

**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
EDUCATION SECTOR IN UGANDA. A CASE STUDY OF MAKINDYE DIVISION KAMPALA
DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at the assessment of the effect of covid-19 outbreak on the development of education sector in uganda; To show the effects of Corona Virus out break on the development of Education sector, to find ways of strengthening Education sector though in COVID-19 pandemic and to find ways how the education beneficiaries will operate in corona virus pandemic. The research used qualitative and quantitative research design. And it was so because the research was both qualitative and quantitative in nature for showing the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the development of the education sector of Uganda. The research covered a population of 200 people in a category of teachers, students, parents and school heads because helped to give a clear picture of what was affecting the people during and after the outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019. The results showed that the introduction of e-learning strategy has a mean of strengthening education sector which stated that 41.1% of the respondents thought e-learning will vary greatly strengthen education sector and 21.1% of respondents greatly thought e-learning platforms such as Zoom, google meet, google classroom among others to be good for the work of learning through avoiding physical classrooms. Upon the study recommends, some preventive measures such as wearing masks, immunization and washing of hands should be highly advised by the government of Uganda to help in combating corona virus disease.

Key words: covid-19 outbreak, development and education sector

Background of study.

In step with the ministry of worldwide fitness corporation Corona Virus are a big family of various viruses. a number of them reason the commonplace bloodless in humans. Others infect animals, inclusive of bats, camels, and farm animals. The virus was first detected in Wuhan, China, in past due 2019 and has prompt a worldwide pandemic (Davids et al., 2023). professionals say SARS-CoV-2 originated in bats. That's additionally how the corona viruses in the back of middle East respiration syndrome (MERS)

and extreme acute breathing syndrome (SARS) were given began. SARS-CoV-2 made the jump to human beings at one in every of Wuhan's open-air "wet markets." In East African community heads of nation, their Excellences like President Paul Kagame of the republic of Rwanda, President Uhuru Kenyatta of the Republic of Kenya, President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of the republic of Uganda and President Salvar Mayardit Kiir of the republic of South Sudan held a consultative meeting of the East African

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network heads of states via video conference on twelfth may, 2020 (Brighton, Deus, Kazaara, Nelson, Alex, et al., 2023). The heads of nation took note of the modern-day status of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in the region and recommended the ministers liable for fitness, change, transport and EAC affairs for his or her initiative in adopting a nearby (Oromo et al., 2023).

Training is specifically tormented by the emergency of COVID-9 pandemic has schools and universities closed in Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda. previous to the pandemic, the United international locations high Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) suggested that access to education for refugees and those tormented by conflict and marginalization is a good deal decrease than for non-refugees: global, only 63% of refugee youngsters are enrolled in primary colleges, 24% at secondary stage and three% in higher training (Anthony et al., 2023). The COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda is part of Corona Virus disease 2019(COVID-19 due to severe acute respiration syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SARS-COV-2)) (Brighton, Deus, Kazaara, Nelson, Catherine, et al., 2023). The Virus become confirmed to have reached Uganda in March 2020 and the details of Corona Virus with the aid of March had been as follow; ailment - COVID-19, Virus stress - SARS-CoV-2, region - Uganda, First out destroy - Wuhan, Hubei, China, Arrival date - 18 March 2020 that's 365 days and five months, confirmed instances as of 2 August had been 94,425 human beings, lively cases - 6,756, Recovered - eighty four,959, Deaths - 2,710

and fatality fee - 2.forty one% however so far as thousands of human beings have contacted the disorder, a few death others recuperating among others. The fitness Minister John Ruth Acheng said that the measures for preventing Corona Virus will encompass averting hand shaking, hugging and calling toll loose cellphone numbers to file suspected cases of COVID-19 or to inquire records, Uganda's borders remain closed to the ones traveling from nations and moreover the deaths and confirmed instances through 3 January 2020 to 16 September 2021 may be about ninety nine,701 COVID-19 showed cases with three,031 deaths stated to international health organisation. accordingly, these studies have a look at goals to reveal the impact of Corona Virus on the development of the training zone of Uganda (Suzan & Kazaara, 2023).

