

## PRE AND POST-COVID-19 SCENARIO: EDUCATIONAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

**Tahira Mumtaz\***

Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Government College Women University, Sialkot  
[tahira.mumtaz@gcwus.edu.pk](mailto:tahira.mumtaz@gcwus.edu.pk)

**Sumbal Tariq**

Explore Learning (UK)  
[sumbal.tariq@explorelarning.co.uk](mailto:sumbal.tariq@explorelarning.co.uk)

**Zohra Malik**

Lecturer, Department of Islamic Studies, University of Sialkot  
[zohra.malik@uskt.edu.pk](mailto:zohra.malik@uskt.edu.pk)

### ABSTRACT

*This study contributes and features the intermingling of two particular patterns during the COVID-19 pandemic and its results. On one hand, a few of the most terrible financial, educational, political and socio-psychological costs of the infection people have to pay and the management crisis is excessively borne by minimized staff. Normally, these effects haven't been covered by the overall population, their well-being and the actual costs of the infection. In this way, the pandemic has featured how chances of worldwide financial betterment matters were lessened. On the other hand, early signs show that customized ideas of 'risk management and 'flexibility' are important to understand post-emergency worldwide development plans. At an indistinguishable time, because the COVID-19 pandemic has made the general and inconsistent nature of dangers in the global financial and educational aspects, a few of the preeminent underestimated sections of the total population are being studied to be answerable for dealing with those dangers.*

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Responses, Online learning, development, risk management.

### INTRODUCTION

In this research, two aspects are being discussed, the first is the COVID-19 pandemic and the second is the responses there. First of the worst initial consequences in terms of livelihoods, education and socio-psychological effects were witnessed in places within the world that is to date relatively gently suffering from the virus itself. Second, responses to the pandemic, particularly in world development governance, have typically doubled down on efforts to market “risk management” and “resilience” that became more and more predominant over the last decade by “global development governance,” researcher is referring here to the weak networks of bilateral and philanthropic donors, quadrilateral organizations, consultancies, and then forth through that effort to market development and economic condition reduction area unit were organized. Simultaneously, the pandemic is so revealing with clarity; however, risks and harms are systemically distributed and embedded in social power relations. Nevertheless, key agencies in world development, particularly the World Bank and therefore the International Monetary fund (IMF), is doubling down on varied depoliticizing efforts to cultivate individual resilience in response to the pandemic itself and, also, in response to fasten climate breakdown and precarious livelihoods. Cultivating personalized modes of resilience to “external” shocks looks emphatically like an associated inadequate approach to governing the pandemic itself, the broader crises of precocity and continued climate breakdown which will doubtless be more and more at the forefront within the coming years. The researcher has taken every one of those points up successively within the following discussion.

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\* Corresponding Author

## Historic Outlook

However, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has required teachers and students across all degrees of instruction to adjust rapidly to computer-generated courses. The term 'crisis distant educating' was introduced in the beginning phases of the pandemic to depict a brief idea of this transition. At times, instructions circulated on the web, then, at that point, got back to the actual homeroom and afterwards moved back online just because of further overflows in the pace of contamination. In different situations, guidance was accessible to utilize a mix of distance learning which was close up and personal: students can join online face-to-face mode of studies. In all considered cases, instructors just decided to sort out how to do it functional according to the requirements furthermore a good learning environment makes it possible to facilitate maximum students for growth that was achievable and viable (Benson & Brack, 2010)

The usage of moved transference modes does, have a long antiquity in training. Mechanical (later electronic) machines have given adapted learning programs since the 1950s and were made by B. F. Skinner. (Prensky, 2001), who planned using development to take every student's vigilantly arranged plans of direction with brief analysis exhibiting the precision of their response. Skinner's thoughts on the model dignified depictions of altered learning, or 'arranged' learning capabilities. Then, during the 1960s, Fred Keller encouraged a tweaked plan of Instruction (Graham & Misanchuk, 2004), in which students opted for chosen course materials isolated, trailed by one-on-one assessment gatherings with a coach, procuring against pushing forward exclusively after displaying authority of the instructive material. Inconsistent class get-to gathers were held to inspect thoughts, answer questions and give significant open doors for the social association. A redid system of direction had the explanation that basic responsibility with content would have the option to be done independently, then discussed and applied in the group environment of a review corridor (Boyles, 2011).

