**Introduction**

Educational institutions across the world are experiencing unparalleled challenges with the start of the COVID-19 issue and the accompanying social distancing measures used to flatten the curve. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, educational institutions in Bangladesh have also stopped. Millions of children across the world are no longer in school and are living in fear, with many of them facing increasing threats of violence, neglect, and abuse from stressed-out family members and online abuser. It is an even bigger issue in Bangladesh, where the educational system is already fragile. Bangladesh is one of the countries most affected by a complete shutdown, with over 40 million children enrolled in school. Board examinations like the Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) and university application tests have been stopped. Students in secondary school have been promoted depending on their previous performance. As students prepare to apply for university admission, educational authorities must make decisions regarding the logistical and public health measures that will allow universities to hold admissions test. The study's goal is to investigate about the crisis that our education system is facing and try to give some possible solution by identifying the reasons.

**Literature review**

The first case of COVID-19 was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, and the outbreak of COVID-19 cases in China has been classified a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. The virus is usually transmitted by respiratory droplets, but infection can also occur through indirect contact, such as when someone is exposed to the environment or things that an infected person has meet. After rapidly spreading from China to the rest of the world, COVID-19 was classified a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The disease's extremely infectious nature has prompted the implementation of social distancing measures in many aspects of life, including education. The first incidence of COVID-19 was identified on March 8th in Bangladesh, and by March 23rd, the number of cases had risen to 33. Under the situation, the Government of Bangladesh ordered a countrywide widespread lockdown beginning on March 26, 2020, for a period of 10 days of government and non-government offices, industries, public transportation, marketplaces, and so on. Educational institutions were closed even before the lockdown, from March 17, 2020. Students left the hostels and returned to their families. Aristovnik et al.12 found that students who are alone in their homes and rely on distance online learning have anxieties and uncertainties about their future professional prospects, as well as feelings of boredom, anxiety, and dissatisfaction. Ziauddeen et al.16 examined the benefits and drawbacks of reopening schools in the United Kingdom and concluded that some students face significant disadvantages, such as food shortages, and that reopening schools would benefit many children and their families while posing risks to families with vulnerable adults. According to Viner et al. 19, the effects of school closing are larger in low- and middle-income nations due to a lack of school meals and medical assistance, as well as an increase in school dropouts, child marriages, and child labor.

**Problem Statement**

Since the coronavirus pandemic began, the country's educational institutions have been closed for more than a year, 17 months to be exact. When the epidemic hit, both public and private educational institutions moved their academic activities online. With the current lockdown, students will have to wait several months before they can return to their campuses and resume their usual academic lives. Though many public and private educational institutions are conducting online classes, there are many issues that hampers the system. Most of these institutions, as well as the professors who would be teaching these sessions, were in unfamiliar surroundings. Besides, there are not enough resources available to both teachers and students. Many students can not afford their own computer/laptop/smart phone and many of them don’t have personal Wi-Fi or internet connection at their home. Apart from, there are still many teachers who don’t have enough knowledge about new technologies.

Lack of Cooperation Due to Communication Gap

Difficulty in Arranging Exams

Session Jam

**Methodology**

**Survey Question**

**Survey Result Analysis**

**Limitations**

**Conclusion**

**Future Work**

**References**