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Problem Statement

After the COVID-19 outbreak, the day after day fact has created a night time marish scenario in advanced and developing nations. up to now Uganda has numerous showed instances with a lot deaths, the variety of those acquiring the Virus and associated death globally is alarming (Jac & Kazaara, 2023). The impact of the pandemic is already taking a toll on communities already inclined or marginalized- the bad, the rural, the illiterate, ladies and girls, men and boys.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, government of Uganda closed all faculties and different educational establishments to limit the spread of the Corona Virus (Suzan & Kazaara, 2023). This has affected greater than 36,314 primary schools, 3129 secondary faculties, 430,778 instructors and 12,777,390 freshmen (W. Godfrey et al., 2023). The COVID-19 outbreak and next closure of each training group has had considerably impacted on the studying particularly curriculum insurance, loss of interest in education and learner's readiness in case schools open (Zulaikah & Rebecca, 2023). This could bring about huge rates of learner dropout because of unwanted pregnancies and absence of school fees among others. So, this research will intention on the showing the effects of COVID-19 outbreak at the education zone of Uganda and additionally to show a way to fight it from negatively affecting the education quarter (Joventa et al., 2023).

Objectives of the study

- To show the effects of Corona Virus out break on the development of Education sector.
- To find ways of strengthening Education sector though in COVID-19 pandemic.
- To find ways how the education beneficiaries will operate in corona virus pandemic.

Research questions

- What are the effects of COVID-19 outbreak on the development of Education sector in Uganda?
- What could be the new strategies put in place by the government of Uganda to develop Education sector during COVID-19 pandemic.
- What can be done by the people to avoid the contraction of COVID-19 which affects Education sector?
- What could be the remedies to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic which affects Education sector?

Methodology

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Research design.

The research used qualitative and quantitative research design. And it was so because the research was both qualitative and quantitative in nature for showing the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the development of the education sector of Uganda.

Study population.

The research covered a population of 200 people in a category of teachers, students, parents and school heads because helped to give a clear picture of what was affecting the people during and after the outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019.

Sample size.

The sample size was 100 respondents and was got from teachers, parents and learners regardless of any level in Makindye Division because every person had information he knew and carried about COVID-19 and it was helpful during research.

Sampling method.

The research used sample random methods where all the participants had equal chances of being selected to be part of research because through using sample random methods i got on spot information which was compared to other information and acquired the rightful research.

Data analysis

Data collected was analysed using a software package called statistical package for social scientists and it was presented using tables and graph to make it easily understandable to the user (Nelson et al., 2022). It contains a variety of statistical techniques to manipulate, explore and generate insights because it contains multiple programming languages to make things work easier and more effective.

RESULTS**Main source of income in household.**

The indicated some of the main occupation and they included: school heads, support staff, teachers and students as shown in the table below.

Table 1 Socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents in the study area.

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
School heads	15	15.8
Students	45	47.4
Teachers	20	21.0
Support staffs	15	15.8

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Total	95	100
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Source: Primary source (2022)

The findings revealed the most of the information was acquired through different types of people during work which is connected to Education sector since the study was focused on this sector, this showed that school heads covered 15(15.8%), students covered 45(47.4%), teachers covered 20(21.0), and support staffs covered 15(15.8%) of the research and this showed that the students brought much data concerning COVID-19 (Oromo et al., 2023).

Platform on which COVID-19 information circulated.

The finding of the study revealed four sources of information that the information was got ie radio and television stations, social media and newspapers as shown below.

Table 2 Platform on which COVID-19 information was acquired.

Platforms	Frequency	Percentage
Social media	25	26.3
Television	15	15.8
Radio stations	25	26.3
News papers	30	31.6
Total	95	100

Source: Primary data (2022).

The finding showed that people majorly used the following platforms to get to know about the information concerning Corona Virus and they were social media which was covered 25(26.3%) respondents, television covered 15(15.8%) respondents, radio stations covered 25(26.3%) and newspapers covered 30(31.6%) respondents. This meant that newspapers was highly trusted and it circulated information highly compared to other platforms.

Types of school's respondents went through.

