

**COVID-19 AND SOCIAL COST: A CASE
STUDY OF ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**



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Abstract

The current research highlights the social cost issues caused by Covid-19 in Islamabad, Pakistan. The problems which have big impact on social life of people, were studied in current research. This objective of study is focused on exploring the social cost issues including public health, business disruption, job recession, poverty rise, mental and physical health issues, and specifically spiritual health of people. Current research also focuses on changes and deviation in standard lifestyle and family structure settings amid Covid-19. This study addresses the research question of finding the social cost issues which have limited human activities in their own sphere. The study covers the workflow from background of Covid-19, literature review, theoretical framework, and research methodology. The theories applied in this study were, Unequal and Combined Development Theory by Leon Trotsky and Risk Society Theory by Ulrich Beck. These two theories augmented the research workflow and helped to explore social cost issues caused by Covid-19. While the data collection is performed using a questionnaire and distributed to participants through online survey. There were 166 samples collected from people of study area. The collected data is used to run quantitative analysis and results are represented in graphical display. The study gives findings for diverse understanding of social cost issue caused by Covid-19 as the research is conducted in capital of Pakistan, Islamabad. The research concludes that the isolation and lockdown have increased the health issues and poverty. The research is concluded with providing suggestions and summary regarding social cost issues

and answering the research questions. The suggestions provided in this study could be used to address the social cost issues in different areas of Pakistan.

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Chapter No. 1

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is a recent spread disease which is caused by coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. Coronavirus first started from Wuhan, city of China in December 2019 and afterwards spread all over the world (Wu and Ching 2020). The symptoms of the coronavirus include fever, breathlessness, cough, and tiredness. Other symptoms include difficulty in breath and shortness of breath. Coronavirus spreads from person to another through. There are several COVID-19 vaccines for which concerned regulatory authorities have given the authority to use it for public. Coronavirus disease is declared as Covid-19 pandemic and this pandemic has changed the human life in all aspects. This research is focused to discuss social cost issues resulted from covid-19 which include public health, spiritual health, weak family relationship, unemployment, poverty, and other issues in Islamabad. Social cost issues resulted from covid-19 covers the human activities from daily life. These factors are the way public health is controlled by sports, outdoor activities, wedding events and others. People social life is also isolated due to self-isolation, wearing mask, and maintaining social distancing. Unemployment due to business suspension and virtual system, poverty and weak family relationship issues will be assessed in this research.

1.1 COVID-19 Background

In December 2019, A virus identified in Wuhan city of China was later recognized as Coronavirus (Wu et al 2020). A new virus which is called coronavirus, scientifically known as SARS-CoV-2 has been originated and is considered responsible for spread and presence of coronavirus disease. Coronavirus disease is found to be a severe respiratory disease (Indrani and Prasenjit 2020).

Additionally, this Disease in 2019 (COVID-19) was formally declared as global Covid-19 pandemic by World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11th, 2020 and this decision was made due to the speed of spread and scale of the disease transmission. Furthermore, fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, chest pain or pressure and Dyspnea are common symptoms of coronavirus (Yousef et al. 2020). To detect the presence of coronavirus in human body, a specific molecular test is performed which detects the presence or absence of SARS-CoV-2 and hence it become clear whether a person is infected or not. Test Coronavirus samples are collected from nose or throat with the help of a swab. Another molecular test named as Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is also performed to check the coronavirus. These available Molecular tests can detect the virus in collected samples by amplifying the presence of viral genetical material which is up to a significant level where it can be detected. Furthermore, these tests help to detect the active infection in a human body which show symptoms withing a few days of exposure and when the symptoms have started coming (WHO 2020). Similarly, different three COVID-19 vaccines which are already approved for use from concerned regulatory are available for use. Studies of vaccine candidates showed the results for efficacy and safety results, including the so far main three which include Moderna and AstraZeneca, which have been publicly described through press releases but only one vaccine (AstraZeneca) has successfully published the results in the peer reviewed literature (Arianamc.com 2020). There are 132M confirmed, 74.7M recovered while, 2.86M deaths Covid-19 cases reported in the world (WHO 2021). In

Pakistan, Covid-19 numbers are 696K confirmed cases, 618 K recovered cases and 14,924 death cases reported (Covid.gov.pk 2021). Moreover, apart from this, the COVID-19 pandemic is being considered a global health risk and biggest natural disaster (after 2nd World War) of the world y which human being has faced on entire planet (Indrani and Prasenjit 2020). Covid-19 has given a big loss of human lives worldwide while creating challenges and risks to public health and availability of food to people. There is social and economic disruption resulted by Covid-19 pandemic in Pakistan and millions of other people around the world. This pandemic has caused poverty rise and unavailability of basic stuff for human being. Approximately 690 people were reported to be undernourished which may increase by 132 million by the end of 2020 (WHO 2020). Moreover, the Covid-19 has proved to be a biggest disaster of century and hence causing disruption in the supply of food and effecting world economy. Ultimately, this Covid-19 has big impact on supply and demand as the industry is badly affected, most of the organizations in the world have limited their business which caused fluctuation in supply and demand trend. Covid-19 pandemic has greatly affected all business continuity, it has resulted the lockdown and social distancing practices to get protected from coronavirus infection (Alexander 2020).

