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**Thème :**

**L'ENSEIGNEMENT ET LA RECHERCHE DANS LE CONTEXTE DE LA COVID-19 :  
NÉCESSITÉ D'UNE REDÉFINITION DE STRATÉGIES**

**ACTES DU COLLOQUE**

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ACTES  
des  
**Premières Journées d'Etudes Scientifiques**  
**(en visioconférence)**

**26 – 27 mai 2021**

**Thème** : L'enseignement et la Recherche dans le contexte de la  
COVID-19 : Nécessité d'une redéfinition de stratégies

*SOUS LE PARRAINAGE DE*

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## **1. Contexte et justification**

La pandémie de la COVID-19 a indubitablement induit des changements radicaux et profonds dans nos habitudes de vie et dans nos relations interpersonnelles. Pour contenir cette pandémie, la plupart des pays ont adopté des stratégies de confinement total ou partiel, de couvre-feu ou de restrictions dans les déplacements de personnes. Les regards sont désormais tournés vers les écoles et universités en raison de leur forte implication dans la recherche et l'éducation, la formation et la socialisation de la personne humaine. Plusieurs écoles et centres de formation ont été fermés, des congés et vacances scolaires/universitaires ont été anticipés et la reprise n'a eu lieu que timidement.

En raison de cette pandémie, le monde de l'éducation en général et celui de l'enseignement supérieur en particulier connaissent actuellement de grands bouleversements en termes de comment trouver les meilleures méthodologies et stratégies d'enseignement-apprentissage qui conviennent aux directives d'endigement du virus qui a déjà, faut-il le rappeler, contaminé ou tué de

millions de personnes dans le monde. La massification des effectifs dans les formations universitaires classiques telles que les lettres, les langues, les sciences juridiques, les sciences économiques et de gestion, les sciences physiques, les sciences mathématiques et biologiques font craindre une contamination accrue si le virus venait à s'introduire dans nos amphithéâtres.

Heureusement, la vie continue malgré tout et l'enseignement et la recherche dans nos universités et centres de formation le doivent aussi pour assumer la postérité et la prospérité intellectuelles et économique aussi bien que le développement de nos pays. Il s'établit alors une crainte objective par rapport au respect des gestes barrières établis dans nos universités et centres de formations au regard des grands rassemblements en raison du manque d'infrastructures dans certains de nos lieux de formation. Un changement de paradigme dans la formation et la recherche s'avère donc nécessaire.

Plusieurs méthodes de recherche et stratégies pédagogiques aux moyens des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) ont été innovées. Il s'agit désormais de l'introduction et de la formation au E- teaching/learning, des cours à distance, de la redynamisation des Massive Online Open Courses (MOOC), de l'utilisation des réseaux sociaux comme canal de transmission du savoir, etc. En matière de recherche, les rencontres scientifiques, autrefois organisées en présentiel sont de plus en plus virtuelles avec l'utilisation des outils tels que Zoom, Google meet, Micosoft team, etc. comme moyens d'interaction.

Les difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre des stratégies et méthodes d'enseignement en période de la COVID-19 amènent les enseignants- chercheurs et chercheurs à repenser la recherche et la pédagogie universitaires pour ne pas briser la chaîne de la transmission du savoir dans l'espoir que la vie redevienne normale dans les jours à venir. Les *Journées d'Etudes Scientifiques* sont donc l'occasion d'explorer les synergies actuelles en termes de pratiques d'enseignement et de recherche pour une meilleure adaptabilité.

## **2. Objectifs**

### ***2.1.Objectif général***

Ces Journées d'Etudes visent à susciter des réflexions et partage d'expériences chez les enseignants-chercheurs et chercheurs sur les meilleures approches et stratégies à adopter ou à expérimenter pour un enseignement supérieur inclusif

et respectueux du droit des étudiants à un enseignement de qualité d'une part, aussi bien que la réorientation de la recherche en cette période critique de la pandémie de la COVID-19, d'autre part.

## ***2.2.Objectifs spécifiques***

Il s'agit pour les participants de :

- mener des réflexions dans le sens des conduites à tenir pour des cours en ligne réussis dans leurs matières respectives ;
- partager les expériences et expertises de l'utilisation des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication comme support de transmission du savoir ;
- analyser de façon critique la problématique de recherche et de l'enseignement/apprentissage des langues dans un système de cours à distance.
- Conduire des activités de recherche en ligne, seul(e) ou en équipe.

