Impact of COVID-19 on Education System

(Study of Urban and Rural Union Councils of District Jhang)

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FORMAL DECLERATION

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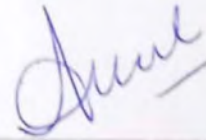
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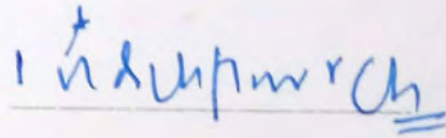(Department of Anthropology)

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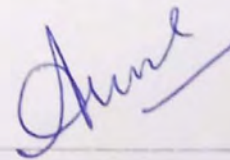
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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a pandemic disease which has influenced the whole globe .People infected from corona virus develop different symptoms including fever, headache, cough, tiredness, sore throat, chest pain, and breathing difficulty at later stage. Corona viruses affect people of all age group including child, young and mostly elderly people infested with diseases such as diabetes mellitus, cancer and kidney problems are at high risk.

Corona virus disease is a newly discovered viral infection that emerged in late December 2019 in Wuhan city, China; caused the outbreak of pneumonia in the whole world. The corona virus has caused a disastrous change in social, economic, and cultural aspects of individuals and societies globally. Pakistan is among first countries in world that practiced school closures. Singh province closed schools in starting from

February 27, 2020. Whereas schools closures in the rest of the country started from March 14, 2020. Present study is planned to investigate the impact of corona virus on education quality of District Jhang and to explore alternate measures to combat education deterioration.

This study show the issues of COVID, faced by the education system in terms of stress as our country was not ready for pandemic situations created suddenly. I have used qualitative method for data collection that mainly included participant's observation, in-depth interviews, key informants and focus group discussion. Two union councils i.e., one urban and one rural of District Jhang are selected randomly and from each selected union council 4 schools viz. Primary, Secondary are selected randomly, then, 26 male and 24 female students are selected randomly making a sample size of 50. A well-

designed interview schedule have prepared and pre-tested for validity and reliability of data.

Findings revealed that almost all the schools are infected and school closure disturbed the quality of education in both rural as well as urban areas. Demographic attributes depicted that majority (82%) of the respondents had poor background and most of them live in rented houses hence, unstable economic status is a hurdle in attaining quality education. Awareness level of respondents could be considered as satisfactory, but lack of resources is drawing bad picture of e-learning that may be attributed to poverty, rural background, Literary of parents and poor performance of public institutions. Most of respondents studying in private institutes are well-informed with e-learning and are using digital medium for acquiring quality education. On the basis of current findings, it is recommended that government institutions should be upgraded with skilled staff equipped with modern knowledge so that quality education could be ensured in the upcoming situation in future.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to COVID-19

Corona Virus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) caused by the novel corona virus SARS-CoV-2 (Formerly known as 2019-nCoV) has become the greatest health challenge of our time. In China, COVID-19 was first reported in Wuhan City, Hubei State in December 2019 and it spread rapidly from there (Sethi *et al*. 2020). A pandemic was declared in 114 countries by WHO after more than 118000 people were infected and 4291 died from the virus within 3 months (Van Bavel *et al*., 2020). The pandemic had no boundaries, causing a catastrophic effect that spread around the world. In Thailand, the first case outside mainland China was recorded on January 13, 2020, and then spread worldwide (Furuyama et al, 2020).

Italy suffered the highest mortality rate from COVID-19. COVID-19 was first reported in Pakistan by the Ministry of Health on 26 February 2020. Thereafter, it spread swiftly all over the country. The spread of these diseases is still causing disastrous social, economic, and political crises around the world. It is especially affecting developing nations like Pakistan, whose economies are already struggling. In addition to the direct effects on health, the pandemic also affected other aspects of human life, such as transportation and social events (Rehman *et al*., 2020). As Pakistan's educational system brings hundreds of students, researchers, and faculty together daily for the dissemination of knowledge, it is exceptionally vulnerable to this disease (HEC, 2020). There are many educational

institutions that have simply called off their exams and assessments, some that have given students a break, some that have announced a summer break early, and some that have discontinued their semesters. However, the majority are currently transitioning to a fully online academic system.
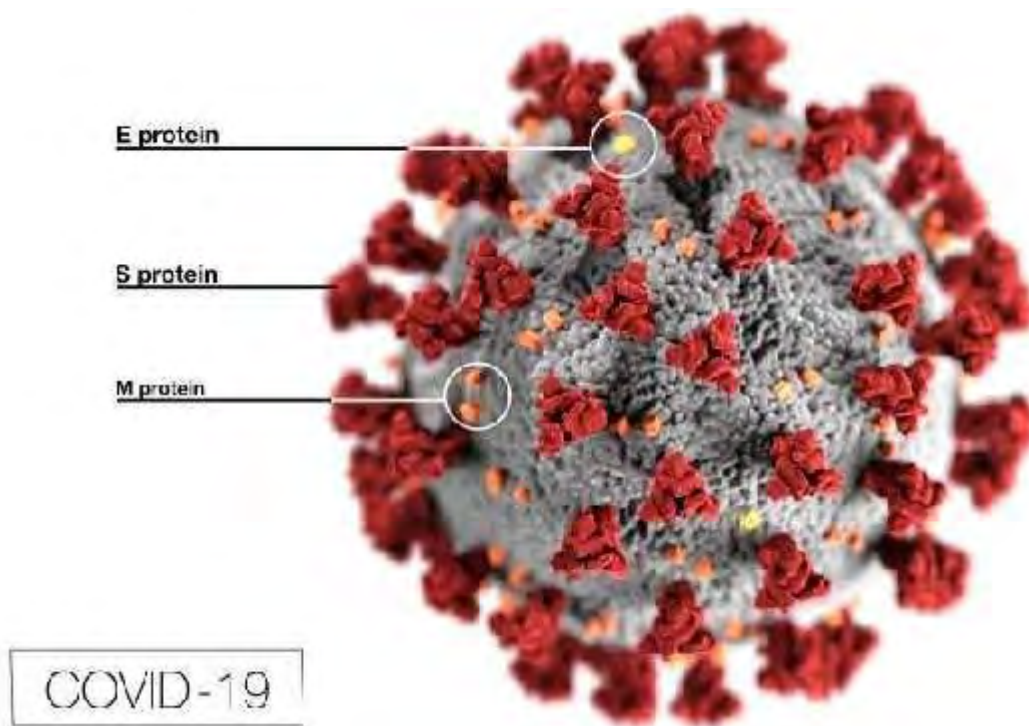
Figure 1.1: COVID Google Image

Education has been seriously affected by the novel COVID-19 pandemic. After the COVID19 pandemic, the suspension of formal classes led to a surge in uncertainty among the medical community worldwide. As a result of the suspension of classes, reengaging students in study proved challenging. During pandemics, online forums have proven to be an effective method for facilitating student learning. As a precaution against viral transmission and COVID-19 exposure, students' research and practical work in intuitions has also been cancelled. Students are left with great uncertainty regarding how

to proceed during a pandemic because of the loss of clinical attachment, leading to alarm about the future performance of students on wards. In addition, students are not able to learn skills in the laboratory (Ahmed *et al*., 2020).

Pakistan has a worse situation where there is less collaboration, no ward rotation, and fewer facilities for integrating with technology, making face-to-face or classroom study even more important, because most students are not adequately prepared to utilize this new method of studying. In addition, very few people in our population are familiar with COVID-19.World health organization suggested different methodologies to stop transmission and infection. These include social distancing, isolation, limitation openly places, neighborhood and global travel boycott, school closing and lockdown (Fauci *et al*., 2020).

Although these strategies affected almost all aspects of life especially, business networks throughout the world, livelihood, and the travel industry. Almost all the schools, colleges and universities have either deferred courses or picked virtual learning. All the activities were suspended to overcome spread of virus (Sahu, 2020). To minimize the immediate effect of school termination on education, almost all the nations started online courses through distance learning and works from home (Pragholapati, 2020).

To stop the disease from spreading, government of Pakistan took important ramifications, for example, country wide complete lockdown was declared in March 2020. Notwithstanding, it has altogether influenced various areas in the country, most especially the under studies and training area. The expanded spread of disease, loss of physical exercise and no educational activities have negatively affected psychological conditions of children (Cao *et al*., 2020) causing striking misery, social tension and

behavior changes (Brooks *et al*., 2020). Research shows that these outcomes can have destructive social and behavior changes in growing population, particularly those denied of essential offices that will additionally improve the probability of imbalances in the country's schooling area (Van Lancker and Parolin, 2020).

Earlier in 1918, pandemic badly hit educators due to lack of scientific and computer skills (Glass and Glass, 2008). But at present, advances in computer learning have made it sophisticated to learn from home (Wikrama-nayake, 2005). Although online learning had different effect on every student because of his/her learning ability and mental condition yet online system has revolutionized the world. A few researchers accept that through E-learning students get the chance to improve their abilities, but various scientists contended that shortfall of in person association between educators and students brings about the decline in educational viability (Chen *et al*., 2010).

Even though students have started e-learning through utilizing various tools even before the pandemic in Pakistan yet at the same time they were not fully prepared for virtual learning (Baig *et al*., 2019). Nonetheless, this pandemic has constrained all the students because they were not mentally prepared for e-learning (Anzar *et al*., 2020). The nations all over the world advised the general population to take responsive measures to make it successful. The public consideration systems included washing of hands, wearing of face masks, keeping 6 feet social distance and to avoid rush sites smart or complete Lockdown, stop unnecessary movement, worked for wellbeing and these can be controlled the spreading of the virus.

The web-based learning, distance learning and training from home have become compulsory during the pandemic, in spite of the difficulties for teachers and the students.

Changing from conventional education system to e-learning is a completely unique experience for some students and teachers, which they are trying to adjust having practically zero experience. The training activities and instructors feel difficulties through different online steps as they were not ready for E-learning tools had shown role in this condition, during termination of schools.

