

PUBLIC PERCEPTION ABOUT SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC IN DISTRICT FAISALABAD PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has had serious consequences on the socioeconomic lives of people worldwide. This study examined how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the socioeconomic conditions of people in the district of Faisalabad, Pakistan. A multi-stage sampling technique was used for this purpose. In the first stage, the Faisalabad District was selected randomly. In the second stage, two tehsils, Faisalabad City and Faisalabad Saddar, were selected, and two Union Councils were selected for each selected tehsil. Two colonies were selected from each Union Council. Selections were performed at each stage using a simple random sampling technique. In the third stage, 25 respondents were selected from each area using systematic sampling techniques. Thus, 200 participants were selected from the selected areas. In the fourth stage, data were collected through a carefully planned interview schedule aligned with the research objectives. The data that was gathered was subjected to analysis through the utilization of SPSS. The data that was gathered underwent analysis through the utilization of descriptive statistical methods. The results of this analysis are then presented in a visual format, such as tables and figures. The results of the study revealed that the majority of respondents indicated that COVID-19 had impacted their socioeconomic lives in terms of a reduction in income, disturbance in education due to the closure of educational institutes, and increased fear of the spread of the pandemic. Furthermore, this study also revealed that the prices of basic necessities of life increased significantly, which in turn increased economic hardship for the poor. The results showed a significant relationship between respondents' perceptions and their economic, social, public health, and educational implications.

Key Words: COVID-19, Public Perception, Socioeconomic impacts, Outbreak, Faisalabad.

INTRODUCTION

Covid infection (COVID-19) is an irresistible virus, a new virus called coronavirus. Most of the people affected by the COVID-19 virus had gentle-to-shortest respiratory syndrome and improved with no extraordinary cure. Other than the elderly and those with general diseases such as sickness, diabetes, allergy, cough and flue, diarrhea, and headaches. The COVID-19 virus spreads from beads of salivation or ejection from the nose when an affected individual coughs and sneezes (by coughing into a flexed elbow) (Organization, 2020).

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In 2002-2003 the preliminary case of Covid related illness was accounted for, influencing 29 nations in four areas: Europe, Asia, and North and South America. Over 8000 cases were accounted for, with 9.5 percent of the passing. Previous research has shown that COVID is discovered in both humans and animals. Although it has been a disaster, there is still no powerful antibody accessible to battle such infections. Thus, sufficient preventive measures have been proposed against the Covid pandemic, for example, checking and investigating variations in eating prepares, and so forth, the flow of believable tests to the globe is in the type of coronavirus infection sickness 2019, which is essentially called COVID-19. The COVID-19 epidemic was considered to be a pneumonia caused by a new causative specialist (Khan, Mujaddad *et al*, 2020).

The outbreak created a major cause of financial shock across the globe because of industry interventions and the closing of social distancing actions. To assess the fiscal effect of this virus on citizens, a small economic model was created to measure the immediate effect of distance on family income, money, depletion, and hardship. The ideal accepts two periods: the disaster phase, when people spend their saving earnings, and a deterioration period, at which time the family saves to recharge their exhausted investment finances before an emergency (Martin, Markhvida *et al*, 2020).

The socioeconomic consequences of the 2019 novel coronavirus pandemic featured key financial complications, such as the immediate effect on the crucial economy. Publically, they outlined the effects of domestic abuse and business. This communication expands on the social effect of Covid by cover the significant worldwide ascent of nationalism to individuals. Comparative wonders have caused extra viral infections (Cheng 2020).

The epidemic of COVID 19 made numerous weak systems in various places of the world, facing difficult socioeconomic and livelihood implications. Educational institutions and administrations locked and children's grown-ups were restricted from venturing out of the household. The day-to-day environment of families profoundly and startlingly transformed throughout the lockdown period. The household atmosphere was found to be significantly more critical than normal. In any case, the guardians were left alone to oversee self-teaching and childcare. Institutions and playgroup offices concluded that children have weakened learning opportunities just as damage to cooperation with their companions and with other significant scholastic members, such as educators. Additionally, sitters and grandparents were not accessible because of social distance restrictions, and contact with different youngsters was not permitted. Likewise, numerous guardians needed to telecommute with extra issues in overseeing time and space in the family. Living together 24/24 hours possibly offerings specific difficulties for groups of a little financial position incarnated in small and congested houses. In this condition, children need more space to move and play, and exercises are more restricted and ward from guardians' capacity and additionally acceptability to draw in with youngsters. Guardians do not have space and time for themselves, for the assistant, and restricted prospects to take a break from their parental responsibilities (Spinelli, Lionetti *et al*, 2021).