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## Références Bibliographiques

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Searle, J. R. (1976). *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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## FROM DONALD TRUMP TO JOE BIDEN: PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL MANAGEMENT OF COVID- 19

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### ABSTRACT

In the context of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), two major speeches have respectively been delivered by the former American president Donald Trump on March 11, 2020 and the current president Joe Biden on March 11, 2021 about the global pandemic, a year later, during the anniversary of Covid-19 shutdown. In fact, at the time of Biden's address to the Nation, 527, 000 deaths were recorded while in the whole world, the death toll was slightly more than two million, provoking various politics to address their population.

The speech of the presidents could have good or bad impact depending on the hidden motivation and /or the personality of the speaker. A big failure is perceived in the management of the Covid- 19 due to a certain type of discourse. To solve this, this problematic style of speaking is compared with another one dealing with the same issue, that is the global pandemic.

This paper aims thus to analyze their approaches from the psychological and social standpoints and more importantly and rarely addressed, from the spiritual one, viewed as fundamental for a lasting solution.

Comparison and critical approach to the speech confronted with the reality check of the statements will be essential here in the critical analysis of these statements. Another way to solve this problem is the use of the ethical approach to appreciate the genuineness and the relevance of the statement.

**Keywords:** Covid- 19, psychological management, social management, spiritual management, pandemic

### RESUME

Dans le contexte de la maladie du coronavirus (COVID-19), deux discours importants ont été prononcés respectivement par l'ancien président américain Donald Trump le 11 mars 2020 et l'actuel président Joe Biden le 11 mars 2021 au sujet de la pandémie mondiale, un an plus tard, à l'occasion de l'anniversaire du confinement en raison de la COVID-19. En fait, au moment du discours de Biden à la Nation, 527000 morts ont été enregistrés pendant que dans le monde entier, le nombre de morts était légèrement supérieur à deux millions, obligeant divers leaders politiques à s'adresser à leur population.

Le discours des présidents pourrait avoir un impact positif ou négatif selon la motivation cachée et/ou la personnalité de l'orateur. Nous nous rendons compte de l'échec dans la gestion de la COVID-19 en raison d'un certain type de discours. Pour résoudre ce problème, nous avons comparé ce style problématique de discours avec un autre portant sur le même sujet, c'est-à-dire la pandémie mondiale.

Cet article vise donc à analyser les approches de ces discours du point de vue psychologique et social et, plus important encore et rarement abordé, le point de vue spirituel qui pourrait être considéré comme fondamental pour une solution durable.

La comparaison et l'approche critique du discours face au test de la réalité seront ici essentielles dans l'analyse critique de ces déclarations. Une autre façon de résoudre ce problème est l'utilisation de l'approche éthique pour apprécier l'authenticité et la pertinence de ces affirmations.

**Mots clés** : Covid-19, gestion psychologique, gestion sociale, gestion spirituelle, pandémie

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Most of the time, Pandemics cause physical, emotional and psychological problems in individuals, communities and societies. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19), this fear-provoking disease, detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China on December 30, 2019 is the most challenging crisis ever faced by the whole world. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) General Director, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus declared the COVID-19 outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. The declaration is WHO's highest level of alarm – a rallying call to all countries to immediately take notice and take actions. (WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)).

In response to this call, government and administration regulations try to maintain the social balance and guarantee the safety of all individuals. The restrictions imposed on individuals and the communities due to the pandemic and the changes that resulted thereof in daily life experience have started to affect the mental health of individuals. The spread of the virus can cause fear, anxiety, depression and mood disorders.

It is in this context that the former American president Donald Trump on March 11, 2020 and the current president Joe Biden have respectively delivered the two major speeches on March 11, 2021 about the global pandemic, a year later, during the anniversary of Covid-19 shutdown. In fact, at the time of Biden's address to the Nation, 527, 000 deaths were recorded while in the whole world, the death toll was slightly more than two million, provoking various politics to address their populations.

The speech of the presidents could have good or bad impact depending on the hidden motivation and /or the personality of the speaker. I realize a big failure in

the management of the Covid- 19 due to a certain type of discourse. To solve this, I came to compare this Trump's problematic style of speaking with the one of Joe Biden about the same issue which is the global pandemic. Comparison and critical approach to the speech confronted to the reality check of the statements will be fundamental here in the critical analysis of these statements. Another way to solve this problem is the use of the ethical approach to appreciate the genuineness and the relevance of the statement.

