

Covid-19 Out- Break Worldwide and its Impact on Health and Education: A Review

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Abstract: *The development of any nation is impossible without education as it develops skills, habits, knowledge and personality of a person. Health is also an important concern for any nation and keeping its citizens healthy is the responsibility of every nation. The outbreak of coronavirus has declared by WHO a public emergency of international concern. In this paper, we are discussing about covid-19 and its impact on education and health globally. The data in this paper has been gathered by carrying out an extensive scrutiny of research work carried so far in this area. This paper emancipated our vision as how covid-19 effects education and health globally in this stressful situation.*

Keywords: Education, Health, Covid-19

I. INTRODUCTION

Coronaviruses is a whole group of viruses that can infect mammals and birds. Coronaviruses belong to the coronaviridae family in the Nidovirales order. It is called “coronavirus” as it represents “crown” like spikes on the outer surface of the virus under a microscope. They are minute in size (65-125nm) in diameter and contain a single stranded RNA as a nucleic material. The subgroups of coronavirus family are alpha, beta, gamma, and delta coronavirus. Covid-19 is the name for the variation that caused the pandemic (SARS-COV-2 (2019) and it is a very infectious virus than the previous ones. This virus was seen to be a member of beta group of coronaviruses. It has been observed outbreaks of epidemics and pandemics since the beginning of the world like the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-COV) , H5N1 Influenza , H1N1 2009 and Middle East Respiratory syndrome coronavirus(MERS-COV) cause acute lung injury and acute respiratory distress syndrome which resulted in pulmonary failure and finally to death. These viruses were thought to infect only animals until the world witnessed a severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) out break caused by SARS-COV.2002 in Guangdong, China.

Recently the whole world is fighting with a Covid-19 pandemic. It was started in china at Wuhan in December 2019 that killed more than 1800 and infected 70 thousand individuals within the first day of the epidemic and it spread in the province of china, and within no time it spread to all other parts of the world. WHO declared Covid-19 as a public health emergency of international concern on 30 Jan, 2020, and when this epidemic spread in almost all countries, WHO announced covid-19 as Pandemic on 12 march 2020 and warned the worst of covid-19 is yet to come. The novel virus was named as Wuhan coronavirus or 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-ncov) by the Chinese researchers. The International Committee on Taxonomy of viruses (ICTV) named the virus as (SARS-COV-2) and the disease as Covid-19. Common symptoms of covid-19 include sinus headache, congestion, sore throat, cough, fever, difficulty breathing, flue-like illness, Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, loss of sense of smell/taste, muscle /joint pain. The persons who are at risk include anyone 65 or older, living in nursing homes, chronic lung disease, asthma, heart disease, diabetes, chronic liver disease, chronic kidney disease, severe obesity etc.

When the outbreak of covid-19 in Wuhan spread rapidly, affecting other parts of china. The authorities in city took unprecedented steps and lockdown the city on 23 Jan, 2020 and this lockdown took place in other parts of china to control its transmission. But within few weeks cases of covid-19 were seen in several other countries and soon it became a global threat. China, to some extent succeeded in reducing new cases, but unfortunately, there was no reduction of cases in other parts of world. The countries severely affected by this out-break include china, Europe, Iran, South Korea and the United states. The spread of virus was so fast that as of march 29, 177 countries were involved and infected more than 722,435 patients resulting in more than 33,977 deaths respectively. In response to covid-19, many

