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SPILLOVER OF COVID-19: IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The chief purpose of this research is to recognize the impact of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan. Another purpose of this study is to highlight the spread of global spillover of COVID-19 and the measures that are taken by the government of Pakistan after the lockdown. The secondary data collection is used in this research because the secondary data collection method is not time-consuming and expensive as compared to primary data collection. The findings disclose that the government of Pakistan has advised the people to keep the distance from one another and there will be a great loss of education in Pakistan with the further extends in lockdown. This research study does not focus on other countries or other fields that are affected by COVID-19. The other fields like business, economy, industries, and health sectors should be focused on this research. The study explores the effect of COVID-19 on the learning system of Pakistan and the details of distance learning programs that have been started in Pakistan after the lockdown. The novelty of a study is produced due to this study regarding the COVID-19 and the education system of Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Pakistan is an emerging country and its education system is also admirable (Ali, 2018). The countries develop due to the improvement in the education system.

Almost every student in Pakistan is getting an education from schools, colleges, and universities. The literacy rate of Pakistan is still not sufficient to enhance the nation's progress but various scholarships are awarded to the school, college, and university level students by the government of Pakistan (Ozili & Arun, 2020). There are five levels of the education system of Pakistan such as primary level, middle level, high level, intermediate level, and tertiary level.

The government of Pakistan is further building education institutes for the students and Pakistan is gradually progressing due to the increase in literacy rate (Batool & Webber, 2019). Moreover, there are various achievements of Pakistan and many students of Pakistan have won the Nobel prizes. According to Thiele, Singleton, Pope, and Stanistreet (2016) in the past years, the ratio of female students was less as compared to the male students but gradually the number of female students is increasing in the schools, colleges as well as in universities. Many poor students of Pakistan are getting an education based on awarded scholarships and prizes.

The government of Pakistan has provided an online platform to the students of schools, colleges, and universities. But all the students of Pakistan do not have facilities of internet connection at their homes therefore the education of poor students has been stopped. The infection of the COVID-19 transfers from one person to another person and due to this the education institutes have been closed to protect the students (Cardona-Ospina, et al., 2020). The death rate in Pakistan is increasing day by day because people are not adopting precautionary measures prescribed by the government of Pakistan.

In Pakistan, the literacy rate is greater only in Punjab as compared to other provinces of Pakistan (Ahmad, Batul, & Saleem, 2019). Due to a lack of motivation and interest in students of Pakistan, only 87% of students complete their primary education. Pakistan has applied novel policies to improve the quality of the education system to make the nation's future bright. The government of Pakistan has started the distance education program for the students of schools, colleges, and universities after the spread of COVID-19 (Sarwar, Waheed, Sarwar, & Khan, 2020). The educational institutes in Pakistan have been shut since March 2020 and there is no confirm news about reopening of educational institutes. In Pakistan, about 90% of students are deprived of education due to COVID-19 and the educational institutes are not opening because the cases of COVID-19 are gradually increasing. Fortunately, the speed of the transmission of coronavirus has decreased due to social distancing.

The government of Pakistan has advised the universities to start online classes to protect the future of students. The students and teachers had communicated with each other through websites, videoconferencing calls, and other educational apps. The students of private universities are getting an education from online classes but unfortunately, the students of government universities are not getting facilities of online learning programs (Khurshid & Khan, 2020). The extracurricular and co-curricular activities of students had stopped due to the closure of learning institutes. The special students like the deaf, blind, and abnormal, are facing educational loss due to lockdown. The government of

Pakistan has started Tele school on Pakistan Television for the primary, secondary, matric, and intermediate students (Asghar, Batool, Farooq, & ur Rehman, 2020). There has been an issue of load-shedding in Pakistan and due to this, students are not getting education through Pakistan Television due to load-shedding.

Problem Statement

The main problem of this research is to explore the impact of spillover of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan. COVID-19 spread due to the close interaction of infected people with healthy people (Buckley, 2020). Another problem of the study is the fast and sudden spread of COVID-19 in Pakistan. COVID-19 has badly affected the education system of Pakistan because education institutes have been closed for various months and till there is no confirmation about the reopening of the education institutes (Hyder, 2020).

Research Objectives

The objectives of the following study are given below:

- The primary objective of this study is to analyze the impact of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan.
- The second objective of this study is to highlight the effects of COVID-19 on the education crisis.
- The third chief objective of this paper is to study the spread of global spillover COVID-19.