For adjusting the new challenges, teachers and students must be trained in like manner. The boys and girls having decent attitude can easily adjust but others have relatively negative approach cannot adjust themselves in new learning methods. There is no one sie-fits-all instructional method for internet learning. No one feel an assortment of subjects with changing requirements. Internet adaptability permits opportunity to take part in e-learning in the virtual environment climate (Basilaia and Kvavadze, 2020). The schools have been closed due to worldwide pandemic, students, parents and teachers should work together to make e-learning successful with no or very low loss of education. While governments, is engaging laborers, businesses and training frameworks to keep quality schooling. A number of students sitting at home have gained mental stress and not been able to connect successfully. The prescribed procedures for web based learning are not to be explored (Petrie, 2020). The utilization of appropriate and significant instructional method for online schooling might rely upon the aptitude for teachers with students.

Online system is using different tools as software Teams, E- classroom, book method, which make the teachers to able to teach courses, preparation for examination. Teachers may incorporate their own choices of talk, online meeting and keep classes coordinated. Teachers generally use other skills, sound and some more audio video recordings.

Learning and evaluation based on tests tasks are successful. Online homeroom to develop learning and conversation is the real workforce.

This is successful method for learning and being adopt in the education system as the thinking, reasoning are helpful in education learning.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The aim of this study is going to explore the impacts of covid-19 on education system. During this pandemic students faced a lot of difficulties while getting their classes. The study will focus on the estimate of loss of education during the period of covid-19. Some students cannot afford their expenses during their pandemic while getting virtual classes though they have not access of internet in their rural areas and even they cannot have availability of laptops and smart phones. The purpose of this study is to identify the issues and challenges of education system during pandemic and also this study will focus on the advantages and disadvantages of online education and consequences of e-learning and teaching methods that how can students get knowledge through online system.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the impact of COVID-19 on education system

2. To estimate loss of education during the period of COVID-19.

3. To evaluate long term consequences of e-learning and teaching

4. To identify the advantages and disadvantages of online system due to COVID-19

5. To explore the issues and challenges of education system faced by students during COVID-19.

1.4 Significance of the Study

For socioeconomic development, education is crucial. Education contributes to the development of human capabilities by enhancing knowledge, skills, and creative abilities that, in turn, improve socioeconomic growth. Despite the fact that education is vital to Pakistan's future, it is not recognized in the present. In light of the importance and diverse role of education in building a stable society, it becomes imperative for Pakistan to ensure the provision of education immediately. Every religion and society has emphasized the importance of education. The Islamic faith also attaches great importance to education. Only because the West realized the importance of education to development does it dominate the world today. In the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it states: "Everyone has the right to education". Education for all (EFA) by the year 2015 is the second Millennium Development Goal of the UN. "The positive outcomes of education" cited by the World Bank are reduction in poverty and inequality, improvement in health status and the implementation of socioeconomic policies. However, Pakistan's educational system is far from satisfactory. Education statistics paint a dismal picture for all six important indicators: literacy, access, equality, quality, relevance, and environment. Throughout the world, the Corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has caused extensive educational damage over the past few months. Education is one of the most targeted areas during the COVID-19 pandemic. Throughout this crisis, education system is increasingly looking towards international policies and experiences to develop a sustainable teaching and learning system with advance technologies. As a result, all countries need to adopt an effective, uninterrupted, and useful learning method, especially in third world countries like Pakistan. In this research, I aim to highlight the

impact of COVID-19 on the education system in the rural and urban areas of district Jhang. In this study, I focused on the impacts of COVID-19 on education, especially on the children of poor families due to closure of schools for the long time. All the school activities indoor and outdoor remained suspended completely and damage the education completely.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Literature

The COVID-19 pandemic has upset instruction frameworks in excess of 200 nations, influencing almost 1.6 billion students. The end of schools, organizations and other learning spaces has affected over 94% of the world's students. We have seen significant changes in all parts of our lives. Conventional instructive practices have been altogether affected by friendly separating and prohibitive development approaches. With numerous new standard working techniques set up, returning schools after unwinding of limitation is likewise difficult.

Most families in Pakistan presently have limited access to advanced learning systems because they have income particularly is rural regions and face problems in information accessibility. Proficiency overall and advanced education, might be an imperative for some students while students studying in private schools can change to internet learning easily. It is incredibly difficult to make advanced training work in low resourced settings and there are immense hindrances to survive. During the COVID-19, various associations began web-based preparing of instructors, policymakers, and families to explore through the instructive difficulties of the pandemic to help youngsters' learning. Because of worldwide school terminations, it has become a critical issue to engage students with e-learning with minimal education loss. Existing information sources assist with building

up the scale and extent of the test while advanced learning could prompt new horizons for students. Until this point, the utilization of innovation for internet instructing has not completely taken off. The speed in the homeroom is slow and frequently joined by indecision and struggle (Mitchell, Parlamis, and Claiborne, 2015).

Some global instructive organizations like Harvard and MIT began such projects in 2012, yet for the creating scene, it is very right on time to change to web based educating while at the same time keeping all partners ready. The term internet learning has become exceptionally discussed and has various translations. Government of Pakistan has moved rapidly to tale-schools on TV to facilitate e-learning in remote areas. This is the right methodology because TVs are considerably more broadly viewed than radios: as per

DHS 2017, 62.5% of the families had a TV and 11% have radio. For instance, in Punjab 97% families have TVs in their homes and are substantially could get benefit tale-schools while in Sindh 96% of families in the top quartile have TVs and 20% in the base quartile have TVs.

Region authorities in Punjab share that web and link foundation is normal and solid in metropolitan regions. Kids further away from urban communities are significantly less liable to approach informative substance sent through advanced cells and circulated on link channels. Authorities recognize guardians who own advanced cells can easily manage internet while families have limited resources and no smart phone could not manage internet. Parental occupations straightforwardly sway the chances kids can exploit; as in rural areas majority of school going kids help parents in livestock rearing and crop harvesting.

Previously conducted study showed that learning in government schools in rural Pakistan showed 10% learning gains following an extended time of standard tutoring for youngsters in grades 3, 4 and 5 that was compromised with school termination. The World Bank has laid out three situations of learning disasters that legislatures ought to plan for when schools resume: there is a deficiency of learning for all students because of school disturbances. The least performing kids fall further behind while the well performing kids should be pushed forward by the families. This depends on the capacity of the families to help kids in staying aware of perusing and composing resources, for example, TVs and a decent web or link connection.

Government schools in Pakistan are probably going to end up confronting the second or the third situation. Moreover, areas remain at different degrees of capacity for testing and furthermore conveying learning gains. Pre-pandemic learning information show significantly less variety in kids' capacity to peruse in neighborhood dialects in the early grades across areas (somewhere in the range of 72 and 80% in grade 1 had the option understood letters); there is a lot higher variety in abilities in higher grades (68% youngsters in rural Punjab could peruse a story in nearby language, while just 40% in Sindh could do as such) (ASER, 2018). It will be basic to survey youngsters when they return to class to set up learning tribulations, which are probably going to change for kids given differential admittance to home help, innovations and differential openness to wellbeing and monetary shocks.

Guaranteeing that arrangement reactions address imbalances requires frameworks that can: assemble rapidly to gather data about the circumstance of instructors, schools, students and networks; repurpose their labor force to help new objectives for adapting in

the emergency and overseeing progression; plan for changes in informative schedules and objectives; account for exploring different avenues regarding new methods that have demonstrated to be powerful for further developing educating and learning. With the accessibility of online instructive devices, teachers and students can face successive interruptions in teaching. It is recognized by several scientists. Broadly well-known hardships in e-teaching are availability, reasonableness, learning teaching process approach (Murgatrotd, 2020).

Many countries of the world have so many issues in solid internet in access of computerized devises. However in some other countries, the financially kids cannot manage prices of internet. Different placement tests have additionally been delayed rescheduled. The training framework throughout the world is bearing huge loss. A few students even mentioned to defer a bit later even in needed deal with earlier time. Students were asked debilitated to keep buy. When the sun-down and they are backing home, it is hard to stay more to date exercises. Guardians and kids feel smarter and the kids following scholarly. Greater part of students doesn't have social media and internet facilities and feel helpless. They have no resources because end of work and workplaces. Information bundle is similarly not easy normal pay procured, constant admittance and an expensive job cultivating local area. In any case, a few students (poor) have communicated that the up close and personal online class burns-through more information bundles. The instructors are in situation regarding whom to pay attention to and which devices to take on. Some figure recordings may useful; nonetheless, can confine cooperation. It is not easy to design a system to fulfill all the needs and relief in light of everything.

Earlier, World Health Organization indicated the infection with the name of novel COVRD on December 8 in the city of Wuhan, China that made frenzy in all over (Zu *et al*., 2020).

As, China was prepared to praise their New Year "Spring Festival", when the infection was spread quickly from individual to individuals and one city to another city (Chen and Bärnighausen, 2020). Along these lines, the aftereffect of this development, this infection spread shocking impacts on human body and economic (Baker *et al*., 2020). WHO announced that there is no medicine or inoculation of this infection hence infection was spreading everywhere (Sohrabi *et al*., 2020; Purcell and Charles, 2020). Spread of COVID-19 created chaos all over the world and immediately lockdown started all over the world (Mhalla, 2010). Furthermore, it seriously harmed the educational framework, training and most importantly economy. Numerous researchers started working on sequencing of virus and tried to construct vaccine. The articles, researchers showed effect of COVID-19 on business, education and ultimately economy (Loayza and Pennings, 2020). Because of absence of social distance in agricultural countries, it showed more catastrophe compared with non-agricultural countries although labor sector was badly affected (Meunier, 2020). Developed countries like Germany, Italia and USA were also badly affected by COVID-19 (Alvarez, Argente, and Lippi, 2020).

