

Covid-19 and Sustainability of Higher Education Sector: Challenges and Policy Recommendation

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Abstract

The new global health threat is the ongoing pandemic of the respiratory disease recently taken the name Coronavirus Disease 2019, and the disease infects different ages of people. The Coronavirus pandemic has impacted educational systems worldwide resulting in colleges and universities being closed down. Further, about 1,725 billion learners have been affected by the pandemic resulting in closures of schools and universities. Therefore, the present research aims to investigate the impact of coronavirus on the education sector. The coronavirus disease outbreak has impacted the global education systems and upset daily lives with people around the world and millions of

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people around the world have been filing for unemployment in the last three months. Furthermore, during this situation, all universities and colleges resort to the use of electronic learnings rather than face to face learnings. Also, during this situation, the government and other agencies need to provide or give all the students educational materials such as laptops, speed internet, and books, etc. Because many students would not be able to get all the educational Materials that help to take their lessons at home. Therefore, there is an urgent need to bridge this gap, the government and other agencies need to accomplish during this situation.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Pandemic, COVID-19, Educational Sector, Higher Educational Institution, Online Learning, Face to Face Learning.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The new global health threat is the ongoing pandemic of the respiratory disease recently taken the name Coronavirus Disease 2019, the virus has emerged in Wuhan, China. The Chinese government tried to keep the virus in Wuhan, but the disease spread rapidly throughout the different parts of China and then in the world. Further, the disease infects people of wholly different ages (Fauci, 2020). Additionally, the recent research that made the World health organization suggests that two classes of people are at a greater risk of being severely affected by Coronavirus. These are elderly people over the age of 60; and those with serious medical conditions for instance: diabetes, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and cardiovascular disease (World health organization, 2020). In addition, as per the WHO situation report of 04 September 2020, the outbreak stands at 26,121,999 cases confirmed worldwide, also the 864,618 deaths cases confirmed.

Since the commencement of coronavirus, many businesses around the world have been suspended and affected the various business sectors. For instance, in the financial market, the consequence of coronavirus has impacted the global financial markets substantially and negatively. These are exceptionally unpredictable moments, and nations around the world agonizing for the destabilizing pandemic

consequences. Additionally, no company or business that concerns is impervious to the effects that triggered by the health crunch for the people, and there are equitable concerns about the harm that caused to the global economy. Furthermore, in the sports sector, coronavirus has a major impact on sports timetables, while some of the world's largest sporting activities will take place in 2020.

Furthermore, one of the massive fields that coronavirus is affecting and sowing main confusion is the education sector. Colleges and universities have been thrown into very ambiguous as they are compelled to transform classes to online learning. Additionally, the coronavirus pandemic has impacted educational systems worldwide resulting in colleges and universities being closed down. As per April 27, 2020, in response to the pandemic, around 1,725 billion pupils are actually impacted as a result of colleges and universities closures. As stated by UNICEF reporting, 186 nations are presently enforcing national closings and affecting around 98.5 percentage for the pupil population worldwide (UNESCO, 2020). Additionally, the United Nations recently announced one and a half billion children and young people are affected after closed colleges and universities, representing 87 percent of the enrolled population. Colleges and universities are now closed countrywide across Africa, Asia, Latin America, European countries, and South America. After all colleges and universities in the world converted classes to online learning the low and middle-income countries were grossly underfinanced even before the coronavirus crisis, It is difficult to complete the needs of their students to the educational materials such as the speed of internet and laptops, etc.

After used electronic learning in many countries in the world, they faced several challenges in online learning such as technical issues to overcome to the student and teachers and time management, etc. Therefore, most educational organizations and countries are now scrambling to identify for different options they have in front of them to deal with some of the challenges that come in this situation. Also, college and university closures did not merely affect teachers, families, and students, but take extensive societal and economic implications. The closings of colleges and universities in retort to coronavirus have hut sunlit on specific economic and social problems, comprising electronic learning, pupil debt, homelessness, food insecurity as well as health care, admittance to childcare, internet, and accommodation

(NPR.org, 2020). The effect on deprived children and their families was more even more significant, compromised nutrition, childcare problems, and causing interrupted learnings and subsequent financial cost to the families who might not work (UNESCO, 2020). In retort to college and university closings, UNESCO suggested utilize of distance learnings programs and exposed education platforms and applications that can be used by schools, teachers, and universities to access students tenuously and to boundary the disruption to instruction (UNESCO, 2020). Furthermore, Due to the multidimensional impacts of coronavirus on the education sector, it is very important to understand the challenges and policy actions to adapt to the educational system with this coronavirus pandemic. Therefore, the present research aims to investigate the impact of coronavirus on the education sector and provide related policy. This study will help the policy makers, academician, and management body of higher education institution, general people, students and international agencies.