Research Questions

- How COVID-19 has impacted the education system of Pakistan?
- What are the effects of COVID-19 on the education crisis?
- What are the effective strategies to study the spread of global spillover COVID-19?

Significance of the study

This study is very beneficial to analyze the effects of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan. The study is very crucial for the researchers, students, and analysts to examine the negative effects of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan. This study is also vital for the financial analysts because through this study they can easily analyze that COVID-19 has not only affected the education system of Pakistan but also affected the other sectors of Pakistan (Dhokal & Karki, 2020).

The chief focus of this study is to show how badly the education system of university students is affected by COVID-19. This study will help future researchers to cover those aspects of COVID-19 and the education system of Pakistan that is not discussed in any other research paper. Moreover, the study contains various effective strategies that are taken to study the spread of global spillover COVID-19. According to Wilder-Smith and Freedman (2020), social

distancing is the only way to stop the fast spread of coronavirus. To overcome the loss of a students' education, the government has started a distance learning program for the students (Zu et al., 2020). The students of primary, secondary, and intermediate students are getting an education from the online classes.

This study contains the detailed effects of coronavirus at the global level and the detail of new education programs that are started in Pakistan after the lockdown (Askitas, Tatsiramos, & Verheyden, 2020). The challenges and difficulties that students of Pakistan are facing due to the lockdown are also discussed in this study. This study is important to get information about new free courses and home activities started in Pakistan after the coronavirus. This study also includes the detail of policies that are adopted by the government of Pakistan.

The coronavirus is a novel virus and it has not been seen yet among animals or humans. It is a respiratory virus and it spreads when infected people cough or sneeze, therefore, the government of Pakistan has advised the people to stay at their homes and keep the distance from one another. The education system, economy, and trading system of every country have been ruined due to the coronavirus

The spread of Global Spoiler COVID-19

The COVID-19 was first spread in China but through the people's movement, it spread all over the world (Chen, Yang, Yang, Wang, & Bärnighausen, 2020). The World meter has collected the data to get information about the spread of Global spillover COVID-19 at the global level. The confirmed number of deaths and cases and recovered cases are listed in the following table. The data has been collected from every infected country to estimate the spread of Global spillover COVID-19 at the global level.

Countries	Total confirmed cases	Total confirmed deaths	Total recovered cases
USA	1,484,285	88,507	327,751
Russia	262,843	2,418	58,226
Italy	223,885	31,610	120,205
France	179,506	27,529	60,448
Turkey	146,457	4,055	106,133
India	85,940	2,753	30,258
Canada	74,613	5,562	36,895
Mexico	45,032	4,767	30,451
Pakistan	38,799	834	10,880
Sweden	29,207	3,646	4,971

METHODOLOGY

The research data keep a very important part of the research as these methods provide specific and basic techniques through which the data is collected. The scientific tools and techniques are used in the methodology to enhance the importance of research. The right methodology leads the researchers towards the best conclusion of the study. In this research, the data is collected with the

aid of the secondary research method as it involves reviewing various articles. Numerous research papers have been reviewed to study the impact of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan. It is illustrated from the findings of the research that the study of the impact of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan is important to examine the status of the education system of Pakistan after COVID-19 (König & Winkler, 2020). The education system of university students are more affected due to the closure of universities as compared to college and school students (Wilder-Smith, Chiew, & Lee, 2020).

The methods that are often used by researchers to collect data are primary and secondary methods. The researchers frequently adopt the secondary research method to save their time in collecting the data. Mostly, the secondary research technique is the simplest approach and it is collected from the sources that are already collected by someone (Andrew, Pedersen, & McEvoy, 2019). The secondary data is not collected first time by the researcher and the statistical analysis also done by the past researchers. The ways to collect the secondary data are:

- Diaries
- Newspapers
- Transcripts
- Surveys
- Internet
- Company reports

Therefore, on the other hand, when a researcher collects data the first time, it is known as the primary data collection technique. This method consumes much time and very few people adopt this method. The common ways to collect the primary data are:

- Personal interviews
- Questionnaire
- Books
- Journal articles
- Historical records
- Publishers
- Encyclopedias

