dilemma about surety of their jobs. Many teachers who earn their livelihood through tuitions are saying that students have not been coming for tuitions. The uncertainty in reopening of school is creating worrisome situation for teachers. NGOs are functioning in rural areas where most tuition centers are inoperable because of need for social distancing and availability of less financial resources.

Excluding layoff, teachers are compelled to be underpaid or dismissal from jobs.¹⁴ And according to ILO layoff, privation of salaries and cutback of wages may put 40 crores Indians into deeper indigence. Not only layoffs and cut salaries are the problem but the usage of technology to teach students is another problem. As majority of the teachers are expert in traditional teaching pedagogy and very less aware about the usage of apps for teaching and also lack with equipment for teaching such as boards, chalks etc. at their home.

The online assessment and to stop cheating in online exams has affect the efficient leaning. The teachers are also facing major issues of depression as they feel frustrated because of pressure of learning electronic gadgets and methods of online teaching with the fear of lay off at any time. On the other hand, in most rural part India, internet access is still irregular and unstable and there may be a bulk of educators who are foreign in online teaching. Some teachers are using loudspeakers to teach students whereas few are travelling to house of student

¹⁴ Prashant K. Nanda, 400 million Indians at risk of falling into poverty during crisis: ILO, mint (08 April 2020, 11:56 PM IST), <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/400-million-indians-at-risk-of-falling-into-poverty-during-crisis-ilo-11586369503529.html>, visited on 12/01/21.

to provide them education.

VI. IMMIGRANTS

In Covid times we have witnessed biggest human immigration in human history. The families of migrant laborers faced a dissimilar kind of misery as they travel back from cities to their village with their children by walking with no food and water supplies. Immigrants and migrants are potentially in a more vulnerable position due to negligible privilege and less stable employment conditions in the job.

The school closures and distant learning has slow down the spread of pandemic but placed little ones of immigrants at a disadvantage, in several ways. Such learners are also less likely to have access to electronic gadgets, internet access and undisturbed spot for learning.

However, immigrants are from low economic, social and cultural status compared to those with aboriginal. Online learning reinforces the family support in students' learning. Students of immigrant parents thus tend to face additional difficulties compared with aboriginal.

These children have suddenly thrust into a queer environ. Those who were learning in city schools or budget prep schools have had to now take admission in village schools where they have to deal with different language, surrounding, and less exposure. This is surely rugged phase for learners, educators, and parents.

VII. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The budget schools and colleges which have minimal fees are facing difficulty to dig into reserves to build up online infrastructure and to start classes. The government schools are not in position to sustain the pandemic time because of lack of online infrastructure and lack of funds to give salaries to their teachers. It leads to closure of many schools.

VIII. RELATIVE STUDY

The right to education is very basic human right of individual which plays crucial role in overall development of individual like economic development and social development. It promotes gender equality, peace and creates more opportunities for the individual success. Around the globe education varies at different levels among all the countries. The major difference is understood through categorization of countries into developing countries and developed countries. This classification is done on the basis of sovereignty in economic progress, opportunities and tech infra-structure. The developed countries are way more progressed, has well-developed educational system and possess more tech infrastructure in comparison to developing countries who have limited resources. So, the access and quality of education also

differ accordingly and affect the literacy rate of the country.

The present pandemic has affected all the country at various levels but in this suffering, three countries are at top, first is USA, second Brazil and third is India. These countries have witnessed major number of cases and death during the pandemic time which shake the health structure, educational system and economical infra-structure.

The major reason of relative study of these three countries is that they are at almost same pedestal in suffering and loss even when USA is developed country, Brazil developing mixed economic country and India is developing country. The developed countries are expected to have well-developed educational systems and opportunities for higher education but the developed country has also suffered the same problem as of developing countries. According to 2020 rankings of the world's best countries for the education system USA stand at 2nd rank, India at 33rd rank and Brazil at 46th rank. Though there is huge difference in ranking and status of countries but all three countries have same affect in educational system.