Pandemic COVID-19 is a gigantic international unsettling influence that will reset the widespread system once the fluff is lifted, revive de-globalization similarly as de-regionalization, and set up new political besides, exchange arrangements and doubtlessly a different universe demand (Nawaz, Yun, Nawaz, and Aalam, 2020). There is varying

assumption that the novel COVID will reexamine world financial use and creation chains. Because of the silly scene, the overall economy is expected to break this year (Sohrabi *et al.*, 2020). In any case, Chine gave confidence to turn of events controlled COVID, verification/obligation to arrange China as front-line fighter contamination, stroll toward fostering an overall power.

COVID seems to overall propitiatory courses of action. The outcome contends that COVID-19 contrarily affects rural regions students of Pakistan under the online teaching system. Pakistan is a non-industrial nation, anyway Pakistan unfit to run the online teaching approach like China, USA, EU nations. For instance, Wajdi *et al*. (2020) utilized essential information to talk about the arrangement of the public authority on the training framework during the pandemic circumstance (COVID-19). Government policymakers recommend the online talk school and college level timetable for middle students. The public authority finds a way to drop the assessment action of 2020. In individuals, COVID cause respiratory tract pollutions that can be delicate, for instance, a couple of occasions of the essential cold (among other expected causes, commonly rhinoviruses). Higher Education Commission coordinated online classes for schools, colleges, and universities during the Corona virus. For this reason, HEC send the authority notice for the whole higher education institutions to build up online class's framework. Because of the whole circumstance educational organization were closed. For the comfort of students all the tests were deferred for quite a while. In any case, with the progression of time government reported that every one of the moderate papers are dropped, and students were elevated to a higher level. Yet there is a conflict among government and HEC. HEC dismissed the strategy of government to elevate the students to a higher level.

Teachers, students, and parents face many challenges when it comes to student assessments conducted online. Educators and learners adopt different methods to conduct online tests based on their convenience and expertise. In many schools and establishments, proper measures to forestall counterfeiting still can't seem to be carried out predominantly because of the huge number of students. As well as influencing inward examinations for public institutions, for example, the Secondary Education, A-level tests have been dropped in the UK. There might be a terrible chance of delaying or dropping the whole assessment appraisal, contingent upon the length of the lockdown (United Nations, 2020). There have additionally been delays/reschedules of a few selection tests. The nation over, there seriously affects the instruction framework because of the continuous circumstance. Although e-learning was introduced successfully yet the teachers and students face regular hiccups while utilizing it or alluding to these technologies. Center gathering depicted achievement of e-learning with mastery of the school personnel. They widely saw issues with e-learning are openness, moderateness, adaptability, learning educational procedure, sturdy learning and illuminating system (Murgatrotd, 2020). Different nations have huge issues with a solid Internet alliance and authorization to state of the art gadgets. While, in various non-current nations, the monetarily thus around kids can't manage the cost of web based learning contraptions, the electronic direction tends to a danger of responsiveness to expanded screen time for the understudy. In this way, it has become urgent for students to participate in disengaged exercises and self-exploratory learning. Nonattendance of parental course, particularly for energetic students, is another test, as the two guardians are working. There are significant issues around certified work areas obliging for various strategies for learning. The

intrinsically goaded boys and girls have no loss, the frail students are feeble in learning and face difficulties (Sintema, 2020). The strategy embraced to facilitate online assessment changes according to the comfort and strength among the teachers and the resemblance of the students. The lockdown of schools has not exactly as of late influenced inside examinations for the extremely open limits like Secondary Educations. Reliant upon the scope of the lockdown, deferral or getting out of the whole assessment may be a disheartening chance (United Nations,2020). Particular decision tests, (BITSAT 2020, NATA 2020, CLAT 2020, MAT 2020, ATMA 2020) have likewise been surrendered/rescheduled. The direction framework in schools, universities and colleges the nation over has been really impacted considering the constant circumstance. It is besides conceivable that several students' reasons for living may profit from the impedances. For instance, in Norway, it has been construed that all tenth grade students will be permitted a discretionary school degree. A review completed in France shows that the 1968 disregarding of the standard examination systems in France, following the understudy riots, instigated positive extended length work market ramifications for the influenced associate (Maurin and McNally, 2008).

Pokhrel and Chhetri 137 School time besides raises social limits and care other than being a glad time for the youngsters. There are money related, social and mental repercussions on the presence of students while they are away from the standard timetable of schools. A huge package of these students have now taken electronic classes, placing extra energy in virtual stages, which have left kids weak against online abuse. Broadened and unstructured time spent on internet learning has acquainted youths with conceivably perilous and wild substance likewise as more certified danger of cyber bullying.

Students are occupied with supporting guards in ranch rehearses like agribusiness, looking for steers and family errands. A few students even referred to yield test time towards the evening since they expected to deal with the fields during morning hours. A few students passed on that they expected to manage their injured grand parents and relatives and take them to focuses. Preceding supper, when they are back to home, it ends up being hard for them to stay informed concerning the portrayals. There is no or less pay for gigantic individuals because of finish of business and workplaces. The information bunch is practically high against run of the mill pay secured, and ceaseless enlistment to Internet is an expensive business for the creating area. Online eye to eye classes is empowered by generally; in any case, a few students have passed on that the versus online class burns-through more information gatherings. The instructors are in issue concerning whom to zero in on and which contraptions to take on. It is hard to plan a credible design to fit the changing necessities and comfort, considering everything. Openings for Teaching and Learning Although there have been overpowering difficulties for instructors, schools, establishments and the public authority concerning web getting ready from a substitute point, there are a few possibilities made by the COVID-19 pandemic for the ill-suited and the far off plans of finishing e-learning framework. It has made a solid relationship among instructors and watchmen than any time in continuous memory. One teaching expects that gatekeepers should help the students' changing scholastically and financially. Youngsters with insufficiencies need extra and fascinating help during this consistent crisis. The utilization of online stages like Google Classroom, Zoom, virtual learning climate and electronic media and unmistakable party discussions like Telegram, Messenger, WhatsApp and WeChat are investigated and pursued for educating and learning out of the blue to proceed with planning. This can be explored further even after face to-face showing resumes, and these stages can give extra assets and teaching to the students. Instructors are obliged to develop imaginative drives that

help to beat the restrictions of virtual training. Educators are feasibly helping out each other at a nearby level to moreover cultivate web teaching methodology. There are brilliant freedoms for venture, watchful fixes and planning to secure from others and attempt new instruments as teachers, watchmen and students share close to encounters (Doucet et al., 2020). Different useful affiliations are offering their contraptions and deals with serious consequences regarding nothing to help and support educating and learning in a sharper and partner with climate. Web learning has permitted the chance to prepare and learn in creative ways not under any condition like the educating and learning encounters in the normal audit passageway setting.

2.2 Impact of COVID-19 on Education System

Nations have briefly covered kid care focuses, nurseries, essential and optional schools to stop the spread of the COVID-19 disease. Corona virus tremendously affects educators, guardians, and kids all through the world. As indicated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), school terminations have kept around 1.5 billion students out of school in 195 nations all through the world (UNESCO, 2020b). Tests and assessments, the initiation of another semester or term, and the capability of broadening the school year are completely influenced by COVID-19 (Pujari, 2020).

2.2.1 Impact on Students, Teachers and Parents

The epidemic has had an impact on institutes, students, parents and teachers. The epidemic has created a social divide in schools. School children from richer households attend private schools, which have superior infrastructure and lecturers with higher computer skills. However, a few public schools with innovative and instructive assets can

be placed having remarkable progress. Subsequent epidemic, outstanding students are registering in schools to pursue web-based education. Institutions in impoverished, rural locations have no advanced structure required to provide remote education. Similarly, there is a momentous difference amongst public and private institutes. Students have not comparable induction to cutting edge advancement and educational materials. Woday et al. (2020) detailed an immense level of strain on students of government schools.

Learning at a distance is a response to start online instructive structure, yet it is difficult in agricultural countries having restricted assets with no communication technology, radio and TV to work with distance learning.

Similarly, staff and teachers ought to familiar with electronic instructing stages. Educators confronted difficulties because of absence of cutting edge information and innovation and all the more significantly, just barely any non-public schools paid their staffs' that caused a vulnerability circumstance in students. Covid affected helpless families more definitely than very much settled families and henceforth, students of helpless home experienced more. The genuine school conclusion and the execution of distance preparing drove the students to contribute less energy on learning and stress.

2.3 Inconsistent Access to Educational Resources and Technology

During COVID-19, students from vulnerable homes suffered seriously than all the more wealthy. To control the COVID spread, most nations attempted e-sorting out some way to work with students to learn at residence through distance learning (UNESCO, 2020a). The state run associations encouraged students to acquire from radio and TV at home. The radio and TV might work for explicit students in metropolitan areas, yet most

watchmen in like manner locale have no radios and TV. The schools in metropolitan regions are showing their students from a good ways by moving endeavors, books, and investigating materials through Google Classroom, email, online media, and different applications. In some metropolitan regions, regardless of whether distance learning is given because of a deficiency of really investigating strategies, two or three students may not utilize it fittingly. Instructive expense based schools sending learning materials straightforwardly to guardians through online media. There is a capability among natural and metropolitan schools and people in private and state supported schools to keep their children acquiring from home anyway amazingly, state financed instructors and students have restricted.

The students, families, and teachers of non-present day nations from unprotected families with lower illuminating levels and youngsters with no or low learning inspiration experienced an outstanding diminishing during COVID. The youngsters might have higher reliance than energetic students on watchmen and they need heading in their learning coordinated effort, web access, and use of modernized contraptions and applications (Tzifopoulos, 2020). Preparing level differentiations were perceptible before COVID that decayed after pandemic in metropolitan and normal districts, and students from families with higher and lower financial status. School terminations could also gather the lopsided characters between students (Owusu-Fordjour et al., 2015).

