

Letter to the Editor

The Impact of Covid-19: A Pandemic after Effects in Institutions of Pakistan

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Introduction

The outbreak of COVID-19 was identified as a causative agent of severe acute respiratory syndrome¹. The first case origin that was highlighted in Hubei province of China in December 2019. Nowadays, the further spread shows its presence around the globe. In January 2020, WHO (World Health Organization) announced the occurrence of novel coronavirus and later on declared it a PHEIC (Public Health Emergency of International Concern) after its outbreak to other countries². However, in February 2020, the official name was declared as 'Corona virus disease-COVID-19 and in March 2020, it was further narrated as a pandemic.

Eventually like all other countries, the third world countries were equally hit by this novel virus. In Pakistan, on February 26, 2020, the first case of this disease was confirmed in Karachi. Eventually, due to growing cases, the Government of Pakistan imposed lockdown on 13th March 2020, which interrupted the regulation of all the activities across the country including academic regulations³. This invasion unlike previous ones has resulted in worst crisis among all times which were ever encountered. The field of academics was highly affected by the closedown of institutions in account of the pandemic exposure⁴. Owing to the regulatory parameters, innovative teaching patterns were adopted by the teachers for regulation

of education, leading to usage of preferable technique, in order to cope with anxiety, stress, depression and related issues due to lockdown⁵. Ultimately the shift to online curriculum made a vast lay out to digital revolution⁶.

The pressure that was endured academically showed deep rooted effects affecting the administration likewise considerable impact on the mental and economic conditions of the students and faculty members were also observed⁷. However students having physical disabilities specially hearing-impairment was among the top most challenge which was undertaken⁸.

The aim of our study is to focus the challenges faced by students in institutes of Pakistan. Lacks of flexibility in the use of resources include timing, unavailability of Wi-Fi (especially in rural area) and interruption in internet facilities (in urban areas). For every student power issues varied from territory to region, where if the students were restricted to show performance in a closed domain, their cognitive abilities were equally affected. On the contrary, guardians confronting budgetary issues due to unemployment and salary deductions therefore were unable to submit academics contributions at proper time. Absence of appropriate training of teachers in institutes, web inaccessibility, absence of investment, trouble in keeping online record and two-fold workload on part

of the faculty across institutes in Pakistan had been major difficulty parameters effecting regulation of academic activities. The quality standard of living including physical and mental health was influenced by striking contributions in aggravating anxiety and insomnia⁹.

Since self-evaluation of the students was an under-scored task because of the presence on online data and least availability of physical assessments on part of the teacher. Add on with the Screen sickness, head and muscular issues, disturbance during lecture like unable to cover course and fulfill class duration were adding fuel to fire.

Furthermore, the hindrance faced due to Corona pandemic includes issues related to online teaching, training for conductance of classes, regulation of academics data, economic pressure and uninterrupted Wi-Fi availability. This has shown consequences on the parents which individually burdonized the entire family.

An alternate view, withstands few investigations where instructors experience best effect and work commitment when faced with high test work requests and high employment assets, but they are gone up against such parameters due to this work-pressure. The vital factor was computer aided learning that were influenced by the accessibility and reasonableness of computer equipment and software which pin-pointed the speed and stability of Internet access.

Conclusion

Meanwhile the learning of new techniques across Pakistan, filled the gap of the world dynamics where the shift in plan of action, help to structure the system of online regulation of various domains of performance in every field of life. These findings are significant in light of the fact between job demands and effortrelated well-being that accounts for mention-

ing the inconsistencies in institutes that were found in previous studies. Likewise, these discoveries can add to the more ideal working environment plan for educators in academics.

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