1.2 COVID-19 and Social Cost of Public Health and Spirituality

One of the studies on coronavirus tells that coronavirus has changed the lifestyle, it has reduced the frequency of health-related outdoor activities as compared to prior Covid-19 period (Kang 2021).

Similarly, Social cost in sociology is value of social life lost in result of any war or pandemic. This includes interaction of people with each other and activities performed to fulfill their needs. Social cost impact of Covid-19 is being felt with greater intensity in the world's least developed, developing countries and social life of people is badly affected. In 1960, Ronald H Coase stated that if the "social cost issues" arise, there we see the human activities are affected, hence resulting to disrupt the rights of people. Covid-19 has developed as biggest dynamic change that no other crisis in recent past could be like this. Sooner or later, less or more, almost every country in the world got affected by Covid-19. Some of the countries performed better due to strictly following the SOPs's and governments provide the basic needs of life (Andrew and Xiao 2020). Moreover, coronavirus pandemic is a unique public health challenge and risk that is resulting a shocking economic impact on basic needs of life including households. Covid-19 economic impact is huge and unequal, a study states that 45 percent of household members have lost their jobs in current pandemic. Including households for the lowest price prior to the pandemic, 71 % household earning family members lost jobs while 61 % household family members opted to close their business due to decreasing demand. Failure of providing food security and health remained the major impact of Covid-19 (Nicolas et al. 2020).

1.3 COVID-19 and Social cost of Family Relationship

The current Covid-19 pandemic has resulted into many challenges to people's health and lives, it has affected economic stability, outdoor activities, and people's social relationships with family and

friends. Similarly, major changes can be observed in the people's lives, the way they live the life together with families, social gatherings, and societies in general are changed. The factors associated with Covid-19 like self-isolation (quarantine), social distancing and other factors limiting the moving life may result to aloneness of individuals. This loneliness factors would also affect the motivation of doing something. The current Covid-19 pandemic is not only fading the health and economic stability of individuals and groups, but it is unsettling the social relationships of families in society (Barbara 2020).

Moreover, Covid-19 pandemic shows effective to families who are already lowest earners, they are now poorer and waiting for basic needs. This situation puts a person into depression and anxiety which is about not being well. Obviously, not being be much helpful for your family gives you a feeling of blank. Like, some existing areas in world, where food and education is not available for children, the current situation of Covid-19 pandemic may effect children's health and their education and development. This pandemic would be the responsible for the education of new school going children. The children of low salary families would be affected more intensely (Ariel et al. 2020).

1.4 COVID-19 causes Business interruption (Unemployment/Poverty Increase)

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted a huge economic crisis all over the world because of business stoppages and halts from SOPs and social-distancing practice. Ultimately, the widespread business suspension, specifically in lowest salary populations, which is

already leading towards abrupt rise in unemployment and poverty tolls in the world (Martin 2020). Importantly, there are psychological possessions of SOPs like social distancing and financial issues are not ignorable. Anxiety and depression disorders would be responsible for the any kind of loss. We supposed that social distancing measures at higher level might lead to a 50 percent increase in psychological disorders (Keles 2020).

No company or organization would be invulnerable to the challenges caused by coronavirus, whereas consequences of the health crisis are anticipated to remain for a couple of months in Pakistan. The health system of Pakistan is already facing critical and stress situation while social cost issues are about to get more worsen in case corona spread increases.

1.5 Statement of the Problem

Since WHO has declared covid-19 as global pandemic. Covid-19 crisis has become a global problem of social cost and has caused severe consequences on public health of people in developing and under-developed countries in the world. This study aims to explore social cost issues of covid-19 because it has put every human being at risk, and human activities are badly affected. Covid-19 and its social cost includes different indicators like spiritual health, physical health, family relationship, sports, and other outdoor activities. Social cost is a big factor and has affected almost all human activities. Due to lockdown at large level, business opportunities have suspended and resulting the limited job opportunities. Ongoing covid-19 also includes social cost of losing jobs due to new online/virtual system. Since human being is linked to all above

mentioned activities for their survival, this pandemic has produced serious social cost issues for people living around the globe. This study is conducted to explore all social cost issues resulted from covid-19.

1.6 Research Questions

This study is carried out to analyze the social cost issues of COVID_19 in Islamabad, Pakistan and therefore, current research addressed the following question:

1. How covid-19 effected human life and has limited their activities in their own sphere?

1.7 Research Objectives

The main objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the emerging social issues raised by COVID_19 crisis.
2. To assess the change in human activities caused by COVID-19.
3. To determine the relationship between COVID-19 and its social cost indicators.