These predecessors to contemporary guidance used key principles of the educational arrangement, the efficient pattern of applying mental guidelines of people sorting out some way to plan effective enlightening courses of action, to ponder which procedures (and their connected learning conditions) would associate with students to achieve the assigned learning results. As such, they pondered what choices about the arrangement and execution of the learning experience can incite student success and growth. Such early enlightening progressions laid the reason for contemporary virtual understanding, which itself solidifies different useful systems and mixes of transportation modes.

## Pre and Post COVID Era

Today the world has changed decisively since the outbreak of the Corona Virus 2019 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic immensely affects the economy and education all over the world. A dangerous and infectious illness, Corona Virus Covid-19 has significantly impacted the worldwide economy. Many individuals have lost their jobs and the fiscal cycle is halted to save lives. Likewise, it affected learning activities. Around 91.3% or roughly 1.5 billion students are enrolled all over the world and can't get learning material in that frame of mind of the Covid19 pandemic on 17 April 2020 (Bonanno, 2004)

The pandemic episode constrained most schools and universities to remain closed. Instructive organizations will generally have worries to carry out the opening again as in the past. They don't have any idea when it can get back to business as usual, it may be the case that the following year will observe all developments until the normal situation is not assured. The schooling unit battled to track down choices. For managing what is going on that never occurred. This present circumstance causes us to see the value in the appropriate arranging required for the scholastic foundation (Broadbent & Poon, 2015).

Reasonable preparation as per the ideal circumstance is needed. Requirements of every part of society to meet up and tackle the issues of schooling ought to be focused on. There is a critically fundamental point to keep up with the well-being of the medical issue to safeguard the students, the scholastic staff, the local area, and the whole country all in all. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, public authority all over the world has given instructions to close schools in all areas and practised distance learning activities. Every instructive organization (schools, universities, and colleges) can not involve in the conventional framework for the pandemic COVID 19. Despite that, in certain areas, for instance in India, they utilize the framework to face even though there are now some who carry out mixed learning activities. Different guaranteed endeavours have been made so that the learning process goes on even if there are no schools. Innovation, particularly the utilization of the web, virtual entertainment, cell phones, and workstations is currently largely utilized for supporting distance learning. The ongoing

circumstance is moving school systems all over the world to change to web-based learning mode in the short-term process.

A few developments have been rolled out as an improvement from the past methodology, however, had to switch completely to web-based learning. As per Dewi (2020), web-based learning is the utilization of the Internet in the growing experience which has the adaptability of time to learn, can learn whenever and anyplace, particularly in the period of COVID. One of the biggest suppliers of cell broadcast communications all over the world confirmed an increment of 16% in broadband usage during the COVID nineteen emergency, fundamentally because of a sharp spike in the utilization of web-based learning stages. (Ashraf et al., 2021) The moving study hall, from one face to another strategy becoming advancing at home additionally showed the requirement for the limited working of educators. It has a positive worth with the goal that educators are propelled to learn new things and sharpen inventiveness to become familiar with the innovation following current prerequisites. A few examinations have shown that the ICT capability of educators all over the world was spread equitably across the different places of the country (Graham & Misanchuk, 2004) Thus, this should be possible for more youth in working on the nature of abilities moved by the educator. However, there are a lot of divergences like training in different modes all over the world. The distinction is particularly in light of the financial circumstance in Java and the other spheres outside Java (Orlando & Attard, 2015).

Inconsistent provision of the Internet, the distinction in the capability of educators and the nature of training, and the absence of ICT abilities weaknesses in distance learning drive all over the world. It is normal that the ongoing web-based framework between educators from various locales to share information effectively without the requirements of time and distance. Current circumstances additionally have constraints on students who live in rustic regions as well as less capable guardians. A few students would regularly likewise experience issues in gaining admittance to training. They need to manage different hindrances made by the imbalance in access innovation, particularly from the framework. The inclusion of versatile media communications suppliers fundamentally gathered in Java on account of the significant requirement for the web to help metropolitan regions (Khatri, 2019).