In July 2020, 98.6% of students were influenced by the pandemic in 200 nations (United Nations, 2020). Thusly, conceivable and accessible learning is simply possible if gatekeepers focus on students learning and utilizing self-educating. Showing procedure open and utilized for as opposed to learning isn't possible for web learning. At any rate a

degree of instructive system has been formed for web and distance learning, educators who are really delicate ought to use appropriate methods to work with students. An incredibly basic piece of online distance learning is the accessibility of obliging developmental appraisals and fortunate commitment to the electronic students (Doucet et al., 2020). This supposedly is pursuing for the teachers and the direction framework. This should be the mission for electronic learning for the continuation of direction during the current pandemic. The enunciation is reliably used to guarantee that our students are gotten and have their crucial necessities met before web learning starts. Powerful lead at home and youngster misuse is making mental impedance and risks the students (Ravichandran and Shah, 2020). With students by and by encountering self-instructing during this COVID-19 pandemic, obliging climate at home for all principles and money related conditions isn't uniform. Studies ought to be done to help the hardest hit financially impeded parties.

2.4 Assessment and Evaluation

Educators, students, and families can all benefit from distance learning. For example, (Zhu and Liu, 2020) conducted web-based learning stages, used Blackboard, Zoom, Tron Class, Classin, and Wechat bunch stages, and led web-based preparation. For developing nations, Internet-based learning and instruction is not a viable alternative to traditional classes, because these methods present many challenges for educators and officials due to a lack of money, expertise, ICT infrastructure, web access and instructional assets. Further, a few courses, such as nursing, labs, composition music and courses which are practical performed are tricky to teach and learn through internet-based techniques.

Assessments will be affected by this shift. It can be extremely difficult to evaluate students online, depending on the kind obviously and the kind of evaluation. It is a symbolic assessment that most institutions have just gone through to adapt to the internet based mode. Furthermore, it is difficult to screen how students are taking courses on the web and difficult to ensure that they are not cheating on the web tests (Basilaia and Kvavadze, 2020). Similarly, execution tests and research facility tests are difficult to lead on the web. It can be difficult for educators and students to assess the abilities of students in web-based learning, students and educators in nations with advanced ICT framework and web access can quickly change to web-based learning, but it would be a test. Unfortunately, developing nations find it very difficult to accommodate all students via web-based learning. As a test case, web-based training and learning can provide a decent opportunity to proceed with schooling during the pandemic in developing nations (Sun et al., 2020).

2.5 Mental and Physical Health

Unexpected conclusion of institutes and high level training unfavorably impacted the mental and emotional well-being of students, watchmen and educators all around the globe especially in non-industrial states (UNESCO, 2020). Since school were constrained to agribusiness and cultivating. A greater number of young poor girls households and remote areas are at risk of assault. The sullied cases' hasty amplification has created a sense of dread and vulnerability about what will happen. The lockdown caused vulnerability and mental tension in students due to depression and social disengagement (Sahu, 2020). This tension may impact the students and pandemic may affect high level

training students (Niranjan, 2020). Everything students probably won't have ability with web learning applications and stages (Haleem et al., 2020), yet a few students are dynamic and have motivation to become familiar with the system.

2.6 Education During COVID-19

UNICEF, (2020) communicated that end of organizations will influence nature of training and eventually conduct of students. This can fuse the use of distance taking in frameworks and examining exercises from home on radio or TV and encourage significant level preparing procedures. As needs be, in most non-modern nations, courses, and tests are driven online by utilizing various applications, and social affiliations (Sun et al., 2020). Under the circumstance, it should be taken as a danger to introduce association and web access across metropolitan and provincial regions (Viner et al., 2020).

Students can start guidance as much as could reasonably be expected, to remain mindful of physical eliminating. In explicit nations, a web learning structure accessible yet common learning was administering (Tiruneh, 2020) yet this moment, web learning is the fundamental choice. In various nations, education is given by utilizing a distance learning procedure. Utilize TV showing, especially where boys not to get different advances at home. Present ICT framework, and instructive advances to appear in country and the most problematic districts (Tiruneh, 2020). Utilize virtual classes to move the movement and instructive accomplishment of students. This assists with thinking concerning. The virtual class gives relentless relationship between teachers and boys (Ng and also, 2020).

2.7 Education in Developing and Developed Countries During COVID-19

During pandemic, preparing system was attempted in both making similarly as developed nations, investigated time significant level preparing reactions of 20 nations of the world and assumed that social separating philosophy on guidance needs a quick shift from physical to absolutely electronic learning. Pujari, (2020) imparted that because of the finish of school students, educators, and guards cost challenging different hardships. Thusly, web learning is a preferred decisions over tackle the hardships for guardians and students. All through the planet, 195 nations have shut institutions from conventional to undeniable level preparing. Around 43% (706 million) of students don't have a PC and web access at their home independently. Additionally, around 56 million students can't utilize cells and moreover have no ICT orchestrated educators. In non-developed nations, there is just 1 organized educator for 56 boys and girls in crucial coaching.

2.8 Educational Organizations

Because of the pandemic, educational organizations were closed and lockdown was forced in all around the world including Pakistan. Stop in instruction and mental pressing factor of COVID-19 adversely affected financial, social and social parts of people. This sort of confused circumstances appallingly affected conventional and formal training framework particularly in non-industrial nations like Pakistan. Many schools, schools and colleges originally stayed shut for very nearly one semester. Presently they have started to proceed with their ordinary classes on the web however it isn't completely fruitful because of absence of assets, helpless web network and absence of prepared staff.

Because of web issues in the distant regions, larger part of the students can't get benefits from this office. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Pakistan has set up a great framework to help far off learning. Notwithstanding its all-inclusive attraction, far off learning isn't open to everybody. Although school closure was effective to maintain SOPs of CVID-19 like social distancing but it negatively affected education and economy. A decline in economy badly affected food security and business. A majority of population had fall below the poverty line that are facing problems to run their home. It is expected that learning level, enrollment and future learning will be low due to e-learning system that did not work in remote areas (Azevedo et. al, 2020).

CHAPTER 3

STUDY AREA PROFILE

3.1 Punjab: The Province Study

There are four provinces in Pakistan, including Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtun khwa (KP). Punjab is a significant and prominent province in terms of development and agricultural productivity. It comprises 36 districts **(Figure 3.1)** with a population of 110 million as per census of 2017. Literacy rate in the Punjab province is 61%, though literacy among urban areas is higher 77% followed by 55% in rural areas (Govt. of Pakistan, 2017). Agriculture is the major occupation and income generation source of people in the Punjab. In addition, Punjab is the breadbasket for the national GDP with a huge share of 60%. Livestock and crop farming are chief contributors in terms of revenue and employment generation. The Punjab province holds 14.41 million hectares of irrigated area which is favorable for extensive cultivation of major and minor crops. The research region was chosen to be Punjab province. Punjab literally means "land of five rivers," and the term Punjab is made up of two Persian words, "Panj" and "ab," which mean "five" and "water," respectively. This indicates that Punjab is the land of five rivers, which include the Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej, and Sindh River. District Faisalabad consists of six Tehsils. According to recent census 2018, the population of district Faisalabad was 3,311,000 (PBS, 2019). All the six Tehsils were selected and from each Tehsil, two rural union councils were selected randomly. From each of the selected union council, three villages were selected randomly. Figure 3.1 shows the map of Pakistan.
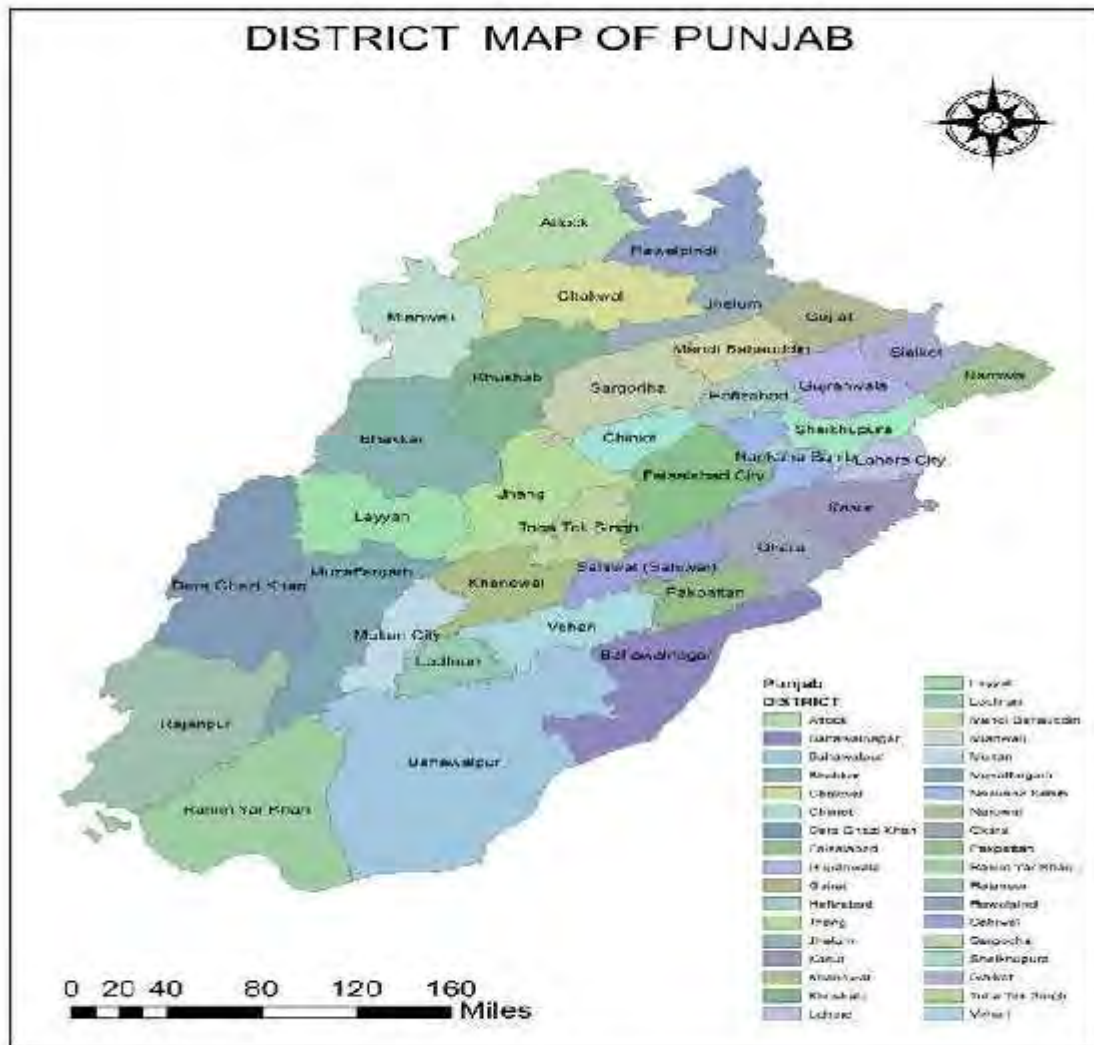
Figure 3.1: Map of Punjab