The respondents had only two options to choose and these were either mixed schools or Single sex schools as shown below.

Table 3 Types of school's respondents went through.

Types of schools	Frequency	Percentage
Mixed school	95	100.0
Single sex school	0	0.0
Total	95	100

Source: Primary source (2022)

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The study confirmed that most of the respondents never acquired their education in single sex schools as it is indicated that mixed schools covered 95(100.0%) of the respondents and single sex school covered no respondents as shown from the table above.

Information about COVID-19.

The respondents were asked about whether they knew about Corona virus they had two options to answer, they had to answer either Yes or No.

Table 4 Information about COVID-19.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	90	94.7
No	5	5.3
Total	95	100

Source: Primary Source (2022).

According to the data which was collected it reviewed that most of the people had knowledge about COVID-19 because 90(94.7%) respondents knew about Corona Virus and those who knew not about COVID-19 pandemic covered 5(5.3%) respondents as shown above.

Medical personnel at school.

The study also focused on the availability of medical personnel at schools since they help a lot in stopping this disease, the answers to the question were two either Yes or No.

Table 5 Medical personnel at school.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	47.4
No	45	47.4
Total	95	100

Source: Primary source (2022).

In the study it was reviewed that 50(52.6%) of the respondents had medical personnels at their school and those who had who had no medical personnel covered 45(47.4%) respondents as shown above.

How friendly the school doctors are.

Those who responded that they had school medical personnel were asked to show how they found their school medical personnel and I had only three responses; Cruel, medium and friendly as shown below.

Table 6 How friendly the school medical personnel are?

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
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Cruel	5	10.0
Medium	25	50.0
Friendly	20	40.0
Total	50	100

Source : Primary source (2022).

Those who accepted that they had their school medical personnel were 50 respondents and they were further asked to show how their school medical personnel and those who replied Cruel covered 5(10.0%), medium covered 25(50.0%), and those that covered friendly were 20(40.0%) respondents as shown above.

How preventive measures are used at school.

The respondents were asked how they use preventive methods about COVID-19 and three questions were raised and they included frequently, occasionally and never.

Table 7 Use of preventive measures at school.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	50	52.6
Occasionally	45	47.4
Never	0	0.00
Total	95	100

Source: Primary source (2022).

The findings showed that those who frequently showed that those who frequently used preventive measures for COVID-19 covered 50(52.6%), those who used the COVID-19 preventive measures occasionally covered 45(47.4%) respondents and those that have never used were not seen as everyone was aware of the danger of COVID-19.

How studying is during COVID-19 pandemic.

The research was made and respondents were asked on how they feel about studying during the COVID-19 pandemic, the following questions were asked ie; Kind, Cruel and Well.

Table 8 How studying is during COVID-19 pandemic.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Kind	20	21.1
Cruel	75	78.9
Well	0	0.00
Total	95	100

Source: Primary source (2022).

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The findings showed that the respondents who found studying during COVID-19 medium were 20(21.1%) respondents, those who found studying during COVID-19 Cruel were 75(78.9%) respondents and those who found study during COVID-19 Well were not because most of the respondents were affected by COVID-19 pandemic as shown from table above.

How COVID-19 information is circulating to the respondents.

The study focused on how the information about COVID-19 pandemic circulates among people, different questions were raised ie; Frequently, Occasionally and Never.

Table 9 How the COVID-19 information is circulating to the respondents.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	75	78.9
Occasionally	15	15.8
Never	05	5.3
Total	95	100

Source: Primary source (2022).

The findings showed that the respondents who believe that the information circulated frequently were 75(78.9%) respondents, those who believe that the information about corona virus circulated occasionally were 15(15.8%) respondents and those who believe that the information never circulated properly were 05(5.3%) respondents as shown above.

Space for people suspected of COVID-19.

The research asked whether they had of places where they put those who had contracted COVID-19 pandemic they had only two answers whether: Yes or Not.

Table 10 Space for people suspected of COVID-19.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	84.5
No	15	15.8
Total	95	100

Source: Primary source (2022).