However, there could be no other choice except to do distance learning on the web to lessen the effect of the spread of infection for a long time. Thus, the ideal distance learning should be possible with the circumstances in which individuals can acknowledge the new changes by utilizing innovation in their areas. An enormous blast Covid can give the motivation to learn on the web, in particular, web-based learning capability as an elective arrangement during an emergency. Agreeability, reasonableness, adaptability, learning instructional method, long-lasting schooling, and arrangements are a portion of the exhortation connecting with internet learning. The entrance for this learning might arrive in provincial and distant regions. It is observed as a less expensive methodology of training as far as the lower cost of transportation, suitability, and a charge in light of institutional advancement overall. The advancement of internet learning is one of the upsides of this mode, where students can plan their chances to finish the course. Consolidating eye-to-eye learning with innovation raises a combination of learning and flipped homeroom; the kind of learning climate can upgrade the student's learning potential. Students can learn whenever and anyplace, in this way developing new abilities in the process that prompts a long period of learning. The public authority likewise recognizes the rising significance of web-based learning in this exclusive world.(Andersson et al., 2020)

### **Psychological Effects**

The present date, stress has been a fundamental part of life since there are numerous things which easily become a factor of stress multiplier. The coronavirus has caused a major issue for all the states. It isn't restricted to youngsters only, yet stress is gradually influencing offspring of all age groups. Appropriate management of stress is quite troublesome as guardians don't have sufficient opportunity to care for their youngsters properly. For the most part, individuals have a typical mentality that pressure is as it emerges in bad situations by a miserable occurrence yet truly stress can happen through a decent encounter too. To the extent that pressure for students is worrying, there are a lot of causes which could reason of pressure in a student's life, a portion of these are; crisscrossing among the students and the teacher who can put pressure and cause anxiety(Napier et al., 2011). The less family attention has likewise been a reason for distress among the students. Youngsters most of the time don't improve their eating habits because of this they are more liable to stress. The other explanation of stress is deficient rest is a typical reason and students all over the world are getting impacted by pressure as a result of it.

Stress management is becoming worst among students. To handle the atrocious matter a lot of educational institutions schedule training programs that how to manage stress properly yet most of the students have no time to avail this opportunity due to their busy study schedules.

### **Socio-economic Effects**

The socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 crisis, a minimum of in its 1st year, have typically not mapped onto the general public health consequence of the virus itself. It's, without doubt, true that among Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, those having the worst records of encompassing the virus (namely, the U.S and therefore the United Kingdom) have also faced the worst magnitudes in terms of gross domestic product growth, and that in between of these economies, the virus itself has affected badly on already relegated individuals, notably within the style of the disproportionate effect on Black communities and severe impacts of COVID-19 on migrant staff in agricultural and industrial areas. It's nevertheless the situation that, in an exceeding world viewpoint, a number of the vilest consequences for earnings and livings have engaged from virus epicentres, it is argued, once we put them within the setting in the long run progressions of world capitalist streamlining that have consistently uttered perils and prices onto marginal individuals and areas. (Gilbert, 2015)

Employees in industries remained at the stake and provided a list of the victims related to this working class and they faced the worst hit by the economic magnitudes of the virus and related to lockdowns. Thousands of casualties' agriculture staff in the African states lost jobs in the early time of the outbreak of the pandemic. Garment factories in Cambodia were calculable to possess already ordered off getting ready to 100 thousand staff could have 2020 over 1,000,000 staff in developing countries had been dismissed by Apr 2020, seventy-two per cent of whom were sent back home while not pay once just about all patrons denied to reimburse suppliers for salaries or raw materials for work already done on cancelled orders. The Clean garments Campaign (2020) estimations that garment staff internationally had lost US\$6 billion in amateur wages mid of 2020. The outcomes of closures and lost earnings in developing countries have established particularly fatal as a result of their need to dovetail with what was already a microfinance disaster during which normal levels of home liability were dual the country's average gross domestic product per capita. Developing countries could be a significant example of it, as of Jan 2021, the country had estimated a complete of simply 392 confirmed COVID-19 cases and no confirmed deaths (Asano, 2012).

The latest proof argues that combination prices square measure being borne disproportionately by operating categories normally and those within the poorest countries. Recent analysis from the International Labor Organization (ILO) has established that normal wages have fallen in a common fraction of states, and wages have raised in an exceeding number of cases wherever job victims have fallen notably on rock-bottom salaried employees. In the mid of 2020 the International Labor Organization additionally calculable that impoverishment among employees in developing countries would increase by over fifty per cent. Similarly, newer large-scale surveys distributed by the World Bank indicated that a common fraction of households in low-income countries reported a failure in financial gain since the beginning of the pandemic, and fifty-one per cent of households reported food security, relatively fewer households in countries having it. Thawing's proof that the prices of resource loss are erratically distributed on gender(Lawrence & Lorsch, 1967).