2.0 IMPACTS OF PAST DISEASE OUTBREAKS ON EDUCATIONS SECTOR

The disease that emerged in Africa especially the West of Africa from 2014 to 2016 has been the biggest Ebola virus since 1976 when the disease discovered. Guinea began the disease, then spread to Liberia and Sierra Leone through land boundaries. The disease is transmitted to wild animals then makes spread via human to another human transmission throughout the human population. In addition, approximately 5 million children missed school during the Ebola outbreak (Fisher et al, 2018). The overall loss of learning hours per pupil has been estimated at 486 for Guinea, 582 for Liberia, and 780 for Sierra Leone (Statista Research Department 2015). In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), parents took children out of school before closure due to fear of infection (Alcayna & Stevens 2018). Besides school closing, limits on public events have reduced the opportunities for children to play and socialize (Fisher et al, 2018). Additionally, many teachers' roles are diverted towards disease control and social mobilization activities after and during closures. During the Ebola disease in Sierra Leone, this was estimated at 7000 teachers. In Liberia 5,884 teachers about 18% of all teachers were intricate in social

mobilization workshops and health awareness (Santos & Novelli, 2017). UNICEF educated a limited number of women in the DRC, including teachers, as psychosocial aides (Alcayna & Stevens, 2018). Schools and their services which are not taught are often redirected to new or alternative programs. Schools were used as focal points and data points during the Ebola disease in Liberia and Sierra Leone to discuss and recognize the infection rates (World Bank, 2020).

Schools were given additional responsibilities to mitigate transmission in and beyond schools around disease related student and teacher learning, provision, and distribution of wash and other materials (USAID, 2020). School sites were turned into community based care centers in Sierra Leone, sometimes leading to resentment from teachers and pupils (Oosterhoff et al, 2015). Further, there is no evidence that teacher salaries in public schools were affected during the Ebola crisis, although some teachers are affected by stigma when schools reopen. Some teachers in private schools, especially Liberia, did lose employment. Many others sought additional employment to compensate for other losses in family or community earnings during school closures (Global business coalition, 2014). However, Many reassigned teachers faced stigma and, in some cases, suspension from work because of fear of Ebola (ACAPS, 2016). Also, Schools that had been closed or sequestered for disease control purposes faced damage and maintenance problems across all countries affected by the Ebola outbreak (ACAPS, 2016). When school reconstruction took place, the funders and government pressed for emphasis on quantity, not quality (Adams, Lloyd & Miller, 2015). At the program level, school closures and disease focused reprioritization will delay educational reform progress. Following the outbreak of Ebola, the seven month closure of schools in Liberia reportedly resulted in two year worth of children applying concurrently for exams of the West African Exams Council in 2016 (Santos & Novelli, 2017).

3.0 IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION SECTOR

There are different effects that coronavirus caused in the educational sector in the world. Private and public colleges and universities no longer engage students to meet one class or one place and have switched to electronic learning to arrest the spread of coronavirus. And

in many countries in the world, the traditional examinations are also being replaced with other forms of assessments following the Control of the people's movement being enforced. Therefore, this part presents the effect of coronavirus on the education sector such as education system, MOOC education, Technological usage, educations quality.

3.1 Educational System

Coronavirus influenced the whole stages of education procedure in the educational sector, beginning pre-school to higher instruction. Various nations take dissimilar rules, that ranging all schools and universities to closure (Unterricht, 2020). Some impacts caused coronavirus in the education sector such as lack or absence of nutrition owing to lack of free school meals to be provided for children of a less earning or impoverished families in most nations, social seclusion, prevalence of dropout with the likelihood of students not returning to schools once resumption starts, as well as the negative consequences and cost implications of childcare in respect of families with younger children. The term education system comprises all institutions which are concerned with the education of children, adults, young persons, in particular preschool, nursery, Kindergarten, school, junior secondary school, primary as well as senior secondary school and vocational senior secondary school.