3.2 Jhang: The Study District

Present investigations were carried out in District JHANG. This district has 4Tehsils namely Jhang, Shorkot and Ahmad Pur Sial, 18-Hazari. Jhang is the epicenter of a community focused solely on agriculture. Agriculture is Jhang's primary source of revenue and employment. Irrigation is used to irrigate over 85 percent of the cultivable

area in Jhang. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops grown in the area. Other crops grown include rice, sugarcane, corn (maize), oilseeds, fruits, and vegetables. Jhang area also has a big livestock and poultry industry. The climate in Jhang is harsh; the temperature is generally high, with significant differences between summer and winter. Because the monsoon arrives fatigued in the area, rainfall is scarce. During the winter, there is also some rain. The summer may be uncomfortable, but the environment is perfect and energizing throughout the majority of the year. The greatest time to visit is between the middle of February to the middle of April, when the Jhang is in full bloom. It is neither frigid nor hot, but rather comfortable and pleasurable.

The entire district is transformed into a lush green space. Yellow flowers bloom in the mustard fields, trees sprout new leaves, fruits bloom, and flowers bloom everywhere. Some of the country's major cities are accessible by car or train from Jhang. The city's centre is traversed by the Multan-Sargodha road. During my long stay in Multan, I used to go along this road from Multan to Mandi Bahauddin. And it was then that I became familiar with the area. Every time I drove through the city, I was reminded of Heer Ranjha, a storey told through an opera and a ballet, and sung by children and vocalists.

Heer was the daughter of Chuchak Sial, a feudal landlord who lived in the Jhang suburbs. Heer had already proven herself to be a brave and bold young girl prior to her sacrifice for Ranjha. Sardar Noora of the Sambal clan is supposed to have had a magnificent boat built and assigned a boatman named Luddan. With his staff, Noora was harsh. Luddan went away with the boat one day, begging Heer for refuge, due to his mistreatment. Heer provided him with both moral and physical support. This incident infuriated Sardar

Noora. He gathered his companions and set out to apprehend Luddan. Sardar Noora was accosted by Heer and her army of friends.

Jhang's streets are so congested with animal transit that they resemble highways of respiratory sickness and tragic accidents. Overcrowding, population expansion, rubbish, power outages, and water shortages have all played a role in turning a little hamlet founded by the Sials in the early thirteenth century into a massive slum. If Rai Sial returns, he will be unable to recognize the city. A brief trip through the city demonstrates the city's neglect. A By Pass is the first thing a city requires. The Lalamusa-Sargodha Khanewal railway, which goes through Jhang, is a profitable route. On this route, there is now only one Peshawar-Karachi train, the Chenab Express.

Figure 3.2: Map of Jhang

3.3 Study Population

"Population can be defined as a group of individuals who have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher". The population may comprise all the individuals of a particular type or a more classified part of that group (Best and Kahn, 2007). Moser and Kalton (2017) described the population; while Ngu (2008) stated that population in survey research is the theoretically specified aggregation of survey element from which the survey sample is drawn. The population for the present study was comprised of school going kids of district Jhang who have been partially or completely shifted from physical learning to e-learning.

3.4 Selection of Study Sample

Survey research is a method of descriptive research used for collection of primary data based on verbal or written communication with a representative sample of respondents from the study population or universe (Mathiyazhagan and Nandan, 2010). To collect the requisite data for any problem under study, the researcher has to sample the target population; hence it is not possible to study each individual of population. Moreover, a carefully selected sample satisfying the study objectives helps save the researcher's time, money, and efforts without jeopardizing the reliability of research findings (Kothari, 2005). Selection of sample from a target population is done through sampling process.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is an important chapter in any research. A research methodology encompasses the way in which you intend to carry out your research. Research methodology simply refers to the practical "how" of any given piece of research. More specifically, it's about how a researcher systematically designs a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aims and objectives.

Qualitative research is primarily subjective in any research approach (Jabar, 2009). Qualitative research means "a type of research that produces findings not arrived at by other means of quantification or statistical procedures", while Patton (2002) said that qualitative research has the "phenomenon of interest unfold naturally". Different researchers have proposed different data collection methods for qualitative research i.e. observation, key informant interviews, focus group discussion and documents review (Gill *et al*., 2008). The choice of a particular data collection method is dependent on the objectives and aim of the research study (Jabar, 2009). A combination of direct observation and semi structured key-informant interviews were followed for qualitative data collection under this study.

Russell elaborates research methodology as:

"Each scientific profession has evolved various data collection and processing tools, but all tools are interconnecting and ultimately coincide as one scientific method. It includes assumptions like: (a) reality is "out here," (b) direct observation as the means of the

discovery, and (c) availability of sufficient material for explanation that did not require

metaphysical reasoning"

The purpose of methodology is to seek answers to questions for drawing true and useful knowledge about specific problems. Although, a lot of procedures are available for the collection in various disciplines that provide reliable information yet different researchers use different data collection methods. I employed anthropological research methodology.

4.1 Rapport Establishment

Good relationship and working environment are the prerequisite for reliable data collection because people feel insecure sharing personal information especially in rural or illiterate areas. Hence, it was vital for research to establish good friendship and meaningful relationships. As female researcher, it was not so easy to move in rural areas during pandemic so, I first contacted with my brother, a local resident of the area then he used his personal contacts to get me information. In rural areas, majority of household live in joint family system, and it was very difficult to go inside home and get information. I along with a team of one male and two female local residents went inside home and collected information and also noted personal observations. I was really confused when I first went to the field, as no one was ready to give information in the pandemic situation. I was also confused because, rural respondents were not taking care of COVID-19 SOPs. The people of rural were thought why we are getting data of their children. The women also think that we are delivering rashan (Food) to them. Everyone was looking us strange. After long discussion, they agree to answers of our questions regarding COVRD. They thing we are just wasting their time.

4.2 Sampling

Sampling is an important and sensitive step in research because a sample is always true representative of population under study. Sampling is the most important basic tool of data collection in anthropological research. The basic idea behind sampling is the analysis of some of the elements in a population which provide useful information of the entire population. I used purposive sampling as discussed below:

4.3 Purposive Sampling

A purposive sampling is an important technique that is selected to ensure the quality of a population and the objective of the survey. It is also referred to as judgmental, unique or subjective sampling (Russel, 2006, p. 148). Proposed sampling method was used to select the respondents. The 50 interviewees were randomly selected and interviewed.

4.4 Participant Observations

Observations are important in every field of life especially in anthropology research. It is the most reliable technique data collection. It enhances the reliability and authenticity anthropological research. Observation is referred to as the purposeful and systematic way of data collection by watching the behavior of an event or object in a natural setting (Kumar, 2014). Observation will serve as the best approach if a researcher becomes more interested in behavior rather than perceptions of the respondents (Jabar, 2009).

Anthropologist should become of local community and modify living style according to the people to get familiar with local community. It is only possible if researcher is keen observer of the area.

"The observation of participants requires reaching people and making them feel comfortable with your presence record reliable information"

Field notes are information that researcher observe and keep as record. It is an important step in data collection that should be recorded very carefully and systematically. It is an art to polish events and brush up mode of discussion that serves as a workable informative during thesis writing.

4.5 In-depth Interviews

This method is very effective for exploring in-depth detail of research goals. Fifty (50) in depth interviews were conducted in the field. The interview is the important tool of qualitative data collection. This data consist of people experiences, feelings, opinions; and knowledge (Kumar, 2001).

4.6 Photography

I used photography during field visits to pick up and capture informal facts about the lives of people and the area.

4.7 Hurdles faced during field work

1. In the field, one can face many difficulties during the field work process. Someone were very cooperative, accommodating at the time of data collection but many of them were reluctant to give the required information.

2. Even though the researcher had initially told the respondents about the purpose of research prior to data collection, some students still seemed different behavior.

3. The conditions of under construction roads were poor and posed a big problem in reaching rural students. Moreover, some of the distant villages were not safe.

4. Students feel burden and pay from pocket to carry out this study. Therefore, it became hard to bear all transportation charges for the whole data collection team from this limited capital resource.

5. The researcher approached some distant areas on foot to get the data.

The important techniques in Anthropology are qualitative, quantitative and mixed-methods for different types of methodologies, distinguished by whether they focus on words, numbers or both. This is a bit of an oversimplification, but it's a good starting point for understandings. Qualitative research refers to research which focuses on collecting and analyzing words and textual data, whereas quantitative research focuses on measurement and testing using numerical data. Qualitative analysis can also focus on other "softer" data points, such as body language or visual elements. It's quite common for a qualitative methodology to be used when the research aims and objectives are exploratory in nature. For example, a qualitative methodology might be used to understand peoples' perceptions about an event that took place or a candidate running for president. These include participant observation, interviews, focus groups and textual analysis to build a holistic and contextual vision of the phenomena under study.