In vital respects, this unjustified division of prices is the rational outcome of restructuring the worldwide market economy in the current decades. Developments square measure may be particularly vital to know here. First, international production structures are fundamentally restructured in ways that have protracted the outreach of company power, across various subdivisions. Agricultural industries have progressively returned to be subjugated by advanced provide chains.

Second, the confluence of those altered patterns of production with neoliberal alterations has compelled precocity and disclosure of climate breakthrough. Cuts to social facilities, currency devaluations, denationalization and reformations of public enterprises, and therefore the cutback of public work under the sponsorships of structural adjustment shaped social displacements that have nevertheless to be resolved in many places. Profligate chains of delegating in international manufacturing networks have worked to squeeze outlying employees into inexpensive and quicker labour modes in the world, meanwhile, square measure progressively displaced from land and incomes as an example, land clutches, unstable prices, and therefore how the results of those procedures have augmented exposures to climate breakdown. Garment companies and superstores maintain profitableness whereas employees go hungry or bankrupt in Asian states and Kenya isn't a proof of

breakdown most as existing structures of a worldwide market economy operate precisely to arrange. The uneven extent to that the prices of the pandemic have tumbled on outlying employees within the world in the upcoming decades of streamlining that has increasingly shifted dangers onto exactly these employees while cloistering company capital.

### **Resilient to What?**

At constant times, though, the COVID-19 catastrophe is blatantly revealing and sometimes aggravating the methodical and rough distribution of risk and susceptibility within the international social science, retorts to the impoverishment effects of this issue have systematically doubled down on hyper-individualized flexibility and risk management. Its value recapitulates the increase of “risk management” and “resilience” in developed countries. Following the well-documented catastrophes of structural adjustment, the World Bank and therefore the UN agency, still a variety of key consultancies, humanitarian organizations, and think tanks, have placed growing stress on understanding impoverishment in terms of “resilience” to tremors and building dimensions to manage risks. (Resilience & Experiences, 2009) One key component of this program has been the broader push for “financial inclusion”. The advancement of “resilience” through the supply of assurance services and credit, still as a broader variety of seeds, has additionally been a key component of rejoinders to climate susceptibilities facing farmers within developing countries.

### **Risk Management and Political Economy dogmas**

Square measure considered many responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. The manager of the UN agency wrote in September: “Maybe early among the several lessons of 2020 is that the idea of so-called Cygnus stratus proceedings isn't some isolated concern. These presume square procedures happening with cumulative occurrence”. The main lesson learnt from the pandemic, here, is that politics must shift toward an additional preventive, preceding mode of handling “shocks,” which can return ever additional off times with fast temperature change. However, once we explore what measures would possibly really promote “resilience” among alternative dimensions, the espousal of freshwater gathering methods, “climate-friendly agriculture” by the manner of higher transportable networks, new “digital skills,” and easy approach to power through “solar-powered plants” supported through different models, and widened access to money (Bonanno, 2004).

“Financial inclusion” narratives are becoming revived stress, along with the conductive Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), the broader United Nations agency, and alternative agencies demanding that emergency help to the poorest within the captivity present the main chance to increase the utilization of digital reimbursement systems. Certainly, despite the fatal microcredit disaster all over the world, microfinance promoters within the state unit doubled down on microcredit to enter their jobs to deal with the crisis. This doubling down on individualized manners of “resilience” is best implicit against the background condition of prevalent no indulgence. This can be referred to directly developing countries, as an example, concludes by noticing that the preferment of resilience can happen during a context wherever the pandemic has strained already-limited businesses, and external transmissions will be neither impacted nor satisfactory until and unless policy-oriented alterations that impasse peculiar speculation capacity unit removed or public finance managing systems improve. This can be insightful in the longer-run patterns aggravated by the pandemic. Reorganized international monetary systems have exacerbated the tenacious limits on resources obtainable to developing country administrations.

Access to resources for several developing countries is more firm by the international market over that they need very less management, resulting in more and more unstable cycles of debt crunches and non-indulgence appearance across developing countries. The COVID-19 responses from the UN agency particularly seem to be contributive to an excavating of situations of non-indulgence within the crisis. Whereas the UN agency has proclaimed its “unconditional” rescue suites for developing states. That is, instead of persuasive policy reforms in exchange for loans, the fund is granting loans solely to countries that have been placed in situations with “very strong” policy mechanisms. Analysis from Oxfam proposes that the overwhelming majority of UN agency loans were created in 2020. The option to depoliticize solutions, downgrading prices and concern for managing risks onto marginal staff inexplicit the policy stress on “resilience” is formed in no little half by durable conditions of non-indulgence. (Kirkwood & Price, 2014) However, the last year has twisted ineptly clear that it'll probably be tougher and tougher to practically address persistent growth challenges during this time. Personalized modes of “resilience” are units that are entirely insufficient in the face of the extensive operational patterns of deficiency underlined by the pandemic.

