**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

Learning is the acquisition of knowledge or skills through study, experience, or being taught. Which has to deal with the mode of communication between two or more parties.

Education has been a big factor for growth and the significance of education, especially in developing countries is increasing because of progressing pressure to catch up with the developed world (Mercy 2020). The low quality of education in developing countries are attributed by factors such as poor infrastructure, lack of funding for education, lack of learning materials, having no teacher or having an untrained teacher, poor means of transportation and many more.

But over the century the learning process has evolved and advanced to meet the needs of the ever-growing expectation of human. The advent of internet technology gave birth to a new possibility of communication and communication in turn gave us a new means of learning. Every year, more of the world’s people become connected to the network, its bandwidth increases, and its use becomes more integrated to all that happens in the globe (Mercy 2020). The access to this global network of connectivity has been key to opportunities, fulfilment for individuals and success in different areas of study and skills sets.

When we talk about education or learning in general the model has been straight forward, up until the pandemic came. Education by convention where done in classroom of students with a teacher who leads the process. Physical presence was required, and any other type of learning was questionable at its best. The novel virus (coronavirus) which was nominated as COVID-19 by Chinese scientists (Shereen et al. 2020) originated from China, spread worldwide, and killed many lives across different countries.

The COVID-19 which became uncontrollable caused over 120 countries to stop face-to-face interaction and learning; and has resulted in schools and gathering shut across the world with over a billion children out of school and most of the higher education system is operating through the E-learning (Arfan Shahzad1  · Rohail Hassan1  · Adejare Yusuf Aremu1  · Arsalan Hussain1  · Rab Nawaz Lodhi2 confirmed ).

The consequences of a pandemic are unstoppable and uncontrollable for many industries of the world. Later on, almost 120 countries have stopped face-to-face learning; approximately a billion students’ education is efected worldwide with COVID-19. Most of the higher education system is operating through the E-learning (Azzi-Huck and Shmis 2020; Shahzad et  al. 2020a, b). Meanwhile, to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, almost all the world, and including Malaysian higher education ministry, has issued the ordered to close the public school and higher education closure as an emergency measure to stop spreading the infection.

*When it comes to education, the model has been pretty straight forward - up until the early 2000s, education was in a classroom of students with a teacher who led the process. Physical presence was a requisite, and any other type of learning was questionable at best. Then the internet happened, and education was redefined.*

# Reference

Shereen, M.A., Khan, S., Kazmi, A., Bashir, N., Siddique, R.: COVID-19 infection: Origin, transmission, and characteristics of human coronaviruses. J Adv Res 24(7), 91–98 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1016/j. jare.2020.03.005