Contrasted to this, a quantitative methodology is typically used when the research aims and objectives are confirmatory in nature. For example, a quantitative methodology might be used to measure the relationship between two variables or to test a set of hypotheses.

The mixed-method methodology attempts to combine the best of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to integrate perspectives and create a rich picture. Focus group is a useful group interview method for obtaining information on relatively new

topics. Researchers choose focus groups rather than one-on-one interviews when data acquisition will benefit from the dynamics that are created through the discussion group. The discussion often generates information and ideas that might not come from an individual interview, including the colloquial ways in which participants speak.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Demography of Respondents

Results showed that 26male students and 24female students were interviewed, and it was found that 22 were living in urban Jhang and 28 had residence in villages (Table 5.1). Findings enclosed that majority of students in Tehsil Jhang and Ahmad Pur Sial belongs to rural area. Most of the families live in rural area and only move to city area for their children education. Majority (36) of the respondents were in the age group of 15-18 years followed by 7 in 10-14 years category and 7 in the category of above 18 years (Table 5.1). Majority of students were in middle school because in rural areas only primary and middle schools are available. Very few villages have high schools education.

Table 5.1 Demography of the Respondents

Sources		Frequency f
Gender	Male	26
	Female	24
Area	Rural	28
	Urban	22
Age	10-14	7
	15-18	36
	Above 18	7

Majority (32) of the respondents were in middle school followed by 12 in metric category and 6 in the category of primary. Majority of students were in middle school because in rural areas only primary and middle schools are available. Very few villages have high schools. The knock in the education rate was seen among the populace matured 10 years or more, the overview said, taking note of that the proficiency rate in the metropolitan regions was higher at 74% when contrasted with the rustic regions with a pace of 51%. I observed that most of the rural families are still opposing the education of female that is a negative thinking and indeed a stagnant approach. One of the respondents reported *"women are the izat of chardewari"* so, it was found that this type of behavior hinders local as well as national growth. Females are still living like deprived community in rural areas.

Focus group discussion indicated that educational crisis of COVID pandemic has reversed the progress that was made to accomplish gender inequality in education. It was noted that there was an alarming increase in the number of young ladies who did not get back to school after the pandemic.

"Similarly, people's attitudes toward objects are related to their intentions to perform various actions on objects. Therefore, attitudes are essential for tending to a bunch of goals toward the conduct related with the item. As per Fishbein and Ajzen (1975), "Attitude represents a person's general feeling of favoring or detrimental to a certain stimulus."

It was found that educational crisis due to COVID pandemic reversed the progress that made to accomplish gender inequality. It was also observed that the number of young ladies increased significantly who did not get back to school after the pandemic. It is the demand of 21st century to equip girls with modern technology. Young ladies have generally been passing up a great opportunity; furnish them with information and abilities

to productively and adequately utilize innovation to propel their inclinations and desires. Post-COVID-19, there may be an ascent in youngster relationships because of the financial problems during the lockdowns and it is expected that the outlook of working conditions will be changed hence, girls should be equipped with innovation.

5.2 Impact of COVID-19 on Education System

Center gathering conversation was made to investigate impacts of COVID-19 on instruction framework and e-learning of students. It was summed up that COVID-19 has a wide-running overall effect that can be seen in essentially every field, including wellbeing, financial matters, and instruction. There have been an assortment of every day gives an account of the infection's effect on the existences of millions all throughout the planet since it was announced a pandemic in March 2020. Therefore, every country's chief concern has moved to restricting the infection's transmission and easing its effects on society as a rule, and especially on the weakest networks. Clearly distance learning frameworks had cultivated significant level preparing methods. The pandemic has made all the preparation system across the world to accept distance learning since the pandemic pushes actual school conclusion. In this way, in most agricultural countries, courses, and tests are driven online by using different applications, and relational associations (Sun et al., 2020). Under the situation, it ought to be taken as a risk to present organization and web access across metropolitan and country locales (Viner et al., 2020). Students can gain instruction as much as could sensibly be anticipated, to stay aware of physical removing. In specific countries, there was a web learning structure open yet ordinary learning was overwhelming (Tiruneh, 2020) however presently, web learning is the essential decision. In numerous countries, education is given by using a distance learning

system. In view of clinical examinations, irresistible illness trained professionals and general wellbeing authorities seem to have arrived at a worldwide agreement to restrict vis-à-vis classes as a method for defending students and the general public everywhere from the pandemic's spread (Murphy, 2020). As indicated by Bacow (2020), the super careful steps took on by most advanced education establishments to diminish pandemic openness will considerably change the manner in which classes are led. Along these lines, Blumenstyk (2020) claims that overall emergencies, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic, will compel schools and colleges to leave the qualification among study hall and online projects.

5.3 Amendments to the Academic System

It was seen that traditional tutoring is entirely unexpected from e-learning as far as connection. Specialists contended that numerous progressions were made in winning framework to make e-learning fruitful. Schooling framework and course educators were approached to consider the accompanying plan rules while moving their courses to the web-based stage:

● Upload just PDF records that were sent out from a word report, and try not to utilize PDF records that have been arranged by checking a printed archive.

● Provide a printed depiction. For any transferred illustrations.

● When utilizing recordings that current text on the screen attempt to overlay subtitling or discourse.

● Read out loud in the event that you wanted to introduce composed text in a recorded talk.

● Try to abstain from utilizing tables for planning the design of your archive, just use tables for organizing a few areas that require a plain show.

● Meeting or Video programming utilized by the course educator ought to be open with Voice over on Microsoft Windows.

Notwithstanding the way that the extraordinary larger part of courses in all colleges were educated in an offbeat arrangement, teachers who showed students with unique requirements had the option to have coordinated meetings with their students. Practically every one of the foundations planned councils to guarantee nature of learning.

It was compulsory for boards

• To guarantee that all courses and educational materials are refreshed to address the issues of internet learning conditions.

•For every internet based course, survey and support substitute appraisal methods (for example students can bring home tests, e-portfolios, research reports, online tests, and so forth).

• Provide all educators and students with educational plan and specialized help.

• Publish week after week progress reports dependent on information got through Google Form from individual educators, featuring the sort and design obviously materials transferred to the stage, intuitive learning exercises, assessment rubrics, and rates of students' collaboration and online contribution.

• Using Model-based rubrics for the necessary Key evaluation instruments screen the ordinary information assortment technique for scholastic accreditation.

• The school administrative panel had week after week online gatherings utilizing different simultaneous techniques for correspondence and shared gathering work to effectively finish the previously mentioned rundown of commands.

5.4 Awareness About the COVID-19 Pandemic

Results regarding COVID-19awareness of the respondents that most of the respondents 25% were moderately aware and 16% were somewhat aware and only 12% were extremely aware. Results regarding SOPs of COVID-19awareness of the respondents that most of the respondents 48% were moderately aware and 36% were somewhat aware and only 6% were extremely aware. Results regarding awareness of smart phone the respondents that most of the respondents 88% were moderately aware and 12% were somewhat aware. Results regarding awareness of computer the respondents that most of the respondents 56% were moderately aware and 36% were somewhat aware. It was found that 44% were living in urban Jhang and 56% had residence in villages. Findings enclosed that majority of students in Tehsil Jhang and Ahmad Pur Sial belongs to rural area. Most of the families live in rural area and only move to city area for their children education. Majority of the respondents were in the age group of 15-18 years followed by 10-14 years category and category of above 18 years. Majority of students were in middle school because in rural areas only primary and middle schools are available. I observed that most of the families are living in joint family system and one or two persons are earning and running the family that is a major hindering factor.

As I asked for other family members earnings they quoted "*bas zindgi guzarnihy*" meaning we just have to live. It is itself a negative approach and such people are

hindrance for domestic as well as societal growth. Results regarding awareness of laptop the respondents that most of the respondents 48% were moderately aware and 32% were somewhat aware. Results regarding awareness of laptop the respondents that most of the respondents 48% were moderately aware and 32% were somewhat aware. Overall findings enclosed that respondent of the study area had moderate level of awareness about COVID-19 but very small percentage of respondents were taking this pandemic seriously. It was found that pandemic directly influenced economic status of the respondents coupled with loss of quality education that was tried to mitigate with E-learning education but due to unavailability of resources this system has got minimum success. Majority of people belong to poor background and live-in rural areas that are facing economic as well as poor quality living standards.

About 37% of respondents were not familiar with the terms "isolation and quarantine" and these respondents had rural background who are studying in government schools. Rural children belong to poor families who have not even TV in their homes and had no interaction with electronic media. Most of the respondents claimed that they had heard about the terms but couldn't differentiate.

Majority of respondents claimed that they couldn't wear mask at home or even in villages due to no money to buy mask daily, they were using cloth or Woolen maflars to avoid spread of COVID-19. It was observed that students were not taking pandemic serious because illiterate parents and neighbors spread rumors that it is a conspiracy having no reality.

Majority of respondents were confusing flue with COVID-19 due to intentional campaigns run by local villagers who had not even known about viral diseases. Majority

of parents in rural or even Jhang city are illiterate due to lack of resources and lack of interest. Now they have migrated to peri-urban areas of Jhang and mostly believe in Peers or Hakeems who have negatively motivated them. They are mostly laggards and so called feudal who did not want to change their culture.