This paper aims to analyze their approaches from the psychological and social standpoints and more importantly and rarely addressed, from the spiritual one, which could be viewed as fundamental for a lasting solution. The psychological reactions to COVID-19 pandemic may vary from a stress, anxiety, depression, frustration to persistent feelings of hopelessness, desperation, and suicidal behavior. The horror instigated by this pandemic is inexpressible and the desolation stunning. With this virus, everything has changed. The horizon of life brutally darkens and creates a storm of distress: 'Things fall apart' as Chinua Achebe wrote.

Importantly, other health measures may be compromised by abnormally elevated anxiety characterized by the closure of churches and mosques which prone humanity to two major questions: the question of man and the question of God. In times of extreme acute pain, and uncertainty, only God can provide a permanent reality of hope and peace.

As regards the methodological approach, utterances or linguistic features exuding psychological aspects related to the pandemic have been identified, analyzed, and interpreted accordingly. The methodology used in this paper is a comparative critical analysis from the psychological, social and spiritual perspectives. In this study, not only the psychological traces of the Covid- 19 pandemic and the impact of the speeches on the individual, social and spiritual life are scrutinized, but also the implications of the speeches on education in general and research in particular. The combined effort of each one and the psychological support received by the individuals, the community and the society will definitely help in the management of the pandemic and combatting the virus forever. Therefore, political, social, and public participation are very important in controlling the virus. Having said that, it is evident that a sense of overconfidence gained former president Trump's heart,

which his adversaries take him unaware. This led to his loosing the presidential election to President Joe Biden who by far has shown that he is consciously aware of the damage that the virus is causing to humanity in general and to fellow Americans in particular.

## **2. Conceptual and Theoretical Approach**

Covid-19 is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The occurrence of this illness causes a situation of socio-economic crisis and spiritual as well as psychological distress.

Coronavirus affliction is a fatal and unprecedented tragic disease that hit humanity with an incommensurable loss of human lives. In this sense, it leaves everybody, in all nations worldwide, restless: authorities, mere citizens, believers, atheists, scientists, non-scholars, artists, and thinkers, Blacks and Whites, everyone has been concerned with that astonishing pandemic of the twenty-first century. While some people focus on pondering over curative and sustainable remedy against the evil, others are committed to imploring or entreating God/gods to conjure that tragedy (Amoussou & Aguessy, 2020, p. 14).

The Covid-19 pandemic management implies an organization and administration that help stop the spread of the pandemic. Such administration activities or measures include psychological management, social management and spiritual management. But to succeed at managing people effectively, be you a president or not, you need to develop a set of skills such as planification, communication, organization and leadership. The management of Covid-19 pandemic requires from the presidents the use of hard skills in terms of competencies, knowledge, training, career and education. For example, Joe Biden's long and rich experience as a politician and his trainings or Donald Trump's rich experience as a businessman. These hard skills can be applied to various domains as social, political, psychological, economic and spiritual ones. Presidents also need soft skills, as personal traits, effective communication, teamwork, open-mindedness and active listening. America, as a nation, is strongly expecting during Covid-19 pandemic also problem-solving skills from their presidents Joe Biden and Donald Trump. These problem-solving skills refer to the ability to handle difficult or unexpected situations as well as overcoming challenges. These soft skills and problem-solving skills can also be applied to various domains as social, political, psychological, economic and spiritual ones.

Concerning each domain, both presidents should set goals and achieve them. It is important to convey the achieving objectives to the nation in a respecting manner. The presidents' managerial skills should help to insist on the fact that everyone is needed for the success in the fight against the virus. Nobody has to be left out but having everybody on board will be helpful to face challenges. Presidents have to build interpersonal relationship among the American people. The presidents have to delegate in order to get the job done without stress. They have to know how to form a team around a cause and to know how to galvanize around the cause of the pandemics. As Biden says, people have to pray and use all the possible spiritual means. Presidents should not put the population at risk. Churches can contribute to sensitize and fight the disease. Even the spiritual leaders have a role to play. The presidents' leadership skills should put the whole society together and not lie to them because there would be discrepancy and disharmony between these lies and the reality on the ground, which is depicted as people suffering from psychological disorders. - they being stressed out, traumatized, desperate and giving up.

As regards the theory used, psychology is a scientific discipline, which aims to develop theoretical models in order to explain and understand one or more given phenomena. Sigmund Freud and his followers Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and others, advocate the psychological conceptions. Psychoanalysis theory is a tool in the critical analysis of a literary text, speeches or any production. According to Monte (1977, p.8), "Psychoanalytic theories assume the existence of unconscious internal states that motivate an individual's overt actions". For Cherry (2020), psychoanalysis is defined as a set of psychological theories and therapeutic techniques that have their origin in the work and theories of Sigmund Freud. Furthermore, psychoanalysis also suggests that:

A person's behavior is influenced by their unconscious drives.  
Emotional and psychological problems such as depression and anxiety are often rooted in conflicts between the conscious and unconscious mind.  
Personality development is heavily influenced by the events of early childhood (Freud suggested that personality was largely set in stone by the age of five).  
People use defense mechanisms to protect themselves from information contained in the unconscious.  
Skilled analysts can help a person bring certain aspects of their unconscious mind into their conscious awareness by using psychoanalytic strategies such as dream analysis and free association.

Psychoanalysis has been seen as a form of therapy, which aims to cure mental disorders 'by investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the minds'. Psychoanalysis examines the articulation of our most private anxieties and meanings to culture and gives us a perspective on them as cultural formations (Hossain 2017.p. 42). The critical analysis will help weigh from a linguistic eyeglass which of the two contestants really understand how serious the disease is. It should be stressed that the psychosocial and spiritual dimensions raised in the speeches are basically focused on in the analysis. Before the proper analysis, it is important to point out the psychosocial and spiritual features of the Coronavirus crisis.

### **3. Covid 19 Pandemic: A Psychosocial Trauma and Spiritual Crisis**

In a short time, the COVID-19 pandemic turned into a worldwide crisis. The number of deaths due to the Coronavirus has exceeded two million in the whole world and many deaths are still being recorded daily. People are living under the fear of becoming infected. The pandemic has been described as a collective shock, as its impact affects everyone, including those who have not been infected with the virus and do not know anyone who has contracted it, as they are terrified of contracting the hidden deadly disease. The lockdown measures have drastically changed people's daily routine. The novel Coronavirus has impacted national and international relationships and social networks. People are living under a collective shock. The global economy has been challenged. The current situation's hardships can be perceived in loss of job, eviction, closing of business, homelessness, hunger, loss of control and, maybe worst of all, a loss of hope. The pandemic has caused a general psychological trauma but most of the time researchers and scientists reflected on the economic, political, environmental and scientific dimensions of the pandemic. Psychological trauma is related to events and occurrences of illness that affect the psyche. While scrutinizing or observing the psychological stress of the pandemic, one can assert that the effects of the resulting collective trauma will persist in societies for years to come if nothing is done. The various psychological problems can be classified in terms of mental health including stress, anxiety, depression, frustration, loneliness and uncertainty, and the media does not provide enough debate on these issues.

These daily misfortunes can be traumatic. For example, during Covid-19 pandemic, many people lost their jobs. Losing one's job can be an extremely traumatic experience. From one's work, a great social network can be built, as well as one's own identity, self-determination and self-esteem. When the job is lost everything related to this work is also lost and you ended up with psychological pressure. Many people experienced this pressure during Covid-19.

Covid-19 causes many deaths leading to psychological trauma. And a large number of people are subjected to psychological trauma since many people have lost relatives and this occurred rapidly before their eyes in a matter of days. Many people within a family can see in a couple of days some of their loved ones depart. Burial ceremonies are done speedily due to social distancing restrictions and even the rituals of condolences are no longer the same. These facts related to loss are traumatizing realities.

Health care workers during the pandemic are traumatized at work places and at home. After working with critically ill patients, they have to be isolated at home for fear of contaminating their own family. Many divorces occur between spouses because they are thrown into an unprecedented dilemma since they have to choose between sacrificing their own families and saving the sick lives. This is also traumatizing because it is an additional element of trauma. People are not also allowed to approach parents or lovely ones while paying them visit at hospital because of restrictions on hospital visits.

The doctors and nurses are also at the front position in the fight against COVID-19. They are at the hospital and have to work days and nights without rest because of long working hours at hospitals that reached full capacities with the possibility of being exposed to the virus (Kiyat et al., 2020). These caretakers also went through physical, psychological, emotional and social problems. This is also traumatizing because they do not know how all this scenario will end one day. The demanding roles in identifying existing cases, providing quality nursing care to patients, supporting them when they are facing the prospect of death, and taking measures to defend individuals as well as themselves against the unknown features of the virus (Turale et al., 2020) is traumatizing. Increasing workload and poor working environments have led to high levels of work-related stress and physical and

mental impairments in nurses, and furthermore, the pandemic has been a psychological burden for them (Mo et al., 2020; Zhao et al., 2020).

The problem of trauma is also exacerbated by the threats of the environment. The world around us, including friends, neighbors, relatives and regions, will never be the same because it is seen as full of danger. No more social environment in which we turn when we are stressed by concrete threats. Because of restrictions people can no longer socialize. This is terrifying. The social network is fragmented. People stay far away from each other even when walking in town. They can no longer greet each other, they can no longer pay visit to each other. This is also another kind of trauma.

The direct and indirect effects of collective trauma will be more severe for children. Even if they are more resilient, they are more affected by mental disorders than adults are because they have another vision of the world. The effect of Covid-19 pandemic on families and children is that the children have not been to school. Young adults have experienced a number of pandemic-related consequences, such as closures of universities and loss of income that may contribute to poor mental health. The psychological impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic is generating are: high levels of stress, anxiety and depression, and the risks of developing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Concerning the youth, they are addicts to the net and they do not listen to parents and working in the team will be problematic in the future because of isolation. The courses are more and more delivered online to this already net-addicted youth. They have only the net as companion and no familial relationship is developed.

Coming to spiritual management, people's faith has been destabilized. Many people have questioned the sovereignty of God in dealing with the crisis. Many people wondered whether it was already the end time days, while others are totally disregarding the whole reality of things. Both are currently experiencing the trauma of this pandemic, especially the disappearance of their relatives and friends. With what image of God will they continue their human adventure at the end of this crisis? In the same way, those for whom the question of God arises only incidentally in the destiny of Man, could they still dare the step of faith after having seen him silent in the face of a sanitary tsunami having taken away at least two million people? These are some questions one is tempted to ask as regards to

the faith of those who believe in God, and do think He is the solution to all problems.

#### **4. Covid -19 Management: Analysis of the Speeches of the two Presidents**

This section is devoted to the analysis of Trump and Biden's speeches respectively from the perspective of their style of management and from a linguistic eyeglass.

Concerning Trump, he used skillful strategies to convince Americans. As he uttered, "I am confident that by counting and continuing to take these tough measures, we will significantly reduce the threat to our citizens and we will ultimately and expeditiously defeat this virus." But in reality, the facts on the ground badly challenged this statement as the number of death exponentially upstretched through time. Trump also blamed travelers from the European Union for being responsible of new clusters in the US after having accused China of being the origin of the pandemic, he expressed, "...The European Union failed to take the same precautions and restrict travel from China and other hot spots. As a result, a large number of new clusters in the United States were seeded by travelers from Europe.": By so doing, he is strategically avoiding to take his responsibilities. To show the whole nation that his administration is working closely with the communities, Trump affirmed: "My administration is coordinating directly with communities with the largest outbreaks, and we have issued guidance on school closures, social distancing and reducing large gatherings." The aforementioned facts are contradicted by his behaviors during his campaign while he cast a call to attack the Capitol. To reassure his compatriots of his ability to manage efficiently the health crisis, Trump assertively argued

.... Our team is the best anywhere in the world.

... we have the greatest economy anywhere in the world, by far. Our banks and financial institutions are fully capitalized and incredibly strong. Our unemployment is at a historic low. This vast economic prosperity gives us flexibility, reserves, and reserves to handle any threat that comes our way.

No nation is more prepared or more resilient than the United States. We have the best economy, the most advanced health care, and the most talented doctors, scientists and researchers anywhere in the world.

It is crystal clear from the foregoing that President Trump uses the in-group possessive adjective (“our nation”, “our banks and financial institutions, “our unemployment”, “our” way) which is a membership categorization device (Wodak, 2007, p.218). Amoussou & Aguessy (2020, p.20), cogently pointed out that “What is interesting in the analysis so far carried out is the skillful discursive strategies deployed by president Trump in attempting to control the socially shared beliefs of the recipients on the one hand, and the persuasive moves he lucidly refers to in order to convince his compatriots of the right behind his decision, on the other hand”. In addition, Donald Trump has referred to other discursive strategies as implicature, generalization, positive self-presentation, negative other-presentation, blaming the victims, humanistic strategy, etc. to make his language powerful. Those strategies, as argued by Amoussou & Aguessy, (2020, p.22), have helped him act on his audience’s psychology so as to make them accept, appreciate and endorse his worldviews or ideologies. Despite all this, the US former president did not succeed in his approach to manage the crisis efficiently. Kamarck accounts for such failure in these terms:

Trump’s failures during the coronavirus pandemic run the gamut from the rhetorical to the organizational. Every time the president speaks he seems to add to the fear and chaos surrounding the situation: telling Americans it was not serious by asserting his “hunches” about data, assuring people that everyone would be tested even when there were very few tests available, telling people that we are very close to a vaccine when it is anywhere from 12 to 18 months away, mistakenly asserting that goods as well as people from Europe would be forbidden from entering the United States, and announcing that Google had a website for testing while the initiative was merely an unimplemented idea, were just a few of his televised gaffes. After every presidential statement, “clarifications” were needed. Trump has the unique distinction of giving a national address meant to calm the country that had the effect of taking the stock market down over 1,000 points. (Kamarck, 2020)

For Elaine C. Kamarck, Trump failed to deal efficiently with Coronavirus because he did not take advantage from the management during the Obama Administration of a precursor of the coronavirus, the Ebola virus by disbanding the Global Health Security thinking that pandemics would never happen again. Trump also minimized the crisis and affirmed that “This is not a financial crisis, this is just a temporary moment of time that we will overcome together as a nation and as a world.” He is perceived as an unrealistic dreamer, regarding what he said. The analysis of the style of management and the linguistics reveal that the reality check on the statement on the ground could not confirm Trump’s declaration.

One year after Trump's speech, the situation worsened and was catastrophic. Therefore, Biden's main preoccupation was to bring back at work and to instill hope into Americans. So, instead of seeing the half-emptied glass, he focused on the half-filled glass. He based his values on truth, which he got from Americans' expectations. Joe Biden starts his speech by evaluating the past, by giving at the same time the causes of the chaotic or worsening situation of Covid-19 in America. This is a healing attitude knowing where they are, why they are there and where they are going.

Joe Biden used skillful and empathic strategies to convince Americans by depicting the situation of Americans on daily basis, financially, psychologically and emotionally. Some snippets of his utterances are withdrawn and discussed as followed: "Photos and videos from 2019 feel like they were taken in another era. The last vacation. The last birthday with friends. The last holiday with the extended family". He is showing here the need to go back to their lost attitudes because the changes have been dramatic, implying the urgent need to go back to this beautiful past. He is focusing on personal and collective losses and this is therapeutic for traumatized Americans. Despite these losses, Joe Biden instills hope to bring back American to stand up again and work. Finding light in the darkness is not only the most American thing to do. It is the most therapeutic thing to do. This will bring American out from their attitude of despair and hopelessness.

President Biden understands that in this fight against Covid-19 pandemic, many generous people like pastors, religious persons, medical doctors, nurses, researchers, scientists' emergency and security officers risk their lives in saving people. Not only has Joe Biden understood the importance of these contributors but he is also showing the American peoples that the country is not passive and some people do not have a fatalistic and resigned attitude. Each American or any people hearing this could not only hope but also stand up and bring his contribution as he could to this fight against Covid-19 and for a promising future.

Joe Biden showed that the death toll is the highest ever seen in the American history, combining all the deaths of the major events in American history in the last two centuries as he illustrated in the following words from his speech: "That's more deaths than in World War One, World War Two, the Vietnam War and 9/11 combined". Americans as Biden also showed, had "no possibilities of saying

goodbye, grieving, healing or burying loved ones might they be - husbands, wives, sons and daughters, grandparents, friends, neighbors". Hence depicted the traumatized situation in which Americans are living after these losses. He engaged besides the American citizens in their current situation hardship as loss of job, eviction, closing of business, homelessness, hunger, a loss of control and, maybe worst of all, a loss of hope. By doing so, he makes Americans feel understood and empowered.

The US president is concerned with the effect of Covid- 19 on families and children "who may be set back up to a year or more - because they've not been in school - because of their loss of learning." He has been particularly sensitive to the American daily ways of lives (Weddings, birthdays, graduations, the family reunions, the Sunday night rituals etc.) as he said in his speech,

For we are fundamentally a people who want to be with others — to talk, to laugh, to hug, to hold one another. But this virus has kept us apart. Grandparents haven't seen their children or grandchildren. Parents haven't seen their kids. Kids haven't seen their friends. The things we used to do that always filled us with joy have become the things we couldn't do and broke our hearts. Too often, we've turned against one another. A mask — the easiest thing to do to save lives — sometimes it divides us.

It is obvious from the above that because these details matter most as the losses registered of these ways of life affect deeply the psyche of so many Americans.