Inside the setting of nutrition decisions, the socioeconomic crises estimated to create during the COVID-19 emergency would prompt inflammation of various items costs. Afterward, fewer people will stand to purchase good food (costly), particularly realizing that billions have lost their positions and have seen their earnings altogether reduced. Accordingly, the utilization of lousy nourishment (undesirable and with a high caloric thickness), which is more reasonable, more accessible, and simpler to store, will increase and lead to an increased danger of heftiness among other medical issues. Besides, patients who get the respiratory sickness of COVID-19 may have weakened lung work (conceivably even after they recuperate), which would restrict their capacity to perform active work because of the respiratory disappointment (Ghanemi *et al*, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has been damaging to living souls, the economy, and social relations worldwide. Reactions to the Covid-19 pandemic in turns of physically removing hazard chance blow-back, like expanded loneliness. Numerous nations have been exposed to prominent limitations in actual contact with others. To date, most investigations have focused on the increase in sadness during pandemics (Dahlberg, 2020). The agreement among the greater part of the nations that the financial effect of COVID-19 can appear through three potential situations: the work profitability stun; significant effects from laborers incapable of taking care of their work, bringing about a normal decrease in labor efficiency of 1.4% by 2020. COVID-19 causes an all-out factor efficiency shock, whose effects are felt through an impermanent

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loss of motion of homegrown canonic movement brought about by disturbances to circulation channels, failure to give sources of information and administrations because of isolation for laborers, and all out-factor profitability development adequately large to diminish global GDP by 1%. The latter is the exchange run. In this situation, the effects are felt through exchange interruptions worldwide, driving the expense of doing exchange to increase by approximately 5% overall and enough to incite a worldwide monetary development cost of 1% (Buheji, da Costa Cunha *et al.*, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed worldwide from different perspectives. It changed from every perspective, both socially and economically. In a similar manner, the issues of prosperity, the quick decay of economy, inadequacy of remedies, sanitizers, masks, poverty, joblessness, transient subject matter experts, and rigidity have definitely become mind-boggling centers, and each has left an imperfection on the existence of people; As of April 1, 2020, numerous domains had given staying at home difficulties, and recently taught unnecessary associations to close, yet a couple of solicitations need strong approval instruments. Various domains continue to permit extensive defiance with CDC-given social-isolating ideas (e.g., no parties of an additional 10 people), as affirmed by jam-stuffed spring-break coastlines, mandatory travel, open educational institutions and day care centers, involved selling items, actual games among adults, and children congregating without trying to hide outing places. The description of the U.S. response to Covid-19 in this manner continues to restrict movement against a risk that lost its close by character a long time back (Haffajee and Mello 2020).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Ali *et al.*, (2021) examined in their studies that the trend of the coronavirus disease (COVID19) pandemic in Pakistan and investigated population perceptions of the COVID19 pandemic's socioeconomic effects in a remote mountainous region of Pakistan. The outbreak of the novel coronavirus pandemic had a major socioeconomic effect on the Gilgit-mountain Baltistan populations. Financial instability, a drop in wages, the risk of losing a livelihood, and food insecurity are some of the major problems faced by mountain communities as a result of the coronavirus outbreak in the area. Food protection, restricted livelihood opportunities, and climate change have posed serious problems to Pakistan's mountain communities, and the outbreak of corona virus in the area has aggravated these issues. This study adds to the body of knowledge in several respects. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the methods, including evidence, descriptive statistics, and analyze.