The educational institute faced common setback due to corona as across the globe countries opted for the lockdown as the first major to control spread of corona. This result in to hastily closure of the educational institute, which put a big question how to continue with the learning process. The educational institute shifted to online pedagogy as it came up as safest mean. One of the problem arise is the population of countries where India is most populated country with 136 crores, US has the population of 32 crores and Brazil has 21 crores, the huge difference in population among the countries. It makes more difficult for the government of more populated country to supply electronic gadgets to the needy children. The major suffering comes from rural student who face difficulty in accessing the internet. In most populated country like India, where mobiles are available but due to many sibling only one can attend the class where other have no source to continue classes. The World Bank predicted that school closures during pandemic may increase learning poverty by 2.6 pp, reaching 44.8 percent of children. In other way, pandemic retract the Brazil education system up to 1 year. In US the dropout rate intensified the existing gap, in long term it affected the long term economic wellbeing of children. ¹⁵The achievement gap between high- and low-income students was, at \$400 billion to \$670 billion, 3 to 5 percent of GDP that means black and Hispanic students are also more driving deep in poverty.

The pandemic also lead fall of GDP of three countries, it lead to increase in number of dropouts

¹⁵ Emma Dorn, Bryan Hancock, Jimmy Sarakatsannis, and Ellen Viruleg, McKinsey & company (June1, 2020), <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/covid-19-and-student-learning-in-the-united-states-the-hurt-could-last-a-lifetime#>, visited on 21/12/20.

as the large number of people were and are lay off due to lockdown. The economic burden made adolescents to drop out and search for the work to support their families. The pandemic has widened existing socioeconomic disparities and highlights its effect on learning and educational outcomes, and educational inequities. Another reason which stretches the delay of reopening of schools and colleges is the non-availability of vaccine to the age group of learners which are involve in educational system. It makes them more susceptible prey of virus.

If we observe in past thirty years the US has bring down the educational sponsorship by 3% when other countries has expanded their funding in educational sector in same period of time. Though US and Brazil are more economically prosperous then India but they too failed provide adequate resources for smooth functioning of the educational institute. The similar issues like mental wellbeing, reduced learning time, less prepared for online learning has affected the students of the three nations. The pandemic has also widen the gap between the low income students of both the nations which has in turn lead to gap in opportunities to access resources to improve their learning and access to food nutriment. The most common trend of taking loan for higher study and abroad study has affected the students as they already had less income and the pandemic and lockdown has increased the pile of financial burden on them which will impact them in present and future

In the three countries it exposed how educational institutions were unprepared; teachers had to adapt new pedagogy. Many children saw how their low-educated parents replaced teachers to continue their studies. Most of the students and teacher faced the internet connection issue and issue became more drastic when it does not reach vulnerable students living in remote areas. The learner, parents and educators were mentally burdened because of unprecedented lockdown made schooling and up bring process difficult.

IX. LESSON LEARNT DURING COVID

The disordering of educational systems ubiquitously put forward some useful lessons and provided a distinctive chance to reevaluate our education system with changes in curriculum and teaching pedagogy.

(A) Issue of digital divide

Ongoing use of technology provides us prospect to achieve a better quality education across the globe. But the digital divide created because of the lack of required availability of resources, infrastructure and limited connectivity bared the access of education in the secluded and below par people. Ingress to online resources and the data network is a crucial prerequisite in the computer era. It should not be a gilded anymore.

(B) Re-evaluation of curriculum

The principle problem we see is the obstacles faced by teachers while teaching through online mode and struggle of learning how to use digital platforms. It endeavor us to analyze closely into our education system as a matter of fact information have been run down today. So, this pandemic is providing us good occasion to change curriculum to make students more grounded to realities, fertilize critical and creative thinking abilities, and to develop sensitivity in students.

The education system should be student centric and should treat students equally as it is fundamental of democracy. As a consequence of covid time it is the most preferable for governing authorities to incorporate such program into the national framework.

(C) Empowering educators

This pandemic has forced teacher to learn new pedagogy of teaching to transfer knowledge and to provide better learning. It also provided broad array of learning through distant learning course. It offers many opportunities to them to encourage self-learning process and to learn from diverse resources.