5.5 Positive and Negative Impact of COVID-19 on Education

Results in regards to the positive and contrary effect of COVID-19 showed that because of exceptionally bustling living style individuals are losing family holding however during COVID-19 pandemic, the students clearly assisted them with interfacing with family. They delighted in booked changes with their families. During this time, in spite of the fact that administration declared lock down however in rustic regions individuals delighted in get-togethers. Moreover, the adverse consequences showed that students were more worried about being a weight to others because of COVID-19, instead of avoiding everybody because of COVID-19 pandemics. In the rustic regions, greater part of families are controlled by top of the family however during COVID-19, elderly folks were more inclined to pandemic that caused serious financial flimsiness. Albeit the old populace was by and large grieved by the pollution of COVID-19, students felt the strain as a potential reason for the sickness in their homes. It was seen that larger part of families was confronting financial and food emergency because of joblessness. The present circumstance caused mental pressure in families and their conduct caused tension in students that will eventually prompt social agitation in the general public. 'Staying at home' is a beneficial outcome of the COVID-19 pandemic for their present situation anyway negative for countries like Pakistan where system isn't totally advanced. The

results reflect steps taken by government to grow the environmental sterilization mission and disinfection of streets, public areas, and markets. For society, students' perceptions showed a critical level of comprehension for the impression of social fate fortitude as a valuable result of the pandemic. This asserts that the disease went probably as an impulse for vibes of social fortitude and supported the connectedness of organizations.

It was seen that "remaining at home" during the COVID-19 pandemic helped students with overhauling their requirements and allowed a positive opportunity to significant reflections and achieving inward concordance. Regardless, impressions of separation and being away from their neighborhood were certified as unfavorable outcomes, reflecting that an excited piece of students' lives was absent during pandemic. Students guaranteed that web based learning as adequate for supporting their social association as they missed the even minded side of learning.

5.6 Challenges in E-Learning

E-learning was presented effectively yet the instructors and students face normal hiccups while using it or insinuating these innovations. Center gathering depicted accomplishment of e-learning with aptitude of the school personnel. They comprehensively perceived hardships, moderateness, learning informative technique, durable learning and educational methodology. In numerous non-modern countries, the fiscally in invert kids can't deal with the expense of electronic learning contraptions and the online guidance. In this manner, it has become central for students to take part in activities and learning. Parents, especially for youthful students, are another test, as the two gatekeepers are working. There are valuable issues around real workspaces

supportive for different strategies for learning. The naturally prodded students are for the most part unaffected in their learning as they need least oversight and course, while the powerless students who are weak in learning face difficulties. The level of academic execution of the students is likely going to drop for the classes held for both year-end evaluation and inside appraisal in light of diminished contact hour for students and nonappearance of meeting with teachers while defying difficulties in getting the hang of understanding (Sintema, 2020). The general wellbeing emergency, phenomenal in the course of our lives, has caused extreme human misery and death toll. As legislatures wrestled with the spread of the illness by shutting down whole monetary areas, the emergency advanced into a significant financial emergency which is relied upon to trouble social orders for quite a long time to come. During field visits it was seen that a few students were confronting web network and access during on the web classes. This hole was seen across various family classes and country to metropolitan demography. Around 95% of students were not having gadgets like advanced cell and PC of their own particularly in country regions. A sizable hole was seen among country and metropolitan foundations. Students of rich family and concentrating in tuition based schools had a PC to deal with and around 70% of those from rustic foundation were not having PCs. Essentially, greater part of schools and states establishments were not giving advanced training or online classes. In the wake of the worldwide pandemic, advanced education organizations have looked to utilize innovation to supplant face to face instructing and learning. Numerous colleges attempted to imagine better approaches to convey guidance and tasks. Assessments were likewise influenced, making interruption students' learning directions and movement. During the pandemic, remote learning was a help for a great

many students. Be that as it may, advanced advances offer freedoms past a makeshift arrangement during an emergency. Innovation can empower educators to get to particular materials in different configurations and in manners that can connect reality. It can likewise offer students the chance to configuration, direct and gain from tests. During COVID-19, students from helpless homes endured earnestly than more well off. To control the COVID spread, most countries endeavored e-figuring out how to work with students. The state run organizations urged students to gain from radio and TV. The schools in metropolitan locales are showing their students from a decent ways by moving undertakings, books, and examining materials through Google Classroom, email, online media, and various applications. In some metropolitan locales, whether or not distance learning is given due to a shortfall of actually looking at procedures, a couple of students may not use it fittingly. Educational cost based schools sending learning materials clearly to watchmen through web-based media. There is a differentiation among provincial and metropolitan schools and individuals in private and state funded schools to keep their kids gaining from home yet sadly, state subsidized instructors and students have confined or no admittance to the web (Tzifopoulos, 2020).

5.7 Effectiveness of Online Learning

For individuals who do move toward the right advancement, there is evidence that learning on the web can be more reasonable in different habits. Results showed that students can learn 25-60% more material when learning on the web appeared differently in relation to only 8-10% in a homeroom. This is by and large a direct result of the

students having the choice to adapt faster on the web; e-learning requires 40-60% less an ideal chance to learn than in a standard study hall setting.

Regardless, the ampleness of online learning varies among age gatherings. It was seen that a coordinated environment is needed for the youngsters to adapt rapidly. It is important to tackle job by using joint endeavors. It was likewise seen that larger part of students showed more noteworthy interest and need to adapt in this manner making learning more important with innovation.

Schools in nations all throughout the planet utilized an assortment of devices to help students who couldn't go to class during the pandemic. These included informative bundles (reading material, worksheets and printouts), radio schooling, instructive TV and online educational assets. Nations generally utilized a few devices to arrive at the biggest extent of students conceivable. In Pakistan, in spite of the fact that e-learning was an effective medium to teach students yet in the review region no such measures were seen because of absence of assets. Albeit some private organizations utilized Zoom, MSTeams and Whats App yet just a dismissed rate got advantage from it.

5.8 E-Learning as Transformation

Instruction frameworks should be at the core of this arranging, just as reconsidering how the economy ought to advance to make preparations for misfortune, and characterizing the abilities, schooling and preparing required. It was seen that students apparent internet based concentrate as being more certain albeit a portion of the respondents likewise featured its adverse consequences. Students of private establishments and advanced

education organizations guaranteed that internet based review is more viable and effective strategy for picking up during the lockdown time frame. They demonstrated that inaccessibility of study lobby social environment as one of the best unfriendly outcomes.

They proposed that educators should address the missing social presence in web based schooling for students through the open correspondence channels to stay aware of and overhaul unconstrained understudy to-understudy and teacher coordinated efforts. In like manner, scholarly presence, which revolves around the limit of teachers to consider the status of students to partake in the web based learning understanding, and direct direction for the devices, resources and coaching works out, are huge.

The web-based training climate comprises of two arrangements of connecting styles: the first comprises of students, educator, and content, and the second comprises of innovations, and techniques for correspondence. As friendly separating is essential because of COVID-19 pandemic episode, e-applications become significant essential or strong apparatuses for online instruction. Corresponding to the internet based review, students' discernments affirmed that encounters of online review reproduced their learning climate at the college.

5.9 Comparative Analysis of E-Learning and Physical Classes

Comprehend the effect of distance learning on the impacts of schooling and the social outcomes of keeping up with this kind of training. Despite the fact that learning has many advantages like progression of schooling, guaranteeing a deep rooted learning, and diminishing the significant expenses related with conventional instruction yet it has

limitations like showing strategies, planning, and time have existed since the educator and the student in far off regions. It was seen that students were grumbling with regards to the hour of classes and strategies for educating and yet students in distant regions were likewise learning on the web. Larger part of helpless families couldn't bear costs and their youngsters couldn't proceed with training, yet e-learning altered them. They grumbled that it is undeniably challenging to do online tasks and ventures in view of low PC information and no ability. Thusly, possible and available learning is just conceivable if guardians center around students learning and using self-instructing. Showing strategy open and used for versus learning isn't conceivable for web learning. Anyway an extent of informative strategy has been prepared for web and distance learning, teachers who are actually frail should utilize proper techniques to work with students. An incredibly vital piece of online distance learning is the availability of obliging formative assessments and advantageous contribution to the web based students (Doucet et al., 2020). This is seen to be pursuing for the instructors and the guidance system. This ought to be the mission for electronic learning for the continuation of guidance during the current pandemic. The articulation is consistently used to ensure that our students are secured and have their fundamental necessities met before web learning begins (Ravichandran and Shah, 2020). With students right now experiencing self-instructing during this COVID-19 pandemic, accommodating environment at home for all standards and monetary conditions isn't uniform. Studies should be done to help the hardest hit monetarily upset social affairs.

5.10 Problems Faced by Students Through E-Learning

5.10.1 Adaptability

After the traditional classroom learning program, students have difficulty adapting to the online learning environment. It is extremely difficult for students who study in a traditional classroom to focus on an online platform all at once. The students need to be open-minded about adjusting to the new learning environment. In case study, it was observed that students faced different problems like adaptability.

5.10.2 Technical Issues

Online learning is difficult for many students who do not have a high-speed internet connection. The lack of an internet connection causes problems when going live with virtual learning and other platforms. As they do not have a lot of experience with computer applications and technology, they face technical issues. In order to attend classes and not miss any live sessions, having a slow and high internet connection is essential. It is possible that you will experience poor connectivity if you are unable to download certain information or videos related to the topic.

5.10.3 Computer Knowledge

A major concern in modern society is the lack of computer education. Many students are still unable to use basic computer programs, including Microsoft Word and PowerPoint. In such a scenario, when some technical problems arise, they are unable to resolve them. Many students are having difficulty using MS Office, working with apps and websites related to communication, and browsing study materials. Many students do not know

how to login, participate in live classes, create and submit assignments, or communicate with friends and teachers.

5.10.4 Time Management

Students often have difficulty managing their time when learning online. They are completely unfamiliar with online learning, which requires intensive effort. In order to manage their time efficiently, they need a schedule planner. Distance education allows students to study at their own pace. However, online learning requires a significant amount of time adjustment for some.

5.10.5 Self Motivation

When they have difficulty learning online, students start losing hope. Motivating students to complete assignments is crucial. Not all students are motivated to complete assignments.