The face to face approach is when an instructor guides pupils to study by memorizing as well as reciting strategies therefore does not improve the critical reasoning and problem solving techniques. While modern or a constructivist teaching procedure that includes a much more cooperative, student-based learning. E-learning is a method that involves adopting new technologies outside of a typical or traditional classroom. There are a number of terms used to define online learning, from a distance learning method to a computerized electronic learning systems, as well as online learning, plus internet learning.

Technology innovation providing better methods of education are constantly pursued. Traditional education approaches do not have successful methods of learning. One Traditional approach to education is teaching directed to the classroom. While new technology offered new ways of learning, called electronic learning (e-learning). Electronic learning refers to a specific educational term defined mainly to utilize electronic as well as other types of technical communication. The

relevant forms of electronic learning include computer-based training, internet, and web.

Technology can play an important role not just in creating and sharing educational materials but also in student evaluation. When schools and universities shuttered, teachers tried to continue online classwork with their students. Far-sighted universities with leadership development endorse distance classes and operational efficiency to tide the current crisis. Nevertheless, affordability, internet penetration, and excellence of connectivity remain the main challenge. The main objective of the software is to create a certain part of education more productive and reliable. There are many software used for online delivery for education such as Google Classroom Software, iTunes U Software, Thinkific Software, etc.

Owing to the spread of the coronavirus virus, most universities worldwide have introduced an online class. In addition to studying and teaching, most countries around the world have implemented the new policy until the end of the first semester of 2020 so that all the classes are will complete online, comprising Thesis, Practicums, dissertations, mid-semester exams, and semester final exams. This decision is made in the context of the present spread condition of Coronavirus in the world that is getting worse. Students and lecturers are asked to perform research activities during online learning using technologies such as e-mail, online social media, and video conferencing, and other technologies (Kurniasih et al., 2018).

Learning is an act, procedure of acquiring skill and knowledge. The process of learning begins when a child is born and it proceeds to be there in some form or another according to the accessible or obtainable learning techniques. There exist many categorizations to describe learning procedures or means. Nevertheless, learning can be generally classified into two different parts seeing the way how they are being applied. Learning can generally be divided into two distinctive or varied forms, taking into cognizance of how they are adopted. There are two forms of learning, the Traditional or face to face as well as Distance learning. Traditional or face to face learning is based or contingent on physical contact or interface between students and instructors, while distance learning eliminates the fundamentals of the physical contact of a teacher through other alternate means. Additionally, new developments in ICT have altered the method that

people procure knowledge since the past decade. The worldwide increase in the usage of ICT to use teaching and training has established the name e-learning and has been marketed as technology, which can possess the potential to revolutionize the way we study and learn in a college or a university (Education and Skills Department, 2003). Consequently, the controversy increase to discuss that electronic learning could change face to face learning (Table 1).

Table 1: Advantages and Disadvantage between face to face and electronic learning

	Face to face Learning	E-Learning
Advantages	❖ Exchange of knowledge	❖ Sharing information
	❖ Expertise improvement	❖ Providing accessibility to courses materials at any time
	❖ Interaction between learner and teacher	❖ Contributes educational benefits
	❖ Socialization	❖ Cost effective with learner
	❖ Immediate Feedback	❖ Available to a worldwide community
	❖ Motivating Learner	❖ Access to knowledge unlimited
	❖ Being acquainted with the educators and pupils	❖ Beneficial to Teachers
	❖ The size of a classroom	❖ Expensive to produce
Disadvantages	❖ Educator and pupil ratio	❖ Need New skills
	❖ Place and time constraints	❖ Affordability
	❖ Luxurious to deliver	❖ Less social communication
	❖ Teacher-centered	❖ Deficiency of instant response

Sources: Teaching and Learning Open Forum, 2009

Massive open online is one of the online provider course that geared towards limitless of participation and opens to admittance through web. Further, in 2008 introduced MOOC but it becomes a common mode that uses the people in 2012. Additionally, there are some benefits that have a massive open online course, and these benefits as the following. First, enhancing admittance of better education, MOOC is a significant instrument that broadens to admittance to higher education for millions of people, comprising developing countries, and eventually enhance the quality of their life. MOOC can be seen as leading to people's democratization, not just locally or regionally but internationally as well. MOOCs can help democratize content and make knowledge accessible to everyone. Students can access comprehensive courses that universities around the world offer. Second, providing an affordable alternate to formal instruction, increasing the costs of higher education, as institutes tend to bundle

many programs. MOOCs are available to a huge number of learners, and everyone in the world can be accessed as they procure the connection of the internet. In addition, everyone can access without any qualifications, and MOOC offers free online courses.