The findings showed that most of the respondents had space for separation when suspected of COVID-19 disease because they 80(84.2%) respondents and those who had no separate room for people suspected of COVID-19 disease covered 15(15.8%) and it meant that most of the respondents had separate rooms for the individuals are suspected of COVID-19.

Curriculum coverage during COVID-19 pandemic.

The study also put emphasis on the curriculum coverage and the respondents were asked show whether the curriculum coverage was affected or no and they had only two answers whether to say; Yes, or Not as shown below.

Table 11 curriculum coverage during COVID-19 pandemic.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	89	93.7
No	6	6.3
Total	95	100

Source: Primary Source (2022).

The findings showed that those whose curriculum coverage was affected by COVID-19 were 89(93.7%) respondents and those whose curriculum coverage was not affected were 6(6.3%) respondents and that meant that those whose curriculum coverage was affected had the highest number of respondents.

Fitting in class during COVID-19 pandemic.

The study also wanted to find out whether the students fitted in class following the standard operating procedures set by the government and the respondents were give two another answers to pick from either answer Yes or Not.

Table 12 fitting in class during COVID-19 pandemic.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	26.3
No	70	73.7
Total	95	100

Source: Primary Source (2022).

The findings from the respondents reviewed that those who did not fit in class following the standard operating procedures set up for COVID-19 prevention were 70(73.7%) respondents and those who fitted in class following the standard operating procedures set up for COVID-19 prevention were 25(26.3%) respondents and that showed that those who had did not fit in class following the standard procedures took the highest number as shown from the above.

The effects of COVID-19 pandemic on Education.

The finding of the study revealed that the following beneficiaries and stakeholders were affected in this category ie teachers and support staffs covered 25(26.3%), public covered 15(15.8%) and learners covered 35(36.8%) and the research showed that the highest level of percentage was for learners and it showed that learners were the highly affected beneficiaries.

Table 13 Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on Education sector.

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The study employed the following ratings; 1=Not At All, 2=Little Extent, 3=Moderate Extent, 4=Great Extent and 5=Very Great Extent.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Teachers and support staff	8	11	11	25	40
Percentage	8.4	11.6	11.6	26.3	42.1
Public	6	9	10	30	40
Percentage	6.3	9.5	10.5	31.6	42.1
Schools	9	9	13	25	39
Percentage	9.5	9.5	13.7	26.3	41.0
Learners	10	11	14	20	40
Percentage	10.5	11.6	14.7	21.1	42.1

Source: Secondary source (2022).

The effects of COVID-19 pandemic on the education sector were seen when the respondents agreed that there are mainly four groups of people which are the beneficiaries of education sector and they were teachers and support staffs, public, schools and learners as shown below. At first the respondents strongly agreed that teachers and support staffs were very greatly affected by COVID-19 which covered 42.1% and some of the respondents which greatly thought that COVID-19 affected were 26.3% respondents. Some of the respondents who covered 42.1% very greatly thought that public was affected by corona virus, 31.6% of respondents believe that COVID-19 greatly believed the same thing as shown above.

Table 14 Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on teachers and support staffs.

The study employed the following ratings; 1=Not At All, 2=Little Extent, 3=Moderate Extent, 4=Great Extent and 5=Very Great Extent.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Poverty among teachers	10	10	15	20	40
Percentage	10.5	10.5	15.8	21.1	42.1
Loss of jobs	6	9	10	27	43
Percentage	6.3	9.5	10.5	28.4	45.3
Stress	6	8	20	23	38
Percentage	6.3	8.4	21.1	24.2	40.0
diversion to other jobs	5	10	20	20	40
	5.2	10.5	21.1	21.1	42.1

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Percentage					
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Source: Secondary source (2022).