Current education system needs decentralization and populist approach. To implement this in ground reality it is important to hire local teachers like Dalit and female teachers, who will help in expands teachers' answerability toward guardians and to compassionate towards students.

X. SUGGESTIONS

- Like all other institute, educational institute also need the introspection of reform for dealing with unpredictable challenges like pandemic which effected students without any boundaries of nations. The current crisis demand measures for improving job opportunities, internship programs and research projects.
- The focus should be on increasing worth of online courses and encouragement to online learning platforms by regulating the quality assurance.
- The Indian government schools are worst hit by the pandemic and many of them are permanently closed. So there is urgent need to solve this problem by the state governments.
- The low income students of USA and India both are facing difficulty in accessing the online classes because of lack of Wi-Fi and smart phone, government should began with free public Wi-Fi and providing smart phones to student at affordable price.
- Another suggestion is to relax student loans.

- To make people more aware about mental health through organization of mental health programs.
- There should be more focus on the human resource allocation through school health programme.
- The teachers must calibrate with mid-day meal programme to minimize the consequences of malnutrition and starvation among their students by joining hands with the Panchayat, the local PHC / Sub-Centre, and Anganwadi Centre and to certify nutritious food for needy ones.
- Each state have to design school-health and nutrition programme to resolve the influence of inadequate starving due to shut down and post-shut down period.
- It is the time to minimize the visible digital divide and to accelerate learning programme for poor and marginalized by bridging the digital divide through Corporate Social Responsibility resources in both rural and urban schools.

XI. AFTER LOCKDOWN MEASURES

The unlock process has started with opening of the educational institutions with half attendance. But after the reopening of schools the top priority should be given to organization of zone and division level seminars for educators to empower them to assist and encourage learners as they are resuming schools and colleges after the dread of the obscure virus, disturbed daily life, starvation and other hardships which inevitably impacted the minds of children. Rather starting straight with normal teaching, all schools should plan organized interactivities with children, hearing them, empathizing their apprehensions and dread, and to furnish them with an affectionate surroundings to heal. Several NGOs and international agencies like UNICEF have advanced ways to train educators to aid traumatized little ones. This should be follow at global scale.

The children of higher classes are at more risk of dropping out. The girl students are more vulnerable, so it is necessary to orient educators to identify susceptible students, guide them and their families, and to motivate them to continue their education. In many cases, teenage boys are under compulsion to discontinue from school and to help their families financially by going on daily wage labor. For example, many boys drop out and work as construction worker at sites.

Government at central and state level with the academic bodies have issued notification to educators to not rush for completion of the course rather to put affords in guiding children in coping up with their stress, helping in revision of learnt topics before closing of school and in

online classes, and creating a affectionate surroundings. These agencies have also relaxed the 75% attendance provision for current academic year.

Though this whole process will take few months but this will play significant role in village schools that have seen a gush in admission of children who have return from cities. It is very important to support the newly enrolled children who came from different background and had altogether different experiences. So they would take time to adjust in new environment. Educators need to balance between the children who have come from metropolitan schools and those who are in born in village. To reduce the tensions and to counsel children will be a subsidiary role.

XII. CONCLUSION

This research paper highlights the severe impact of pandemic on educational institution. These effects are on educational institutes, teachers, students and parents. Irrespective of boundaries of developing and developed country the right to education of students coming from middle class and low income families is affected by Pandemic. It highlights the demand for incorporation of modern techniques in schooling system to neutralize the consequence of pandemic and other upcoming uncertainties. The online teaching and distance course has helped to cope up with present crisis. Though, the brighter side of benefit of technology is seen among limited class of people. The government of USA, Brazil and India are still not well equipped to make education to reach at every corner of the nation through digital platform. The unprecedented closures of educational institutes should be taken as insight gainer to the entire education system across the sphere especially to those countries that are yet to embrace the tech friendly learning through online education. Otherwise the under privileged are likely to be suffered with the coming of online learning. The right of education is also affected by the non-availability of teaching staff and study environment. The high rate of layoff teachers and non-expertize to Usage technology is another barrier in line. But government and universities are working on to provide solution for it.
