

**Title:** *Post-COVID Implementation of E-Learning in Primary Schools: A Global Review with Insights from Qatar and Primary Mathematics Classrooms*

## **1. Introduction (Approx. 250 words)**

**Purpose:** Set the stage by explaining the importance of the topic, post-COVID changes, and your focus.

- Define **e-learning** in the context of **primary education**.
- Highlight the **impact of COVID-19** on traditional schooling and the **urgent shift to digital learning**.
- Present the **aims** of the review:
  - To examine global e-learning implementation post-COVID in primary education.
  - To evaluate the unique case of **Qatar** and its relevance.
  - To reflect on **mathematics teaching**, a foundational subject in early education.
- Mention the **audience**: educators, researchers, and policymakers.
- State the **structure** of the review.

## **2. Methodology (Approx. 150–200 words)**

**Purpose:** Show how you selected and analysed the sources.

- **Databases used:** Google Scholar, ERIC, ResearchGate.
- **Keywords:** “e-learning,” “primary schools,” “COVID-19,” “Qatar,” “mathematics education.”
- **Inclusion criteria:**
  - Peer-reviewed and grey literature (e.g., Ministry reports)
  - Published 2015–2025
  - English language
  - Focused on primary education and/or Qatar

- **Approach:** Thematic synthesis guided by **constructivist and socio-cultural theories**.

### 3. Theoretical Framework (Approx. 200 words)

**Purpose:** Anchor your interpretation in established theory.

- **Constructivist Learning Theory:** Learners build knowledge through experience; relevant for evaluating student-centred, interactive e-learning.
- **Vygotsky's Socio-cultural Theory:** Highlights the importance of social context, peer and teacher interaction—often missing in digital settings.
- Application of these theories to:
  - Qatar's cultural and educational norms.
  - Online maths learning where conceptual understanding and scaffolding are key.

### 4. Global Overview of E-Learning in Primary Education Post-COVID (Approx. 400–450 words)

**Purpose:** Present the international landscape.

- **Global adoption trends** in 2020–2023 (e.g., UNESCO, WEF reports).
- **Infrastructure gaps:** rural vs. urban, developed vs. developing nations.
- **Pedagogical shifts:** teacher roles, digital platforms, new methods.
- **Equity and access:** digital divide, special needs, gender inclusion.
- **Student outcomes:** what worked, what didn't—especially in foundational subjects.

### 5. Case Study: E-Learning in Qatar's Primary Schools (Approx. 400–450 words)

**Purpose:** Critically review the local context.

- Qatar's national digital education strategy and **Vision 2030**.
- **Government initiatives:** e-learning portals, platforms like Maktabati and MS Teams.

- **Teacher preparedness** in public schools (ref: Allouh et al., 2021).
- **Parental involvement** and K–12 feedback (ref: Alshaboul et al., 2024).
- **Challenges:** access, pedagogical adaptation, institutional barriers.

## 6. Focus Area: E-Learning and Primary Mathematics Education (Approx. 400–450 words)

**Purpose:** Explore specific challenges and practices in teaching math online.

- **Importance of maths** in primary curricula.
- Difficulties in teaching abstract concepts remotely (e.g., geometry, number sense).
- Tools and platforms used (e.g., GeoGebra, ClassDojo, gamified apps).
- Cognitive load and screen fatigue in younger learners.
- Insights from Qatar and comparable systems.
- **Contrasting global studies** on effectiveness of online maths teaching.

## 7. Discussion and Gaps (Approx. 200–250 words)

**Purpose:** Draw connections, reveal gaps, and offer a critical synthesis.

- Interrelationship between **infrastructure, pedagogy, and learning outcomes**.
- Discrepancies between high-tech vs. low-tech countries.
- Limited **longitudinal evidence** and underrepresentation of primary students' perspectives.
- **Cultural gaps** in current models (e.g., one-size-fits-all apps).
- Importance of **context-specific research** and adaptive strategies.

## 8. Conclusion and Recommendations (Approx. 150–200 words)

**Purpose:** Wrap up with a forward-looking summary.

- Recap: e-learning in primary schools holds potential but is **not equally accessible or effective**.

- Qatar's hybrid model offers **lessons and limitations**.
- Recommendations:
  - Support **teacher training**, especially in digital pedagogy.
  - Promote **research on subject-specific outcomes**, especially mathematics.
  - Improve **infrastructure and parental support** systems.
  - Encourage **inclusive design** and ethical digital learning practices.