Yun (2020) studied that over the previous few months, the COVID-19 pandemic brought about the accomplishment of lock-downs and social distancing practices across the globe. Socioeconomic exercises stop economic breakdown. Information on approaching financial emergencies in Asia with the expanding worldwide obligation further made the economy as a whole vulnerable. The circumstances are additionally disturbed for certain undertakings that are seriously influenced by the pandemic, warning the closing of many organizations in these areas. Large numbers of these areas, such as the travel industry, travel, and accommodation, have resulted in huge pressing factors. The powerlessness of these areas to support their activities prompted genuine joblessness issues, with a considerable number of these organizations compelled to abandon their governments. Governments across the globe have ceaselessly offered firm help to their economies, considering these difficult occasions. Demand shocks coming from the fall of both homegrown interest and unfamiliar interest squeezed the economy. Thus, a recommendation to have a financial reaction approach plan for the subsequent restoration stage would be profoundly basic. As the economy gradually resumes, strategies should focus on supporting interest, assisting organizations with bouncing back, and offering motivations for firm employment. Nations across the globe have additionally picked to give their residents money handouts to kick off the total interest and reinstate the economy. While the United States has been sending improvement checks to Americans, China has been providing web utilization vouchers to increase spending. Thailand's Finance Ministry has proposed a travel industry improvement mission to help support the travel industry by animating homegrown travel. The Malaysian government also declared the provision of RM50 e-wallet credit to support utilization spending.

Shafi, Liu *et al.*, (2020) found in their investigation that the epidemic of Covid disease (COVID-19). The COVID-19 pandemic has been ruinous to living souls, the economy, and social relations worldwide. A few months ago, different events faced numerous issues, along with a particular stage of

disasters. In particular, activities are challenging and various issues such as a decline in demand, supply chain difficulties in interruptions, cancelled or postponed exports of fare orders, crude material deficiency, and transport problems. It is obvious that activities all over the world encounter notable consequences of COVID-19 outbursts in businesses. Due to covid 19, enterprises and businesses are tribally closed and household income is badly affected, which leads to economic insecurity and fear.

Mukhtar (2020) found that the pandemic has created anxiety among individuals regarding the instigation of horror, economic concerns, weakness, loss of a job, and so forth, which has its own interactive and mental index that may swift pressure, disputes, battle, conflict, crime, and violence. Ladies in oppressive connections might be bound to be presented with harshness, similar to their children. Young females are at a higher risk of cozy accomplice brutality and different types of domestic violence during the pandemic. In such circumstances, it is not extraordinary for individuals who are compelled to live inside their homes without wanting to turn into survivors of domestic violence and respond distinctively in an uncommon manner.

Objectives

1. The objective is to analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of the participants.
2. To know about the social and economic impacts of covid-19 on respondents and their families.
3. To explore the knowledge of respondents about the curative / Precautionary measures of covid-19.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was designed to study the socioeconomic implications of coronavirus in district Faisalabad. This study is quantitative in nature. It was conducted in Faisalabad District. A multi-stage Sampling technique was used for this purpose. In the first stage, Faisalabad District was selected randomly. In the second stage, two tehsils, Faisalabad City and Faisalabad Saddar, were selected, and two Union Councils were selected from each selected tehsil. Two colonies were selected from each Union Council. Selections at each stage were performed using a simple random sampling technique. In the third stage, 25 respondents were selected from each selected area through systematic sampling techniques. Thus, 200 participants were selected from the selected areas. During the fourth stage of the study, data were gathered using a meticulously crafted interview schedule developed in accordance with the research objectives. The data were analyzed using SPSS. The data gathered were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods. The results of this analysis are presented in the form of tables and figures.