Third, Sustainable improvement objectives, MOOC is a sort of online course provider as a free of charge through an online platform. The philosophy of MOOCs is planned to open up a higher quality instruction to a broader audience. As such, MOOCs are an effective instrument for achieving the objectives of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Four, Offers a flexible learning schedule, certain lectures, videos, and MOOC exams can be accessed at any time relative to the class times scheduled. By allowing learners to complete their course work at their own time, this allows learners flexibility based on their timetables. Five, online collaboration, MOOCs' learning environments make it possible for learners across the globe to work together towards shared objectives. Instead of having to meet each other physically, online collaboration establishes relationships among learners. Although time zones can impact the hour's students interact, tasks, assignments, and more can be done to integrate the skills and resources provided by different learners, regardless of where they are located. There are some common massive open online courses that many people used such as Coursera, Edx, European school net academy, future learn, Alison, udemy, canvas, and I courses.

3.1.1 Maximise online learning

The important tool that to hold the student preservation and sustaining the accessibility to the learning was online courses. Most universities in the world have been adjusted to use electronic learning in order to respond the spread of the coronavirus. There are many benefits that have online learning for universities and colleges during this situation for instance online learning provide more flexibility also online learning provide as alternative that to use universities and colleges as well as better than face to face methods, it squeeze the communication between teachers and students and it enhance the skill of using digital

3.2 Educational Quality

Academic quality procedures are organized actions dedicated to improving as well as ensuring educational quality. Quality assurance

is essential for accountability, and also for the continued development of teaching and learning schools and universities. It is important to follow these things to ensure the academic quality of education. All schools and universities that want to ensure their quality education must be funded and coordinated are two essential conditions to ensure the quality of education. School and university that is not provided with sufficient funding and does not have clear procedures and do not guarantee quality. However, every college and university should manage its funds and organize the work in the greatest imaginable way on its terms during this situation. Confidence and shared accountability lead to ensuring the standard of education, trust, and respect between internal and external is increasingly central to the successful creation of assessment schools and universities. Coronavirus has impacted companies in several ways and is predictable to greatly influence audit reports on the company's financial statements during the outbreak of coronavirus. To maintain the ISO documentation and audit, it is important to make sure of the following things. For instance, to approve adequacy documents before issue, evaluate, update and re-approve documents, Identify the modifications and current revision status of the documents, Make available related documentation at points of use, Make sure the documents are legible and recognizable, Identify the external documents and monitor their distribution, Prevents improper use of outdated documents and Apply an appropriate identification when retaining obsolete documents.

As we know every schools and university need to take student attendance during the class that indicates the student coming in the class. However, when coronavirus become a global health problem all education sectors changed the way they undertake learning while stopping students from face to face meetings or attend the classes. Now, most of the education sector used online learning or electronic learning. Therefore, all teachers need to use other ways and apps that they take the attendance of the students as they used many universities in the world. For instance, my class attendance, chalk attendance, teacher kit, and attendance manager. Financial documents also referred to as financial statements, have been used to record financial details for an organization. When outbreaks of coronavirus cause widespread concern and economic hardship for consumers, businesses, and communities around the world. It will be difficult for companies in the world to

approve financial documentation due to coronavirus pandemic. However, there are several ways the Companies can only approve their financial documentations by using video meetings for all top company leaders. Furthermore, the trouble of coronavirus has hit global meetings. There are several meetings, conferences, and events scheduled for this year to be held in the world. By using face to face these meanings, conferences, and events as many people wanted. When coronavirus becomes a global health risk, many people used other alternatives for instance as we know in many countries have implemented travel restrictions due to control the spread coronavirus therefore is a great prospect to use all meetings in the world virtual meetings. Also, live streaming is another way that used several events during the outbreak of coronavirus that affected many events in the world.

3.2.1 Assessment and Evaluation

Many universities have been postponed the final examination that will take at the end of the first semester 2020. While some of universities the examination of the first semester in 2020 especially for undergraduate students they replace course work and other evaluation. Also the assessment will continue throughout online courses till end of the semester. Faculty fellows and other colleagues of the universities need to amend the assessment in order to enhance online method. It is daunting and demanding to guarantee that pupils do not engage in cheating during online tests. (Watson & Sottile, 2020). Additionally, there are some of test that are not possible to take through online such as lab tests, practical tests and other performance tests.