The data of this study has been collected through secondary sources such as through numerous surveys, transcripts, company reports, and journal articles. There are several reasons for using the secondary research technique in the paper. The researchers should adopt that method of data collection which is not time-consuming and costly. The secondary method is adopted in this research because the researchers have to adopt small sample size in this research to save the budget and time. It is very complicated to collect the data through the primary method. The data of this research has been collected from Pakistan to identify the impact of COVID-19 on education (Narula, 2020). In this method, the data is collected chiefly from documents, papers, newspaper articles, and

other methods. The further benefits of a secondary method that is used in this study are given below:

- It helps to clear the questions of research
- It makes very easy to access the data
- It saves money and time
- The data extend due to the secondary research method.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The results have been concluded that COVID-19 badly affects the education scheme of Pakistan. The students of Pakistan are not studying in the official educational institutes due to COVID-19. The “distance learning programs” has started in Pakistan due to COVID-19. The online learning programs are not giving benefits to those students that do not have facilities of digital education (Prior, Mazanov, Meacheam, Heaslip, & Hanson, 2016). COVID-19 or coronavirus is the disease that was started in 2019 and it has spread all over the world. In Pakistan, all the examinations are canceled for the safety of students due to COVID-19. COVID-19 is responsible for numerous deaths and also a restriction in the future of students. The economy of Pakistan as well as other countries also disturbs due to COVID-19.

Mostly university students live in villages and unfortunately, these students are deprived of facilities of online classes. The government of Pakistan has temporarily closed the schools, colleges, and universities due to the coronavirus. The political, religious, cultural, and economic issues are also produced due to COVID-19 but educational sectors are badly affected by the COVID-19. The results of this research have shown that lockdown due to COVID-19 has decreased the learning system of students. The proper learning process of students badly cracked due to COVID-19 (Shehzadi, et al., 2020). It is good to close the educational institutes to keep the students secure but the educational loss is not good for the students. The education of millions of Pakistani students interrupted due to COVID-19.

Fast Policy responses

According to Jameel and Faiz (2020), the government of Pakistan has taken various precautionary measures to save the students from the infection of COVID-19. The government of Pakistan has recommended to wash hands regularly and to stay at home. Social distancing is important for the people as this disease spreads in the crowd. The examinations, games, and other activities have been stopped in Pakistan due to the COVID-19.

The policies are introduced to inform the students about the disadvantages of unnecessary touching and going out of the house. The information about the final examination of the student provided to the students continuously. The students of schools and colleges are promoted in the next class and the online learning strategies also started in Pakistan. The professors assigned assignments to university students and the online examination system for university students have also started in Pakistan. The parents are advised by the government of Pakistan to keep an eye on their children. If the parents observe any symptom

of COVID-19 in their children then they should contact the healthcare service of Pakistan (Zahra, Gul, Iqbal, Ghafoor, & Ambreen, 2020).

The students of Pakistan are suffering from anxiety, stress, and anger due to lockdown but the government of Pakistan has advised the parents to keep their children relax by providing various activities. Due to COVID-19, the government of Pakistan has decided to not to fail any student of the school, college, and university.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE INDICATIONS

Every research has some limitations and this research also has some limitations. The first limitation of this research paper is that it has studied the impact of COVID-19 only on the education system of Pakistan. This research paper should also study the impact of COVID-19 on the business and economy of Pakistan. The second limitation is that due to lockdown, the study has not collected the data from various educational institutes of Pakistan. It is recommended that the data should be collected via interviews, questionnaires, and surveys in a future time to detail the effects of COVID-19.

The specific research technique has not been used by this study to find new information that is still not studied by any researcher. It is suggested that future researchers should provide better results to enhance the importance of the study. This research has only focused on Pakistan, this research should focus on the impact of COVID-19 on the education system of other countries like China, Italy, USA, etc.

CONCLUSION

The following study investigates the impact of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan. The primary focus of this study based on finding the impact of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan. The study has collected data by using the secondary technique. In a literature study, numerous surveys and newspaper articles show that there is a negative impact of COVID-19 on the education system of Pakistan. The research paper also explains the precautionary measures taken by the supervision of Pakistan after the spread of COVID-19. The findings and results of the research demonstrate that distance learning program has proved beneficial for the students of Pakistan. The negative effects of COVID-19 are also highlighted in this research and the detail of global spillover COVID-19 is also discussed in this research.

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