### **Livelihoods in International Market**

In the transient debate on top, the researcher has emphasized a key tension aggravated by the COVID-19 crisis. On the one hand, the COVID-19 crisis has accentuated the general nature of each risk and susceptibility within an international social structure. On the other hand, responses to the pandemic and, a lot of generally, post-pandemic rejoinders to longer-run challenges of widespread precocity and fast climate predicament have more and more been inclined in terms of “resilience” and “risk management” that pass responsibility for justifying these hazards on those with the smallest amount capability to try to this. In this context, each of the mechanisms of worldwide scarcity and susceptibility and the assessment of “risk” and “resilience” should be at the vanguard of international social structure analysis. (Zapalska & Brozik, 2006) Online instruction has largely been seen as an optional pathway that is particularly appropriate for young students searching for advanced education.

### **SUGGESTIONS**

Monstrous measures of state help, charge derivations or suspensions and endowments of different sorts or even the nationalization of whole areas will be fundamental and the underlying monetary bundles previously set up by the legislatures of numerous nations in Europe and the US. In this specific circumstance, there is plausible contention between the need to misleadingly push countless firms along in the short hurried to launch the economy in the medium run and to permit it to hold its balance over the long haul and a strategy of rivalry policing expects expressly or verifiably that the economy is now in a steady harmony with full or close to full work of the elements of creation and that the main issue is to guarantee that the serious cycle in the short run directs the distribution of assets to expand buyer government assistance. The advancement of a contest may not be as focal a monetary distraction in no time as it was during the initial twenty years of the 21st century. It will be valuable, nevertheless, to survey the examples of the period which followed the Great Depression. To the degree that it is as yet valuable, we will likewise need to reconsider the compromises between static efficiencies, redistribution of assets through modern arrangements, dynamic efficiencies and monetary flexibility. In any event, challenge specialists should take more precautionary measures and more powerful perspectives on the course of competition than they have before and adjust their thinking concerning state help, emergency alliances or consolidations to conditions of disequilibrium made by an exogenous shock to the financial framework. At last, from a more drawn-out term viewpoint, the test raised by the COVID-19 emergency and the need to be more ready to confront future plagues require an enormous redistribution of assets toward the well-being area.

This isn't the main prominent redistribution of assets that should be executed. We likewise should manage environmental change and divert our assets toward clean energy. The improvement of the computerized economy likewise requires a redistribution of assets to permit firms in customary areas to profit from the new advances available to them completely. A few financial specialists have convincingly contended that market influences are without help from anyone else deficient to redistribute assets at the level and speed expected to confront those difficulties. This truly intends that on the off chance that opposition stays fundamental it isn't adequate to address the difficulties we face in the 21st century. The revised strategy should be better incorporated into a more extensive set of reciprocal monetary arrangements. In the education sector, new ideas, strategies and teaching techniques should be introduced a regularly so that students, as well as teachers, should be able to cope with the emergencies like the covid-19 pandemic in future. In any case of emergency y, the mode of study could be shifted online easily for the continuous and successful process of learning. On the other hand the d, the education sector should maintain in relationship with politics. In this way, with the collaboration of academia and academicians, new policies and reforms could be introduced and the gap should be filled between both institutions. This would be a step forward towards the smooth functioning of the institutions and the up gradation as well. This step could play a pivotal role the in development process of developing states.

### **CONCLUSION**

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and significant helpful emergencies do happen and they can strongly influence both high-level and emerging economies. One of the questions we need to contemplate is if and what measure of our assets we need to give to accomplishing stronger and coordinated financial frameworks better ready to endure uncommon yet possibly devastating occasions.

There is no simple solution to this question since we don't have a clue about the likelihood of such occasions or, at times, their temperament and potential for obliteration. As the COVID-19 emergency is showing us, the options for the future are to settle on anticipated decisions which might permit us to keep up with some level of control, even in desperate circumstances, or to allow future occasions to run their course, choose for us, and perhaps obliterate every one of us. The time has come to move to a more extended point of view and all the more likely coordination and factors in all spheres of life are needed and strategy choices must opt for the rehabilitation of the whole world population.

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