THE IMPACT OF HOME SCHOOLING ON EDUCATION

by:
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Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has been declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and therefore the virus has now spread to several countries and territories. While tons remain unknown about the virus that causes COVID-19, we do know that it's transmitted through direct contact with respiratory droplets of an infected person. Individuals also can be infected from touching surfaces contaminated with the virus and touching their face. It is important that communities take action to stop further transmission, reduce the impacts of the outbreak and support control measures.

The protection of youngsters and academic facilities is especially important. It is important to recollect that COVID-19 doesn't differentiate between borders, ethnicities, disability status, age or gender. Education settings should still be welcoming, respectful, inclusive, and supportive environments to all or any. Measures taken by schools can prevent the entry and spread of COVID-19 by students and staff who may are exposed to the virus.

School is that the best public policy tool available to boost skills. While school time are often fun and may raise social skills and social awareness, from an economic point of view the first point of being in class is that it increases a child’s ability. Even a comparatively short time in class does this; even a comparatively short period of missed school will have consequences for skill growth. But can we estimate what proportion the COVID-19 interruption will affect learning? Not very precisely, as we are in a new world; but we can use other learning modalities to continue learning.

Home schooling will produce some inspirational moments, angry moments, fun moments and a couple of frustrated moments. It seems impossible that it will on the
typical replace the training lost from school. But the larger point is this: there'll likely be substantial disparities between families within the extent to which they will help their children learn. Consequently, this episode will cause a rise within the inequality of human capital growth for the affected cohorts.

References: