Dear Editor

The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has become a serious global challenge that has tremendously impacted socio-economic, cultural, and educational lives over the past few months. It has lead to the worldwide recession, a stoppage in all fields of life (Muhammad, 2020a). This disease is caused by a respiratory virus that spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose and/or droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes (Ho et al., 2020). The typical respiratory disease caused by coronavirus includes; Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), to mention but a few. The condition indicates the following signs, complications in breathing, coughing, and other problems in the pulmonary system. This infection can cause kidney failure, pneumonia, and even death in more severe cases (Sabino-Silva et al., 2020). As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries have implemented social distancing measures across the globe to reduce the rapid spread of the COVID-19 virus (Muhammad, 2020b). The lockdown measures were imposed in most countries around the world to curb the spread of the novel coronavirus (Muhammad, 2020b).

The one thing that sustains people’s lives during the current pandemic is Information and Communication Technology (ICT), such as social media, virtual learning, broadcasting, marketing, etc. Technologies such as mobile phones and computers have significantly impacted our lives during the COVID-19 pandemic (Iyengar et al., 2020). The communication, marketing, learning, teaching, and general operations of our industries and government were carried out using either one or more of this
technology. In a layman language, ICT is nothing but computers, smartphones, or any kind of digital device used to send and receive messages. One of the effects of ICT during the pandemic is that it promotes and increases communications between different regions and populations around the globe virtually. It has transformed society during the lockdown, where almost everything had taken place online. ICT allows direct online commercial and business transactions instantly, which affect people’s lives, boost the economy and prevent further spread of the virus. These applications are all used to communicate, give instructions to manipulate data for business, educational and managerial purposes, and other governmental and nongovernmental duties during the pandemic. It affects every aspect of education, starting from teaching-learning to the assessment and evaluation, facilitates mobile learning and inclusive education, research, and scholarly communication. Social Media (such as Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, etc.) kept people company while living at home; smartphones, televisions, tabloids, and other technologies were solely used for entertainment, broadcasting, exchange of goods and services. We want to conclude by emphasizing the need for more use and development of information technologies for the post-corona period.

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REFERENCES