The survey also had to put emphasis on how really COVID-19 pandemic had affected the teachers and support staffs and various effects of COVID-19 pandemic were brought forward and they were; Poverty among teachers, loss of jobs, stress among teachers and diversion to other jobs. In the results Poverty among teachers showed that those who thought COVID-19 had very greatly affected teachers were 42.1% and those who think COVID-19 had greatly affected teachers and support staff were 21.1% respondents (S. Godfrey et al., 2023). Loss of jobs took these percentage as follows 45.3% respondents think teachers were very greatly affected, 28.4% respondents think COVID-19 greatly affected teachers and support staffs. Stress among teachers also took the following pattern 40.0% respondents thought teachers were very greatly affected by COVID-19 pandemic, those who think teachers were greatly affected by corona virus were 24.2% respondents as shown (S. Godfrey et al., 2023). Diversion of teachers to jobs showed that those who very greatly think that COVID-19 led to the diversion of teachers to other jobs were 42.1% and those who greatly thought that teachers and support staffs were 21.1% of the respondents (Shamim et al., 2023).

Table 16 Effects of corona Virus on schools.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Closure of schools	5	10	13	27	40
Percentage	5.3	10.5	13.7	28.4	42.1
Bankruptcy of schools	6	9	12	28	40
Percentage	6.3	9.5	12.6	29.5	42.1
Reduced number of learners	7	8	13	27	40
Percentage	7.4	8.4	13.7	28.4	42.1
Diverting of schools to other businesses	5	8	12	28	42
Percentage	5.3	8.4	12.6	29.5	44.2

Source: Secondary source (2022).

According to the results it showed the closure of school has an effect from corona virus on schools covering 42.1% very greatly and 28.4% greatly has it showed and reflected the right scenario of what happened in lockdown. The results showed 42.1% very greatly affected by bankruptcy of schools due to Corona virus and 29.5% respondents

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greatly showed that bankruptcy of schools affected schools due to the outbreak of corona Virus. The results showed that 42.1% of respondents very greatly believe that Corona virus led to the reduction of learners in schools where as 28.4% of the respondents greatly think corona reduced students' numbers in school. Finally, the results showed that 44.2% of the respondents believe that schools were diverted to other businesses like hotels, lodges, rentals, among others where as 29.5% of respondents believe that schools were diverted to other businesses.

Table 18 Ways of strengthening education sector though in COVID-19 pandemic.

The study employed the following ratings; 1=Not At All, 2=Little Extent, 3=Moderate Extent, 4=Great Extent and 5=Very Great Extent.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Introduction of e-learning strategy	6	13	17	20	39
Percentage	6.3	13.7	17.8	21.1	41.1
Increasing the budget of education sector	10	12	15	19	39
Percentage	10.5	12.6	15.8	20.0	41.1
Using preventive measures	9	10	18	20	38
Percentage	9.5	10.5	18.9	21.1	40.0

Source: Primary source (2022).

The results showed that the introduction of e-learning strategy has a mean of strengthening education sector which stated that 41.1% of the respondents thought e-learning will vary greatly strengthen education sector and 21.1% of respondents greatly thought e-learning platforms such as Zoom, google meet, google classroom among others to be good for the work of learning through avoiding physical classrooms. The results showed carrying out budget increments to the education sector to be the most and effective way of strengthening education sector because it gives confidence to all stakeholders of education sector to operate with enough funds and it was seen when 41.1% respondents very greatly agreed upon it and 20.0% respondents greatly agreed upon that. The results revealed using preventive measures such as wearing face masks, washing hands, social distancing among others as another way of strengthening education sector has it is revealed that 40.0% respondents who very greatly accepted it and 21.1% respondents greatly accepted the same thing.

Conclusions.

Based on the results, COVID-19 pandemic has highly affected the education beneficiaries like learners, teachers, school heads, support staff among others in various ways for example it has led death, Poverty among teachers, loss

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of jobs, diversion to other jobs, pregnancy among teachers and many other problems which were brought by COVID-19 pandemic.

On the results the strengthening of the education sector should be highly encouraged for example introducing of e-learning strategy, immunization, encouraging the use of preventive measures to avoid corona virus for example wearing face masks, social distance and many other measures to avoid its impact on the education sector.

Recommendations.

The study recommends that some preventive measures such as wearing masks, immunization and washing of hands should be highly advised by the government of Uganda to help in combating corona virus disease.

The study also recommends some of the e-learning platforms to be used while learning during the period of COVID-19 in order to enable learning to be able to complete the content in the curriculum for the learners during lockdown.

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