5.10.6 Distraction

The experience of learning at home is amazing. You might think that your surroundings are exactly like a school campus. You might need a larger classroom at home, as well as parks, playgrounds, canteens, friends, and teachers to guide and teach you. Online learning, however, requires you to manage everything in a single location with your parents nearby. At home, it's easy to get distracted by small things.

5.10.7 Learning Styles

Physical classrooms have been the primary learning environment for most of the students. It is possible to adapt to online learning in different ways. Students who can adapt

quickly to these styles are few and far between, but what about those who need more time? This result in them is lacking concentration, being unable to comprehend live classes, and being unable to create projects and assignments using technology.

5.10.8 Communication

Communication skills are lacking during online learning. Students are given assignments to improve their reading and writing skills, but they may not understand the concept behind their assignments because they are not able to write in a convincing manner. Because of the new model of learning, some students are shy in communicating with their teachers and friends. In other words, people become disinterested due to lack of interest, lack of technical skills with apps and video calls, or because they are unable to communicate via live chats, emails, or texts.

5.10.9 Virtual Engagement

Students can benefit from online classes in the ways of receiving reading material, assignments, and communication via email, live chats, and live presentations, as well as delivering content via recorded videos or lectures. The activities mentioned above aren't engaging to all students, even though they are different from a traditional one. When students struggle with understanding concepts, they have difficulty communicating in person. In many instances, these students don't even ask questions in class.

5.10.10 Feedback

As a student, you need feedback about your performance during the learning process so that you can improve your skills. You observe your performance not only at the tests, but

also for your assignments and projects. However, research shows that students rarely visit their teachers.

5.11 Observation Analysis of Respondent's Awareness about COVID-19

Several questions were asked to the respondents about COVID-19 as follows

1) What is the difference between isolation and quarantine?

About 37% of respondents were not familiar with the terms "isolation and quarantine" and these respondents had rural background who are studying in government schools. Rural children belong to poor families who have not even TV in their homes and had no interaction with electronic media. Most of the respondents claimed that they had heard about the terms but couldn't differentiate.

2) Do you think wearing of mask can save you from COVID-19?

Majority of respondents claimed that they couldn't wear mask at home or even in villages due to no money to buy mask daily, they were using cloth or Woolen maflars to avoid spread of COVID-19. It was observed that students were not taking pandemic serious because illiterate parents and neighbors spread rumors that it is a conspiracy having no reality.

3) What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

Majority of respondents were confusing flue with COVID-19 due to intentional campaigns run by local villagers who had not even known about viral diseases. Majority of parents in rural or even Jhang city are illiterate due to lack of resources and lack of interest. Now they have migrated to peri-urban areas of Jhang and mostly believe in Peers

or Hakeems who have negatively motivated them. They are mostly laggards and so called

feudal who did not want to change their culture.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 SUMMARY

The clever COVID-19 pandemic has hit instruction genuinely. Around the world, the suspension of formal classes in the wake of COVID19 pandemic accelerated a colossal spike in vulnerability among clinical local area. Because of suspension of classes, it was a test for staff to reconnect students in study. The execution of online gathering for study has given a novel strategy to work with the students during pandemic. Corona virus is a pandemic illness which has affected the entire world. People infected from corona virus develop different symptoms including fever, headache, cough, tiredness, sore throat, chest pain, and breathing difficulty at later stage. Corona viruses affect people of all age group including child, young and mostly elderly people infested with diseases such as diabetes mellitus, cancer and kidney problems are at high risk. COVID is a newfound viral contamination that arose in late December 2019 in Wuhan, China; caused the flare-up of pneumonia in the entire world. The corona virus has caused a disastrous change in social, economic, and cultural aspects of individuals and societies globally. Pakistan is one of the first country in the world that practiced school closures as per instructions of WHO because of COVID-19. Schools in Sindh were closed starting from

Feb, 27th, 2020. The institutions closure in the rest of the country started from March 14th, 2020. Present study was planned to investigate the impact of corona virus on education quality of District Jhang and to explore alternate measures to combat education deterioration. Two union councils i.e., one urban and one rural of District Jhang were

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selected randomly and from each selected union council 4 schools viz. Primary, Middle, Secondary were selected randomly, then, 26 male and 24 female students were selected randomly making a sample size of 50.

A combination of direct observation and semi-structured key-informant interviews was followed for qualitative data collection under this study. The purpose of methodology is to seek answers to questions for drawing true and useful knowledge about specific problems. Although, a lot of procedures are available for the collection in various disciplines that provide reliable information yet different researchers use different data collection methods. I employed qualitative methodologies. Proposed sampling method was used to select the respondents. The 50 interviewees were randomly selected and interviewed.

Demographic attributes depicted that majority (82%) of the respondents had poor background and most of them live in rented houses hence, unstable economic status is a hurdle in attaining quality education. Awareness level of respondents could be considered as satisfactory, but lack of resources is drawing bad picture of e-learning that may be attributed to poverty, rural background, Literacy of parents and poor performance of public institutions. Most of respondents studying in private institutes were well-informed with e-learning and were using digital medium for acquiring quality education. In view of current discoveries, it is suggested that administration establishments ought to be updated with gifted staff furnished with present day information so quality training could be guaranteed. Lamentably, the circumstance is more awful in Pakistan where loss of joint effort, no ward pivot and absence of offices to coordinate with innovation is featuring the indispensable worth of up close and personal or homeroom study and the greater part of

students are not prepared completely to adapt up to this internet based arrangement of study. What's more, the information in regards to COVID-19 isn't up to stamp in our populace. World wellbeing association recommended various approaches to stop transmission and disease. These incorporate social removing, seclusion, limit straightforwardly places, neighborhood and worldwide travel blacklist, school shutting and lockdown. It was seen that regular tutoring is very surprising from e-learning as far as cooperation. Specialists contended that different changes were made in winning framework to make e-learning effective. Notwithstanding the way that the incredible larger part of courses in all colleges were educated in an offbeat arrangement, teachers who showed students with exceptional requirements had the option to have simultaneous meetings with their students. Practically every one of the establishments figured panels to guarantee nature of learning. Center gathering portrayed accomplishment of e-learning with aptitude of the school personnel. They extensively perceived troubles with E-learning are accessibility, moderateness, flexibility, learning educational strategy, enduring learning and informative methodology.

6.2 CONCLUSIONS

The web-based learning, distance learning and training from home have become compulsory during the pandemic, in spite of the difficulties for teachers and the students. Changing from conventional education system to e-learning was a completely unique experience for some students and teachers, which they were trying to adjust having practically zero experience. The training activities and instructors feel difficulties through different online steps as they were not ready for E-learning tools had shown role in this

condition, during termination of schools. This was the right methodology because TVs are considerably more broadly viewed than radios as 62.5% of the families had a TV and 11% have radio. For instance, in Punjab 97% families have TVs in their homes and are substantially could get benefit tale-schools while in Sindh 96% of families in the top quartile have TVs and 20% in the base quartile have TVs. Findings enclosed that majority of students in Tehsil Jhang and Ahmad Pur Sial belong to rural area. Most of the families live in rural area and only move to city area for their children education. Majority (72%) of the respondents were in the age group of 15-18 years followed by 14% in 10-14 years category and 13% in the category of above 18 years so without internet facility and E-learning, no one will face the 2nd, 3rd and 4th waves of COVID.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Age of the Respondent

2. Educational Level

3. Areas

4. What is status of your residence?

5. What is major source of income of your parents?

6. Monthly income of the family

7. How many siblings you have? --?

8. Do you know about the following terms? If yes, then please indicate the level of awareness.

9. Do you have any central portal system for e-learning created by your institute during this pandemic?

10. Do you think Corona is rumor?

11. Does drinking lots of water help flush out COVID-19?

12. Who is at risk for corona virus?

13. How dangerous is the corona virus disease?

14. Can COVID-19 spread through food?

15. What is the recovery time for the corona virus disease?

16. What types of educational facilities are available in your school?

17. Educational quality of the Institution?

18. Why parents were not sending their children to schools in COVID?

19. What is the difference between isolation and quarantine?

20. Why this Prevention important for people?

21. What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

22. Do you feel it was your educational loss?

23. Do you think, it will be easy to recover this loss?

24. Do you think online classes can help you recover this loss?

25. Are you studying at home from home tutor?

26. Have you ever attended Tele-school classes on TV?

27. Do you think school closures are a good idea?

28. Are you worried about school closures negatively impacting your learning?

29. Is there a TV in the house?

30. Is there a mobile phone in the house?

31. Are the children using the mobile phone for distance learning?

32. Who is helping you with studies while schools are closed?

33. Are there books or learning material in the house?

34. What educational activities you have been pursuing since the schools were closed?

35. How many hours do female/male children spend in education activities in a typical day?

36. Your main activity in the house?

37. Where do you get information on corona virus from?

38. Last week, did you wash your hands with soap or use hand sanitizer more often than you used to?

39. Last month, did you wear face masks?

40. Before this call, had you heard about the "corona virus" or COVID-19?

41. Do you think schools should be opened for children on alternate days?

42. How do you feel overall about distance education?

43. Do you have access to a device for learning online?

44. What device do you use for distance learning?

45. How effective has remote learning been for you?

46. How helpful your [School] has been in offering you the resources to learn from home?

47. How stressful is distance learning for you during the COVID-19 pandemic?

48. How well could you manage time while learning remotely?

49. Do you enjoy learning remotely?

50. How helpful are your teachers while studying online?

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GLOSSARY

Bukhar   Fever

Sardarad   Headache

Khansi   Cough

Thakawat   Tiredness,

Galykisozish   Sore throat,

Seenykadarad   Chest pain,

Sans lena   Breathing

Gawoun   Rural area

Taleem   Education

Gurda   Kidney
Bimari   Diseases

Waba Symptoms   WabaAllat

Alamat   Nishani