Instead of bringing the States to collaborate, Covid- 19 pandemic divides them by shutting down the borders and the fact that Asian Americans have been attacked, harassed, blamed, and scapegoated is seen un-American by Joe Biden; for him, "this must stop". After having described the situation, Joe Biden is now inviting the Americans to come together to fight the virus by having some fundamental attitude of trust and fate. As he said "Tell the truth. Follow the scientists and the science. Work together. Put trust and faith in our government to fulfill its most important function, which is protecting the American people". These are positive attitudes that liberate people from fear, defiance, and mistrust and allow potential energy of confidence in themselves, in the government and scientists to be expressed. Joe Biden is giving the answer and the direction to take: "The only way to get our lives back, to get our economy back on track is to beat the virus" and it is what Americans are exactly waiting for.

Joe Biden provides verifying statistics to show that he is at work and there is a rapid progress and he is making rapid progress better than his campaign promise in making the vaccine available and easy to get as getting a flu shot to all the Americans. The effect of this is to reinforce the confidence and hope in American people by telling them the truth. He is also here begging everybody's participation after his promise to do his best to fight the virus as he said "I promise I will do everything in my power, I will not relent until we beat this virus, but I need you, the American people. I need you. I need every American to do his part. And that is not hyperbole. I need you." He also makes them to dream by showing them the bright future and that everything will be right. That is why he wants each American to play his part by getting his shot. He begged the American people's contribution to the vaccination campaign and presented this as a condition for the independence from the Covid-19 pandemic, which could be celebrated in July 4, 2021 on the Independence Day. Faithful to tell the truth to American people, he continues saying that despite the fact that the independence over Covid-19 pandemic is assured, that the road will be long and rocky. "The scientists have made clear that things may get worse again as new variants of the virus spread." As Joe Biden is assuring his people that the independence over Covid-19 pandemic is assured, he is also warning them about the danger of losing vigilance and consequently being obliged to live a restricted life again. The American Rescue Plan is something to materialize his desire to bring Americans back to trust, confidence and to work and he added "if it fails at any pa- — I will acknowledge that it failed. But it will not". Joe is confident and instills confidence by telling the truth.

In referring to the power of God in the fight against this pandemic, Joe Biden is tapping on this very essential dimension of human being, which is the spiritual one. Americans can feel assured to see the president relying also on spiritual power but he is calling them indirectly to realize that the success of this fight depends also on God. He ended his speech by this spiritual dimension by praying fervently God to bless the effort and to make the national effort fruitful as if God's blessing is the condition for the success of this fight against Covid-19 even if the first measures taken at the beginning were to close the churches, mosques, and any worship place. As he said "My fervent prayer for our country is that, after all we have been through, we will come together as one people, one nation, one

America.” And he continued “So God bless you all. And please, God, give solace to all those people who lost someone. And may God protect our troops”. Biden finished the speech with short prayer, appealing to God to protect their troops and give comfort to those who have lost loved ones in the pandemic. Faith in God and resilience knowing that God will ultimately provide a balm in the ends are the spiritual assets to going through the tough time that the virus constitutes to the whole world.

### **5. Critical Analysis of the Envisioned Measures as Regards the Fields of Education and Research.**

The leaders’ speeches have impacted the education and research as it has been noticed in Trump and Biden’s speeches. As a matter of fact, both presidents said, “the schools are closed; so the students have to rely on online courses” which have both advantages and disadvantages. As socio-economic advantages, we have less risk of contamination, more publications even professional reviews at reduced costs, greater visibility on international level, greater availability of trainings, more intense sharing of knowledge.

As disadvantages, the problem of connection, confinement, frustrations, less motivation, lack of familiarity with the technical tools of communication, many collateral side effects as risk of depression, of abandonment, solitude and disappointment and lack of quality professional relationships and teams. In the field of education, due to online teaching during Covid-19, teachers must be technologically well-informed. They must consider developing their skills in using digital technologies in education and the use of digital devices in the teaching-learning practice.

Online Education or school from home due to the pandemic has created an exclusive problem. The boundaries between school or universities and private life and work are unclear. This situation causes health problems such as depression, anxiety and burnout for students who are obliged to transform houses into universities without a clear boundary. This is traumatizing and they suffered from psychological problems such as stress, lack of self-confidence, uselessness, frustration, unhappiness and depression. If the students fail to pass such a test, that will lead to the fact of raising unhappy, unsatisfactory and unproductive

individuals and an unhealthy society to be shaped in the future. This is what Clark (2000) foresaw by developing a theory titled "Work Family Border Theory" to describe the work and family life balance. According to the theory, people have two worlds including work environment and family environment. Environment is defined as all factors affecting the physical, biological, social, psychological, social-economic and cultural life of the individual and society. The border between these worlds is temporary. And because of Covid-19, this border is permanent with education of children online and parent working online from home. That is the reason why, it has brought to the agenda the discussions on the "The Right to Disconnect" that have been held recently.