countries taking several measures including social distancing, self-isolation, or quarantine, strengthening health facilities to control the disease and asked people to work at home. Many countries take the initiative of the closure of gyms, museums, movie theatres, swimming pools and public places, parks, educational institutions to control the spread of covid-19. As on May 6, 2020, there were 3,517,345 confirmed global covid-19 cases with 243,401 deaths in 214 contracted countries. Bill Gates, "Millions more will die before the covid-19 pandemic is over, But these deaths will not be a result of disease itself, but due to excessive burden on healthcare systems and economic worldwide. Elaborating on this statement, Gates said that more than 90% of the deaths would be unrelated to coronavirus; lockdowns will restrict peoples access to medicine for other diseases. Subsequently, deaths from malaria and HIV will increase. The covid-19 pandemic has created the largest disruption of educational systems in history, affecting nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 190 countries and all continents. According to UNICEF monitoring, 106 countries are currently implementing nationwide closures and 55 countries are implementing local closures, imparting about 98.6% of the world's student population. In India 32 crore learners have been affected by the pandemic. School closures in response to the pandemic not only impact students, learners, teachers, families, but have far-reaching economic and societal consequences. Coronavirus deprives nearly 300 million students of their schooling: UNESCO, March 23, 2020. The covid-19 pandemic has affected educational system worldwide leading to the near total closures of schools, universities and colleges. The impact of the pandemic Covid-19 is observed in every sector around the world. The education sector of India as well as world are badly affected by this. While countries are at different points in their covid-19 infection rates, worldwide. There are more than 1.2 billion children in the world who have been severely impacted by the temporary closure of the educational institutions. The disturbances caused by covid-19 to everyday life mean that as many as 40 million children worldwide have missed out an early childhood education in their critical pre-school year. They missed a stimulating and enriching environment, learning opportunities and social interaction and in some case adequate nutrition. This is likely to compromise their longer-term healthy development especially those children from poor and disadvantaged families. Education sector has suffered a lot due to the outbreak of covid-19. It has created many negative impacts on education, like classes have been suspended and most of exams at different levels postponed, admission process got delayed and most of the recruitment got postponed and due to which unemployment rate is expected to increase. In a blink of an eye, the whole world shrunk between mobile and internet. School closures in response to the pandemic have shed light on various social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food insecurity and homelessness. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families causing interrupted learning, compromised nutrition, childcare problems and consequent economic cost to families who could not work. The sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning was not accepted by all teachers and students as most of them were not good at online learning and at least not all of them were ready for this sudden change. Moreover online learning has also been a problem to poor or lower middle class students who don't have any internet facilities. As many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptops, cell phones etc. Online learning may create a digital divide among students. The lockdown has hit the poor students very hard in India as most of them are unable to explore online learning. According to various reports, thus the online learning during covid-19 may enhance the gap between rich and poor and urban and rural. As the schools were closed, there is no mid-day meal programme, which seriously impacted 115 million children who face malnourishment due to school closure. As there is no school and no food, the rural poor considering their girl child as burden to the family and they get them married keeping 2.5 million girls around the world at the risk of child marriage in the coming 5 years. Some where students are missing their school life where they used to enjoy a lot with their friends apart from studying and other extra-curricular activities. An emotional relationship between student and teacher is not seen in the digitalized learning. The pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education of people who want to enrol in universities abroad, especially countries worst affected by the pandemic like The USA, Australia, UK, and China. After the crises, things are not going to remain same. Many people have lost their jobs and will suffer for a long run. The outbreak also impacted greatly the structure of schooling and learning including teaching and assessment methodologies leading to a transition of traditional learning to online learning and the use of technology as a means to extend education for all. Only a handful of private schools and colleges could adopt online teaching methods. On the other hand low-income private and govt. schools have completely shut their activities for not having access to e-learning. This pandemic has affected all segments of society. It has created global health crises where countless people

are dying, human suffering is spreading and people's lives are being upended. People with no home or shelter such as refugees, migrants or displaced persons will suffer disproportionately both during the pandemic and its aftermath. The covid-19 pandemic has caused panic in people by financial loss due to which many suicidal tendencies occurred throughout the globe. Corona phobia is seen everywhere and also infodemia (over exposure of news related to coronavirus on TV, social media etc.) has also caused a lot of mental imbalance among people. It has drastically affected the whole world and continues to adversely impact lives, livelihood and economy. The social crises created by the covid-19 pandemic may also increase inequality, discrimination and medium and long term unemployment, if not properly addressed by appropriate policies. The lockdown has proved that, "Man is a social animal," because continuous lockdown for a long time have impacted people psychologically and the burden has been faced by women and children in the form of domestic violence. The pandemic has impacted religion in various ways including cancellation of worship services of various faiths as well as cancellation of various pilgrimages surrounding observances and festivals. Many churches, mosques and temples have offered worship live stream. Older people got more affected by covid-19. People with disabilities are more likely to experience isolation and other forms of mental distress as a result of pandemic. The quarantine restrictions impact the physical and mental health of people. When physical activity of a person is decreased, it leads to higher stress and anxiety. People with mental health disorder are more vulnerable to infections.

The covid-19 pandemic has created a new set of challenges. It has been a time – period with loss and uncertainty. From health concern to social isolation, our ways of life have rapidly changed and many are struggling to adjust. It is particularly difficult for people who were already struggling, who were living in the margins already with financial hardships, having a hard time to put food on the table. People with chronic mental illness to figure out what is next. The fears of today and the unknowns of tomorrow have created a new level of anxiety. The continuing spread of the epidemic, strict restrictions, quarantining isolation affected the mental health of people.