Table No: 1 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents: (n=200)

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Age (In years)	25-30	67	33.5
	31-35	52	26
	36-40	50	25
	45 and above	31	15.5
Qualification	Primary- Middle	46	23
	Matric	37	18.5
	Intermediate	54	27
	Illiterate	19	9.5
Occupation	Graduation and above	44	22
	Govt. Employee	44	22
	Employee of private institution	38	19
	Self employed	45	22.5
	Student	30	15

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	Any Worker/Agriculture	other/	43	21.5
Monthly income of family	Less than 20000		23	11.5
	21000-30000		56	28
	31000-40000		65	32.5
	41000 and above		56	28
Respondent's monthly income	Less than 20000		82	41
	20000-40000		74	37
	41000-60000		25	12.5
	61000-80000		9	4.5
	80000 and above		10	5
Gender	Male		81	40.5
	Female		119	59.5
Marital status	Single		57	28.5
	Married		132	66
	Divorced/Separate/Widow		11	5.5
Residential area	Rural		100	50
	Urban		100	50
Type of family	Nuclear		45	22.5
	Joint		111	55.5
	Extended		18	9.5
	Single parent family		25	12.5
Main occupation of family head	Agriculture		35	17.5
	Business		56	28
	Govt. Employee		44	22
	Labor		21	10.5
Family size (In numbers)	1-5		74	37
	6-10		82	41
	11-15		36	18
	16 and above		8	4

The above table shows the respondents' socioeconomic characteristics. The data in the table show that 33.5% of respondents belonged to the age group–25-30 years. Almost 18.5% of the respondents had matriculation education levels. 32% respondents' monthly income of the family was 31000 to 40000. About 59.5% of the respondents were female and 66% were married. Fifty percent of the respondents belonged to rural and urban areas. A significant majority 55.5% belonged to the joint family system, which is most common in the rural areas of Punjab in Pakistan. Moreover, 28% of respondents' main occupation of the family head was doing their own business. Approximately 41% of the respondents had a family size of 6-10 members.

Table 2. Perception and Causes of Coronavirus Pandemic

Sr.	Perception and Causes	Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
12.1	Spreads through droplets of saliva	162	81.0	22	11.0	16	8.0	200	100%
12.2	Spreads through contracting infected persons	167	83.5	19	9.5	14	7.0	200	100%
12.3	Spreads through cough or sneeze	155	77.5	26	13.0	19	9.5	200	100%
12.4	Spreads through currency notes etc.	151	75.5	25	12.5	24	12.0	200	100%

The table shows respondents' perceptions of the causes of the coronavirus pandemic. The study revealed that 81.0% of respondents agreed that coronavirus spread through droplets of saliva. Of the respondents, 83.5% agreed that Coronavirus spread through contracting infected persons. Almost 77.5% of respondents agreed that Coronavirus spreads through cough or sneezing. A significant majority (75.5%) agree that coronavirus Spreads through currency notes, etc.

Table 3. Economics Implications of Coronavirus Pandemic

Sr.	Economic Implications	Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
12.1	created labor mobility restrictions	178	89.0	16	8.0	6	3.0	200	100%
12.2	The shortage of necessities	160	80.0	27	13.5	13	6.5	200	100%
12.3	Increase in prices of daily necessities	169	84.5	23	11.5	8	4.0	200	100%
12.4	Job insecurity	171	85.5	19	9.5	10	5.0	200	100%
12.5	Personal income decreased	162	81.0	26	13.0	12	6.5	200	100%
12.6	Daily wagers lost their job	169	84.5	23	11.5	8	4.0	200	100%
12.7	People are pushed to spend their savings	169	84.5	26	13.0	5	2.5	200	100%
12.8	It led to inflation all over the world	170	85.0	25	12.5	5	2.5	200	100%

According to this table, almost 89.0% of the respondents agreed that coronavirus created labor mobility restrictions. Of the respondents, 80.0% agreed that coronavirus created a shortage of necessities. A significant majority (84.5%) of the respondents agreed that coronavirus was the cause of increased prices of daily necessities. About 81.0% of the respondents agreed that their personal income had decreased. Of the respondents, 84.5% agreed that they had lost their jobs. Almost 84.5% of the respondents agreed that people are pushed to spend their savings. Moreover, 85.0% of the respondents agreed that it led to inflation worldwide.

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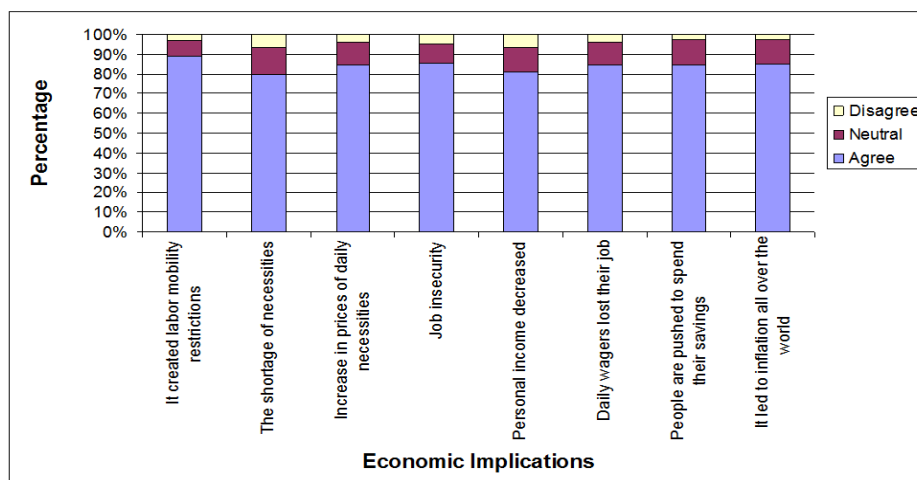
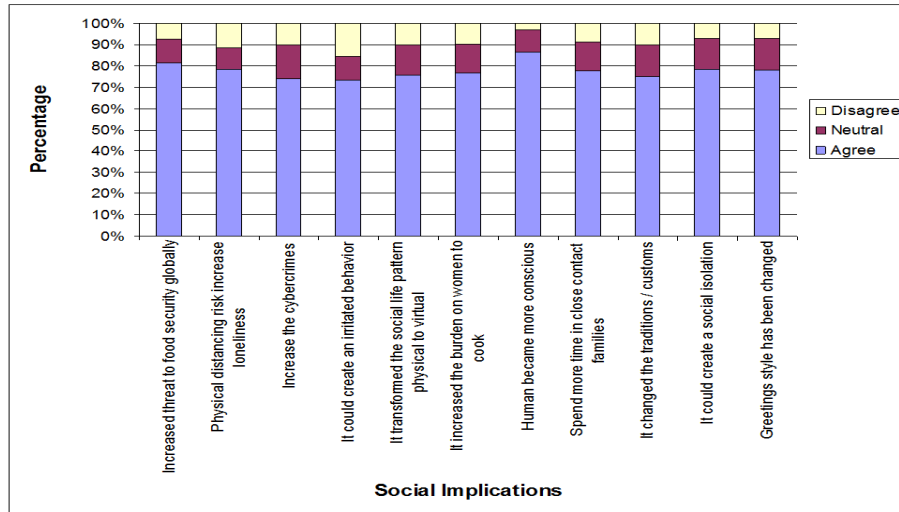


Table 4. Social Implications of Coronavirus Pandemic

Sr.	Social Implications	Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
12.1	Increased threat to food security globally	163	81.5	22	11.0	15	7.5	200	100%
12.2	Physical distancing risk increase loneliness	157	78.5	20	10.0	23	11.5	200	100%
12.3	Increase the cybercrimes	148	74.0	32	16.0	20	10.0	200	100%
12.4	It could create an irritated behavior	147	73.5	22	11.0	31	15.5	200	100%
12.5	It transformed the social life pattern physical to virtual	151	75.5	29	14.5	20	10.0	200	100%
12.6	It increased the burden on women to cook	157	77.0	27	13.5	19	9.5	200	100%
12.7	Human became more conscious	173	86.5	21	10.5	6	3.0	200	100%
12.8	Spend more time in close contact families	155	77.5	27	13.5	18	9.0	200	100%
12.9	It changed the traditions / customs	150	75.0	30	15.0	20	10.0	200	100%
12.10	It could create a social isolation	157	78.5	29	14.5	14	7.0	200	100%
12.11	Greetings style has been changed	156	78.0	30	15.0	14	7.0	200	100%

This table demonstrates the social implications of coronavirus pandemic. Almost 81.5% of the respondents agreed about an increased threat to food security globally. Of the respondents, 78.5% agreed that physical distancing increased loneliness. Almost 74.0% of respondents agreed that coronavirus increased cybercrimes. About 73.5% of the respondents agreed that it could create irritated behavior. Around 75.5% of respondents agreed that it transformed the social life pattern from physical to virtual. The majority of respondents (77.0%) agreed that cooking increased the burden on women. Almost 86.5% of respondents agreed that humans became more conscious. Of the respondents, 77.5% agreed to spend more time in close contact families. A significant majority (75.0%) of the respondents agreed that it changed traditions and customs. Approximately 78.5% of the respondents agreed that it could create social isolation.