In his research on the teachers, students and parents about the online education, Dr. Esmâ Buluş Kırıkkaya thinks that most of the students and parents think that online education is inefficient and due to the frequently experienced technical problems, a complete motivation cannot be achieved. Moreover, the fact that the insufficient student participation and difficult lesson control are the factors that are challenging for the teachers. In addition to these, parents think that the online education environment is undisciplined. (Kırıkkaya, 2021)

According to Alvez and Louzada (2020), universities were closed because of isolation measures taken, classroom teaching was replaced by online education to reduce the transmission rate of the virus, and the one of the crucial consequences of staying at home is the negative effects on students' eye health. For them, these children can develop myopia the "Quarantine myopia" may put the eyes of these children at risk in the future. They can also have asthenopia or eye fatigue related to online education and it can jeopardize the children health in the future. Eye disorders and posture disorders that increase due to looking at the screen for a long time are other points that participants complain about. (Kırıkkaya, 2021)

According to Brooks et al., (2020), confinement, loss of usual routine, and reduced social and physical contact with others as in online education were frequently shown to cause boredom, frustration, and a sense of isolation from the rest of the world. This frustration was exacerbated by not being able to take part in usual day-to-day activities, such as shopping for basic necessities or taking part in social networking activities via the telephone or internet.

Governments and institutions should have policy and even though children get an education by attending online lectures at home environment, they have to reduce the hours for children and youth by so doing they reduce their exposure to screen using smartphones, tablets and computers for long hours which can lead to eye discomfort, fatigue, distorted vision, dry eye and headaches. There should be an education about the use of computer and to prepare children about the position of the screen, the posture even how to plan some movement during online classes. Sheikh et al. (2020) recommend yogic eye exercises in order to prevent visual fatigue. As result of their research conduct on children using computer or laptop for education or online game reveals that a significant reduction was seen in eye fatigue with self-relaxing yogic eye exercises followed by the ergonomic advice in school-aged children attending online classes in COVID-19.

## CONCLUSION

To sum it all up, the above development is about the last two American presidents' psycho-social and spiritual management of Covid-19. As earlier stated on, it is noticed a failure in the management of the global pandemic essentially due to a certain type of address which could have good or bad impact depending on the hidden motivation. To solve this, this problematic style of speaking of the president is compared to the other one on the same issue which is the global pandemic. The inference from this study is that the two presidents, although having different ideologies on the coronavirus pandemic, have raised serious psychological and spiritual issues that are of utmost importance for American survival of the global health crisis. The methodology used in this study is a comparative analysis of the speeches of the two presidents. It has first identified and analyzed the strategies used by the former president Donald Trump to attempt to convince the Americans about his management of the health crisis. Then, the speech by the current president Joe Biden has been cautiously explored to unveil the way he tackled the pandemic to reassure his compatriots about the possibility and the certainty to overcome the fatality. The psychological traces of the Covid-19 pandemic and the impact of the speeches on the individual, social and spiritual life have also been examined. As the current president of the USA, Joe Biden manifested empathy by expressing his concerns about the sad effects of the pandemic. By so doing, he is raising hope in Americans. He has different

approaches and perspectives from the former president. He exercised different leaderships on the same issue, focusing on personal and collective losses and this is therapeutic for traumatized Americans and is consoling even if a lot still has to be done to challenge the pandemic.

As a result of the findings, it could be noted that the statements in the discourse have to be confronted and have to be authenticated or rejected by the reality check on the ground. Speaking with empathy and telling the truth to the citizens are very important for a good management and an ethical dimension, while analyzing the discourse is also important.

The integrative innovation induced by Joe Biden's speech is that it is of a primarily psychological dimension because even if the situation has not changed, the citizens are more energized by going from a fatalistic state to a hopeful state. Then, there is a linguistic dimension to the language which has changed style, tonality and perspective. Finally, a social dimension given the involvement of all citizens in the commitment to manage this pandemic effectively, sustainably and spiritually through its reference to the transcendental dimension of the fight against the pandemic is of great importance.

Psychological trauma has social, economic and political implications. The ways in which people work, live and see each other will not be the same as before the pandemic, because everything has taken on a different meaning and context. Governments should think about psychological treatment, explain, and help people understand the traumatic events through media channels, in publications, videos, television channels, newspapers and the Internet. However, like all pandemics, Coronavirus will inevitably end. But forgetting the trauma, and not taking measures to overcome it, not paying attention to it and not learning from it, will not benefit us in the future.

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