3.3 Academic Institutional Administration

The global education sector has dramatically changed in the past few months due to the spread of the coronavirus. Academic management is the part of colleges and universities staff that accountable for the management and upkeep of the institution. Therefore, when coronavirus emerged and become a global health problem it affected the education sector and changed the structure or the framework of the education sector. All universities in the world need to adjust administration that related to information technology. As many countries in the world implemented to use online learning. Technology

plays an important role in the education sector. Furthermore, during coronavirus, it is important for health and security management for all the schools and universities in the world. They should regularly monitor and review the health and safety of their students and reducing risks comes from the outbreak of coronavirus. As part of this monitoring and review of the students all universities and schools should investigate events to ensure the fowling things. They must take appropriate corrective action, they are sharing learning for the students and keeping schools and universities safe when they reopen after coronavirus and permits students to look forward to existence in an encouraging environment that promotes social and imaginative learning. Additionally, the Inspection of quality education is essential for all universities. The purpose of inspections of quality education is to address extraordinary criteria for enduring and upheld advance for the educational scheme. The current situation is important for educational quality inspections which comprise a focused obedience inspection and controlling compliance with the inspections. Furthermore, ensuring the availability of technology between students and teachers is important for all universities and other higher institutions. Because it contributes all teachers and students to communicate easy way by using the obtainability of technology such as Speed and Efficiency of the internet, it helps the teachers to provide students their lessons by using the online technique. General, Technology is central to many sectors of society and great hope for student learning is its incorporation into the education process. Through technology, we should expect to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of both the part of teachers and students Countries in the world they close colleges and universities as temporary due to control the spread of coronavirus that countries closed affect nearly 70 percent of the student population of the world. Several other countries have implemented localized closures that have an impact on millions of more learners (UNESCO, 2020).

When the biggest health problem in this century started it caused many upended people in the world. Education institutions in one of the sector that secure the effect of coronavirus otherwise coronavirus disease caused a large loss for the time learning by students. As stated by Koffi Segniagbeto and Blandine Ledoux they are experts for financing and costs related to education Dakar and Paris

respectively, the crunch would have a substantial effect for two dissimilar levels. First, the loss that comes from education expenditure during the period of crunch as the ensuing extra costs. Second, decline the future financial capitals are estimated in the education institutions. Further, they mentioned that worldwide disparities in admittance to the education will be enlarged. (UNESCO, 2020). Additionally, educational finance is the financing of educational institutions and may be financed either privately or publicly, depending on their ownership. Private institutions receive funding through Sponsors' contributions, tuition fees, grants, and private donations while Governments allocate the funds directly to public institutions. Financing provided by the governments is particularly common in developing nations therefore it is subject to the economic situation of the country and its fiscal resources. Investing in education, in turn, stimulates economic growth and employment and affects the nation's future prosperity as a whole. By investing in human capital, each country aims to increase individual productivity and thus boost potential earnings for students which will lead to higher tax payments.

Additionally, during coronavirus situations there many people in the world that losses their jobs due to lockdown and coronavirus. Therefore, there is a problem that faced many students in the world that their parent's lost their jobs then it became difficult to pay the tuition-free of their children. In addition, when increasing the people that lose their job, almost half of the world employees have precarious of losing their livelihood. All schools and Universities are conducting all education through online distance learning for the April and July semester 2020 in view to halt the spread of the coronavirus by doing to control the movement of the people. To maintain the costs of schools and universities is important during this situation. Consequently, there are many ways that all schools and universities to maintain their cost during coronavirus. For instance, to cut unnecessary programs, because there are no people who can attend these programs as a resulting coronavirus. So it is good for all institutions that money to spend other necessities Use more online classes for both schools and universities as well as to rise online teaching by using modern technology. When reopening all institutions after coronavirus all universities and colleges need to take care of their students and provide everything.