Moreover, 78.0% of respondents agreed that the greeting style had changed due to the coronavirus pandemic.



Hypothesis 1: The perception of the causes of COVID-19 is likely to be more favorable among respondents with higher levels of education.

Education	Perception And Causes Of Covid-19			Total
	Poor	Good	Better	
Illiterate	9	5	5	19
	4.5%	2.5%	2.5%	9.5%
Primary-Middle	13	11	22	46
	6.5%	5.5%	11.0%	23.0%
Matric	5	12	20	37
	2.5%	6.0%	10.0%	18.5%
Intermediate	8	7	39	54
	4.0%	3.5%	19.5%	27.0%
Graduation and above	3	8	33	44
	1.5%	4.0%	16.5%	22.0%
Total	38	43	119	200
	19.0%	21.5%	59.5%	100.0%

Chi-square = 27.087^a d.f. = 8 P-value = .001**

Gamma = .403

P-value = .000**

** = Highly significant

The table displays the correlation between the educational attainment of the participants and their respective perceptions of the causes of COVID-19. Statistics (Chi-square = 27.087) confirm that the educational level of respondents is associated with their perception of the causes of Covid-19. The gamma coefficient (Gamma = .403) is displaying a positive and significant relationship among these variables. The table also confirms that illiterate respondents observed low (47.4%), medium (26.3%), and high (26.3%) about the causes Covid-19. On the other hand, highly qualified (graduation and above) respondents observed low (6.8%), medium (18.2%), and high (75.0%) causes of Covid-19. Consequently, the hypothesis “The perception of the causes of COVID-19 is likely to be more favorable among respondents with higher levels of education.” is accepted

Hypothesis 2: There was a positive correlation between the income level of respondents and their perception of the causes of COVID-19.

Monthly income (PKR)	Perception And Causes Of Covid-19			Total
	Poor	Good	Better	
Less than 20000	11	6	6	23
	5.5%	3.0%	3.0%	11.5%
	12	10	34	56
21000-30000	6.0%	5.0%	17.0%	28.0%
	9	15	41	65
	4.5%	7.5%	20.5%	32.5%
31000-40000	6	12	38	56
	3.0%	6.0%	19.0%	28.0%
	38	43	119	200
41000 and above	19.0%	21.5%	59.5%	100.0%
	38	43	119	200
	19.0%	21.5%	59.5%	100.0%

Chi-square = 18.937^a d.f. = 6 P-value = .004**

Gamma = .294

P-value = .002**

** = Highly significant

The table presents the association between the income of the respondents and their perception of the causes of COVID-19. Statistics (chi-square = 18.937) showed a significant relationship between the income level of the respondents and their perception of the causes of Covid-19. The gamma coefficient (Gamma = .294) is displaying a significant and positive relationship among these variables. The table also confirms that lower-income (less than 20000) respondents observed low (47.8%), medium (26.1%), and high (26.1%) levels of the causes of Covid-19. On the other hand, high-income (41000 and above) respondents observed low (10.7%), medium (21.4%), and high (67.9%) levels of the causes of Covid-19. Consequently, the hypothesis the higher the income of the respondents, the higher the perception about the causes of COVID-19.