## 9. Reference List (UoEO Harvard Style)

1. Alshaboul, Y.M., Alazaizeh, M.A., Sellami, A.L., Abu-Tineh, A.M., Ghamrawi, N. and Shal, T. (2024) 'The perceived challenges to online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic: A nationwide study of K-12 parental perspectives (Arab and other parents) in Qatar', *Heliyon*, 10, e28578. Available at: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379252997\\_The\\_perceived\\_challenges\\_to\\_online\\_learning\\_during\\_the\\_COVID-19\\_pandemic\\_A\\_nationwide\\_study\\_of\\_K-12\\_parental\\_perspectives\\_Arab\\_and\\_other\\_parents\\_in\\_Qatar](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379252997_The_perceived_challenges_to_online_learning_during_the_COVID-19_pandemic_A_nationwide_study_of_K-12_parental_perspectives_Arab_and_other_parents_in_Qatar) (Accessed: 26 May 2025).
2. Allouh, A.M., Qadhi, S.M., Hasan, M.A. and Du, X. (2021) 'Teachers' self-efficacy and online teaching during COVID-19 pandemic in Qatari governmental schools', *International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research*, 20(11), pp. 17–41. Available at: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356643720\\_Teachers%27\\_Self-Efficacy\\_and\\_Online\\_Teaching\\_during\\_COVID-19\\_Pandemic\\_in\\_Qatari\\_Governmental\\_Schools](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356643720_Teachers%27_Self-Efficacy_and_Online_Teaching_during_COVID-19_Pandemic_in_Qatari_Governmental_Schools) (Accessed: 26 May 2025)
3. Claremont Colleges (2021) *Teaching mathematics after COVID: A conversation, not a discussion*. Journal of Humanistic Mathematics. Available at: <https://scholarship.claremont.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1913&context=jhm> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
4. ERIC (2023) *Teaching mathematics during COVID-19: Lessons learned and best practices*. ERIC Institute of Education Sciences. Available at: <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1459839.pdf> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
5. European Journal of Mathematics and Science Education (2020) 'Learning mathematics from home during COVID-19: Insights from two inquiry-focused primary schools', *European Journal of Mathematics and Science Education*, 16(5), pp. 1131–1144. Available at: <https://www.ejmste.com/download/learning->

[mathematics-from-home-during-covid-19-insights-from-two-inquiry-focussed-primary-schools-10830.pdf](#) (Accessed: 25 May 2025).

6. International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research (2023) 'Digital literacy in elementary schools post COVID-19: A systematic review', *International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research*, 22(6), pp. 137–154. Available at: <https://ijlter.org/index.php/ijlter/article/view/11819> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
7. International Journal of Online Pedagogy and Course Design (2023) 'Facilitating online learning environment in math classes: Teachers' views and suggestions', *International Journal of Online Pedagogy and Course Design*, 13(2), pp. 28–44. Available at: <https://www.ijopr.com/article/facilitating-online-learning-environment-in-math-classes-teachers-views-and-suggestions-14624> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
8. Ministry of Education and Higher Education (no date) *Public education e-learning & digital solutions*. State of Qatar. Available at: <https://www.edu.gov.qa/en/Content/ELearning> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
9. Qatar Foundation (2021) *Getting personal: The future of education post COVID-19*. The Economist Intelligence Unit. Available at: [https://impact.economist.com/perspectives/sites/default/files/getting\\_personal\\_the\\_future\\_of\\_education\\_post\\_covid19\\_final.pdf](https://impact.economist.com/perspectives/sites/default/files/getting_personal_the_future_of_education_post_covid19_final.pdf) (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
10. ResearchGate (2021) *Educational continuity during the COVID-19 pandemic at Qatar Foundation's MultiverCity*. Available at: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355064946\\_Educational\\_Continuity\\_During\\_the\\_COVID-19\\_Pandemic\\_at\\_Qatar\\_Foundation%27s\\_MultiverCity](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355064946_Educational_Continuity_During_the_COVID-19_Pandemic_at_Qatar_Foundation%27s_MultiverCity) (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
11. UNESCO (2020) *Closing schools has derailed the lives of kids all over the world. Here's how we can help them keep learning*. TIME. Available at: <https://time.com/5810017/coronavirus-school-closings-education-unesco/> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
12. UNESCO (2023) *Education in a post-COVID world: Towards a rapid transformation*. UNICEF. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/media/135736/file/EducationinaPost-COVIDWorld.pdf> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
13. UNESCO (2023) *Tech dependence during pandemic "super-charged" education inequality*. Axios. Available at: <https://www.axios.com/2023/09/07/covid-education-inequality-technology> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).
14. World Economic Forum (2020) *The COVID-19 pandemic has changed education forever. This is how*. Available at: <https://www.polyu.edu.hk/sllo/hackathon/index.php/library/50-the-covid-19-pandemic-has-changed-education-forever-this-is-how> (Accessed: 25 May 2025).