3.3.1 International Students

There are quite a number of international pupils that are studying in universities for them to travel to their various destinations is challenging. Whereas as universities are closing campuses, it should into cognizance of the fact that most students do not alternative accommodation facilities rather than those in campuses (Cheng, 2020). It has been challenging for administrators to ensure the provision of basic amenities and other essential services for international students. Students also need an appropriate counselling on the need to protect themselves from physical contact and interaction by living in self-isolation until the situation greatly improves. Extension of stay due to the delay of examinations may cause a monetary problem. Those who manage to go home are concerned that their studies will be interrupted. At home, many students may not have the correct setup such as books, computers, and high-speed Internet connection. Again, the disruption due to COVID-19 may affect the admissions of international students for the coming academic session (Bothwell, 2020).

3.3.2 Support Services from the Universities and Collages

Colleges and universities would inaugurate a task potency to the strategy as well as dealing with the crunch that driven by coronavirus. The task potency will comprise different members that come from with dissimilarity areas in the colleges and universities for instance human resources, health units, academics, student affairs, human resources and enrolment services. As the coronavirus upsurge day by day in worldwide colleges and universities would reschedule entirely activities that planned to happen such as conferences, workshops and sports for unlimited of time. Additionally, colleges and universities would circumvent assemblies that relating enormous numbers of staff or pupils if it is urgent. As an alternative face to face meetings they would use zoom meetings. Furthermore, this time is the time that students, faculties and administrators to understand for this important situation as well as to overcome these challenges. Electronic learning is a good alternative during this crunch. Students are capable to use their lessons via electronic learning. Also, the managements of universities and colleges they encourage students to participate online platform.

4. DISCUSSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

The educational segment contains many institutions for instance departments of education, schools, universities, etc. all these have one principal purpose that is providing education from children to young people. Furthermore, education is a critical element for human life, it also is the way that people obtain for long term success. Additionally, education takes several benefits for humans, such as it explores the mind as well as the way that the people thinking, and it allows pupils when they finish their education to the proposal for a job, to have a background of education it assists the people and it contributes their success in the future and enhancing the role of their community. Also, education contributes to developing the human personality, community skills, and thoughts. Besides, education organizes people for life experiences. It creates the people to have such a specific place in their community wherever they reside. There are several drawbacks to have an educational background, for example, to get a good job, to obtain a good status in the community, and to secure self-confidence.

The outbreak of Coronavirus has managed to prevent incoming pupils and employees from taking classes and operate, whilst also outbound staff and pupils will be unable to take part in mobility and research educational programs. This disease is more affected than the other disease, for instance, Ebola, The pandemic in Guinea began, and expanded to Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Liberia across land boundaries. The disease transmitted to wild animals and continues to spread to humans via human transmission throughout the human population. Moreover, the disease affected only three countries and five million children missed school during the Ebola outbreak (Fisher et al, 2018). While coronavirus has emerged in Wuhan china and then the disease rapidly spread throughout the different parts of China and then in the world. And also disease infects people of wholly different ages (Fauci (2020). Furthermore, within six months approximately 1,725 billion learners have affected the pandemic as a result of schools and universities closures. In addition, the virus not only effected the education sector but the disease affected all different sectors in the world such as the financial market, global economy, tourism, sports, and real estate.

The impacts of coronavirus on a global scale has impacted the general wellbeing of the international community as it has caused so many disruptions, in the socio-political landscape coupled with the negative consequences at the world stage. Whereas ebola is a scourge that affects only a significant part of west Africa as well as central Africa, with lesser impact on the general wellbeing of the populations particularly in the continent. When coronavirus started was taking a substantially effected for all education institutes and all students in the world. Hence, universities and colleges in the world need to assists students, and they support them in many ways, for instance; universities and colleges need to provide students appropriate internet, internet it helps the students to access their lessons. Also, universities and colleges need to increase medical services that they give students and other communities near colleges and universities because medical service might contribute to control the spread of the disease.

Additionally, the spread of Coronavirus disease caused many effects in world societies such as boundaries close, economic crunch, travel limit, etc. Also, coronavirus affected educational sector many students they loss their education since the disease emerged due to colleges and universities close. Therefore, organizations and governments must take their role that they support education institutions especially students. To provider basic needs of the students such as quality internet and other materials. The imaginable Recommendation of education sector during coronavirus is to acquire digital skills of students and teachers, power supply, internet connectivity it is essential to explore digital learning, low and high technology solutions. Students who come from low-income group's etc. distance learning programs can be encompassed. To provide support for digitalization to teachers and students. The need to explore digital platforms of learning. Evaluates to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on job vacancies, research projects, and internship programs. Governments and agencies must take some actions to ensure overall country progress. This complicated time will pass. This study suggests that all educational institutions, hobby schools, and adult training schools use of distance learning prospects as much as imaginable until the end of the academic year. There are some problems that will face students during electronic learning classes, for instance, Adaptability Struggle, now everything changed in online as well as colleges and