Hypothesis 3: Better the perception of the respondents, higher will be the economic implications of covid-19

<i>Total</i>	<i>Economic Implications of Covid-19</i>			<i>Total</i>
	Poor	Good	Better	
<i>Poor</i>	12	12	10	34
	6.0%	6.0%	5.0%	17.0%
<i>Good</i>	9	19	34	62
	4.5%	9.5%	17.0%	31.0%
<i>Better</i>	17	12	75	104
	8.5%	6.0%	37.5%	52.0%
<i>Total</i>	38	43	119	200
	19.0%	21.5%	59.5%	100.0%

Chi-square = 24.195^a d.f. = 4 P-value = .000**

Gamma = .407

P-value = .000**

** = Highly significant

Table represents the association between perception of the respondents about the causes of COVID-19 and economic implications of COVID-19. Statistics (Chi-square = 24.195) shows a significant relationship between the perception of the respondents about the causes of COVID-19 and economic implications of COVID-19. Above table shows that the majority of the respondents were more economically disturbed. Likewise (Vincent, 2020) studied that 17.5% economy reached low level which badly effected GDP all over the world. So, the hypothesis “Higher the perception of the respondents, higher will be the economic implications of covid-19” is accepted.

Hypothesis 4: Better the perception of the respondents, higher will be the social implications of covid-19

Total	Social Implications of Covid-19			Total
	Poor	Good	Better	
Poor	12	1	6	19
	6.0%	0.5%	3.0%	9.5%
Good	19	22	37	78
	9.5%	11.0%	18.5%	39.0%
Better	7	20	76	103
	3.5%	10.0%	38.0%	51.5%
Total	38	43	119	200
	19.0%	21.5%	59.5%	100.0%

Chi-square = 40.851^a d.f. = 4 P-value = .000**

Gamma = .550

P-value = .000**

** = Highly significant

The table represents the correlation between the respondents' perception of the causes of COVID-19 and the social implications of COVID-19. Statistics (chi-square = 40.851) showed a significant relationship between the perception of the respondents about the causes of COVID-19 and the social implications of COVID-19. Above table

The majority of the respondents were more socially disturbed. Likewise, Dahlberg 2020) found that due to covid-19 physical distancing has increased, it has destroyed the social relations people face loneliness. Weems 2020) also found that the suicide rate has increased due to covid-19 and nations have faced societal implications. (Kumar 2020) also found that 243 million women under the age of 15-49 faced domestic violence. Nagasu *et al.* (2020) reported that 35% of the population experienced depression and trauma due to covid-19. Thus, the hypothesis the higher the perception of the respondents, the higher the social implications of covid-19" is accepted.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study revealed that covid-19 has delivered several socioeconomic implications. A portion of the socioeconomic implications that have arisen because of this outbreak incorporates sex-based violence expanded sexual health risks, poor schooling results, poor economic flourishing online gaming, lost interaction, increased rate of loneliness, depression, anxiety, social isolation, health, and food insecurity. After completing all the steps of the investigation, the researcher came to a fair and square of evaluating the people of Faisalabad who suffered a lot due to the coronavirus pandemic. The majority of the respondents were married and faced several hurdles in feeding their children. Many of the respondents were daily wagers who had lost their jobs. Students face a negative effect on education. The majority of respondents engaged in their own businesses and faced huge losses. The results of this study showed that Govt. should make policies on natural disasters to save the nation's health conditions as well as social, psychological, and economic conditions. Researchers say that people face a number of hurdles to survive due to the socioeconomic implications of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) in Faisalabad District.

SUGGESTIONS

In view of these difficulties, we request the Department of Health in Pakistan to deliberate on the socioeconomic complications of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

- The government needs to help individuals and should help with the type of social assertion that covers food, health, water, shelter, and so on.
- The government ought to be given loans and endowments to business networks. With the help of non-benefit foundations, it is important for the public authority to recognize the obstacles faced by individuals.
- The government may need to divert its spending portion to needs Covid-19 and the different difficulties it has experienced, focusing on people's social and economic lives.
- It is also vital that the state guarantees the coherence of center and quality health administrations, training, and food supplies, including transportation for schooling and health frameworks, to meet the comprehensive needs of individuals.
- Finally, the public authority should put forth attempts to gather coronavirus-related information that depends on different factors, including sex, race, age, and so on, to have the option to follow populace classifications that are being affected the most. Such information is essential for expanding the productivity of reactions to the infection and illuminating readiness and reaction plans in different settings and future pandemics.

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