Review of the literature:

A review of the literature is description and analysis of the literature relevant to a particular topic or field. It provides an overview of what would already had been carried out, who are the key researchers who did that work. It is actually the reading of the works of others before commencing on our own research work. A critical examination of multidisciplinary literature appraises our understanding of Covid-19 as a specific concept and its impact on education and health throughout the globe. Several studies have been conducted on covid-19 and its impact on education and health.

Sahu P (2020) found that universities are taking intensive measures to prevent and protect all students and staff members from this highly infectious disease and teaching become online teaching performance. Al Dhari As, Batainch MF, Mohmad MN et.al (2021) revealed that covid-19 pandemic was associated with mild psychological impact among adults in MENA region. However, it also encouraged some positive impacts on family support and mental awareness. Baumann, C., Rousseau, H., et.al (2021) found that living conditions for post – secondary students during the covid-19 lockdown in France had a clear impact on their mental health. Edeh Micheal Onyema et.al (2020) revealed that covid-19 has severe effects on education, learning disruption and decreased access to education and research facilities, job losses and increased students debts. The study also found that online education was hindered by poor infrastructures including network, power, inaccessibility and unavailability issues and poor digital skills. Moreover it was revealed damaging effects of covid-19 on education sector and need for all educational institutions, educators, and learners to adopt technology, and improve their digital skills in line with emerging global trends and realities in education. Toqero (2020) study revealed that education is affected throughout globe due to covid-19 pandemic. Lockdown in schools and social distancing has been enforced everywhere. Educational institutions in the Philippines are facing challenges in planning, implementation, and assessment. The pandemic has opened opportunities to upgrade education mode.

Tarkar (2020) The paper has analysed that teaching has shifted from physical presence to an online education system. Due to Covid-19, there is a transformation in teaching methodology. Education institutions are finding ways to solve issues, which have arisen due to Covid-19.

(Jena, July 2020) The study found that Covid-19 has a severe impact on the education sector of India. It has created many challenges and opportunities. The Government of India is trying its best to cope up with the present situation and

resolve the problems. All the educational institutions should strengthen their knowledge and information technology infrastructure to face Covid-19 situations.

II. CONCLUSION

In the background of above literature it can be concluded that covid-19 pandemic which have been focused throughout the literature in order to see its impact on education and health throughout the globe. This review has widened our vision as how covid-19 had impacted all the sectors especially health and education drastically throughout the world.

The outbreak of coronavirus (covid-19) that has begun in Dec. 2019 in Wuhan china drastically affected the whole world and continuing to adversely impact lives, livelihood and the economy. The year 2020 is going to be most remarkable period of 21st century with millions of death all over the globe and degraded economy of countries which are worst affected. Education sector is also one of the badly affected sectors. The negative consequences of covid-19 pandemic is penetrating every aspect of society, not only health and education, but also economy, religion and politics. The public health emergency control measures have major impacts on the psychology of children. Negative effects will occur when children are confined to their homes in the absence of outdoor activities and interpersonal communication. They are feeling anxious, isolated and disappointed. The overwhelmed news reports and sensational news headlines related to covid-19 have inevitably triggered worry, fear, and anxiety among the general population including children.

In response to school closure, the education sector has to suddenly switch to online learning. However, online education requires systematic thinking, design and implementation. But at these urgent circumstances, there was no sophisticated proportion over all, a large proportion of respondents are satisfied with online education. Children, age, school level, provincial and residential background and family income status are significantly associated with the effectiveness and satisfaction of online education. In this pandemic, time regular hand washing and social distancing or isolation is what we can do. It is unpredictable that how long it will take to recover to the normal situation, but till then we have to follow the same. We all know that online education can never replace traditional educational system, moreover digitalized learning gave birth to new kind of discrimination between those who have access to internet and those who don't have and main thing that is interaction between students and teachers have also been affected. But apart from certain challenges and looking at current situation, online learning is the only option available to students. The education sectors and other stake holders should pay attention to optimize the education programme and ensure equal access to technology and tools. Effective and universally accessible online education will not only minimize academic loss, but also mitigate the mental health of children by actively involving teachers, parents and friends. The covid-19 pandemic has taught us that teachers and students should be trained on how to use various online educational resources. When regular classes resume following the covid-19 pandemic, teachers and students should be encouraged to continue using online resources to improve teaching and learning. It is visible that impact of coronavirus will tarry for years. We have to cope up with this as it will continue for years. Govt. and policy makers must offer moral and financial support for low income families and those who lost their jobs. The people as well as various socio-political organisations of the country as well as of the whole world should provide full support to combat this pandemic, because this is a humanitarian crisis, not a political one.

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