universities all classes changed online classes, student may become difficult to adapt for new environment. Second, technical issues, as many students do not have good internet connection that use to access online learning. Also, some students need technical help so it is difficult to get that help due to they staying off- campus. Third, computer Literacy, many students are unable to run basic programs like Microsoft Word and PowerPoint and therefore cannot manage their files during online learning. Last but not least, time management, is a threatening task for electronic learners due to online courses need plenty of time as well as intensive work.

For the past few months, school leaders' roles have been unpredictably and dramatically altered by the coronavirus crisis. In addition. To understand how school leaders are fronting with this situation, principals or directors and headmasters, the school leaders play a significant role encouraging and trying to coordinate the role in education systems to responses the coronavirus pandemic. In addition, school leaders feel extremely responsible for ensuring their students' welfare during this crisis. That sense of duty can also be used to help their societies. And also, it is important that governments set specific guidelines for what school leaders are supposed to do and provide support and resources to perform their positions. Furthermore, when schools reopen, school leaders may face a massive responsibility for their pupils to rapidly create safe and healthy teaching spaces. Consequently, school leaders will have to address it. For instance, when schools are reopened, leaders need to ensure sufficient materials, disruption of supply chains, items like textbooks and learning tools will be in short supply, and it will be up to school leaders to come up with teaching strategies to continue. Furthermore, ensuring emergency education provision until schools can safely reopen. If schools are closed because of coronavirus, administrators should realize that learning and teaching would not have to grind to a halt. They can continue through programs using innovative approaches. For instance, online learnings or internet-based learning options that can be deployed. UNESCO has recently published a list of online learning platforms and programs, which may be useful for schools. If distance-learning is long term, cautious consideration should be positioned on the language of instruction, relevance for students, and content progression. It is also

important to continue paying the teachers and staff during school closures.

5. CONCLUSION

The present research aims to investigate the impact of coronavirus on the education sector, the study concludes that coronavirus pandemic has impacted educational systems worldwide resulting in schools, universities, and colleges being closed down. Also, the coronavirus pandemic has upset the daily lives of people around the world and millions of people around the world have been filing for unemployment in the last three months. In addition, during this situation, all universities and schools are better to use electronic learnings instead to use face to face learnings. Also, during this situation, the government and other agencies need to complete or give all the students educational materials such as laptops, speed internet, and books, etc. Because many students cannot able to get all the educational materials that help to take their lessons in their home. Therefore, this gap the government and other agencies need to accomplish during this situation. This study is more of an assistant for the developed, developing, and poor countries for adopting appropriate messages that would help in curbing or mitigate effects of coronavirus on the educational sector. Also, improve the delivery of health care suggestions in their individual countries. Development of rapid response techniques in dealing with the scourge of viral disease and it is consequences on the educational sector. Additionally, this article is important for students, teachers, and directors of the education sector and also is significant for anyone who desires to do research allied with the influence of coronavirus on the education sector.

The study has contributed significantly to understand the impact of coronavirus on the educational sector in the world. However, the study has some limitations for instance the study concentration on how coronavirus affects the educational sector only. Instead to examine the other sectors that effected coronaviruses such as Financial Markets, Technological Use, Economic Crisis, Energy Sector, Tourism Sector, Sports, and Security Socioeconomic. Another limitation of the study is the study cannot use empirical analysis that maybe gives a good understanding of coronavirus impacts on the education sector .

The limitation of the study makes an avenue for future research. As mentioned in the limitation the study only focuses educational sector, in the future study to examine all sectors such as Financial Markets, Technological Use, Economic Crisis, Energy Sector, Tourism Sector, Sports, Security Socioeconomic as details. Also, in the future study can use the empirical evidence that related to all sectors. Additionally, Future studies may consider making a comparison between developed countries and developing countries how coronavirus effect with their different sectors. Also, the Education sector is certainly not excused from this ambiguity, with universities and schools enforced to close their doors, transfer their operations online, and endeavor to plan for an uncertain future over the next two to three months. And also, it poses major challenges for those employed in the education sector, and thus, in future research, it is important to discuss how such problems have impacted people working in the education sector, such as teachers and managers.

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