1.8 Scope and Significance of Study

This study aims to highlight the social cost indicators of COVID-19 on people of Islamabad. The study is conducted to give a detailed analysis of COVID-19 impact on society in terms of Public physical health, spiritual health, family relationships and other outdoor activities of people. This also includes the COVID-19 impact on business continuity, job opportunities and financial status of people.

This study also contains discussion on impact of online education and work from home setups as a reason of disturbance in social and family life structure which in result becomes the reason of change in lifestyle of people. This research also covers the Covid-19 impact on people in broader way like sports, tourism etc. The study is also significant as giving overview of increase in poverty and instability of financial status of people. Although the research is carried out for a specific group of people living in a well-developed area but most of research content will be applicable for all Covid-19 effected areas.

Chapter No. 2

REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

To contextualize the research objectives given above, literature review was done on selected indicators of social cost triggered by Covid-19. Review of literature is done through articles, reports, and books.

2.1 Public Health (Physical and Mental Health) Issue due to Covid-19

Our life has been since changed, we have now learnt to adapt ourselves and we are struggling to reschedule our time at homes. The conventional environment has gone now, we don't see people running to work and no noise in the streets, only silence in streets feels. Luckily, we have got some precious time to spend with family, to explore new constructive ways of working/business and doing health related activities while being at home. Because of Covid-19 we have got some extra time at home, now we are not rushing for lunch and we are not avoiding our kids. But this all is in return of a big social cost, which is about freedom about sustainability.

Possibly the life due to Covid-19 pandemic is giving us the opportunity to explore the beauties of nature. This whole situation gives us opportunity to understand the importance of environment and natural atmosphere where we are close to the fundamental world of animals, plants, and other beauties of universe. This new phenomenon makes us understand the importance of healthy outdoor activities. This has also been clear that current infectious pandemic situation is creating more psychiatric issues while affecting mental health of people. Different psychiatric disorders may include meningitis and encephalitis which are known as common mental disorders caused by other medical conditions

during pandemic. Human being is continuously being attacked by coronavirus infectious disease. It is very fortunate that nature has given us a very effective immune system which fights against infectious diseases. When any infectious attacks our body, the immune system becomes active and helps fighting the virus and not letting the virus to make changes in body. When immune system is provoked it triggers some psychiatric symptoms. In past, during influenza epidemic around 11 cases of psychiatric complaints were reported for a specific area. Here the symptoms provoked by active immune system against influenza included depression, hallucinatory syndrome and paranoid, emotional and mental state issues (Muller 2015).

In poor countries, thousands of people die with the disease which is even curable because there is significant delay in adopting new vaccines which are cost effective. This happens in developing and under-develop countries in the world. It has been observed that adopting new knowledge, risk analysis, applying the available resources and distribution would be a risk to public health. In the past two centuries, the infectious diseases were controlled very effectively due to having control on increasing death rate. This was possible because they sanitized, focused on food security, vaccines were available to everyone, use of antibiotic and good nutrition were also contributors to the success of taking control of infectious disease. During that epidemic, people had strong belief on science being able to help overcoming the leftover complications. Use of vaccines has been very helpful while fighting different risky infectious diseases like tetanus, diphtheria, measles and other. Some

vaccines also help to eradicate poliomyelitis, ultimately fights the viruses. Apart from this, world's public health community is now taking challenges of new diseases such as new form of influenza and HIV disease. This tells us that how the situation is demanding changes in environment and the new vaccines and antibodies also need to be there (Schlipkoter and Antonie 2010).

Government of Pakistan initially planned to impose partial lockdown and so business and other life activities were going on for limited time in a day. With the second and third wave of Covid-19, the policy of government changed, and lockdown is imposed in selected areas of Pakistan to follow complete SOPs to control coronavirus spread. Sadly, government hospitals in Pakistan are running out of medical facilities and hence, a patient with general medical condition is also suffering. Covid-19 patients and their families are facing very unkind situation. The Public health is badly compromised, all the human activities in their own sphere are disappearing. Coronavirus has changed our lives entirely. Human activities are badly affected, social life is disturbed in all aspects. Normal work routine is not seen ever since coronavirus spread. Outdoor activities are terminated, sports, exercise and other health related outdoor activities are now very limited due to following covid-19 SOPs and living in quarantine. We can say that public health today is affected like never, even in pandemics in past.

2.2 Spiritual Health Problem due to Covid-19

The Coronavirus disease 2019 which is formally called as COVID-19 has shown unique health and food security challenges all around the world. The COVID pandemic practices have caused the

challenge of reflecting on health, lifestyle, mental well-being just like the importance of end of life. In this pandemic spiritual health is badly disturbed in terms of coping with pandemic as a challenge, general health management, recovering from illness, and then thinking of death, sometimes the death happens because spiritual health gets badly disturbed. However, people have always seemed to have strong relationship with God, therefore this relationship have strong influence on the lives of people. This relationship strongly influences the beliefs, emotions, behavior, and other factors of life. Therefore, religious, and philosophical beliefs give support to families, populations, groups/communities, and individuals during the time of depression, anxiety, or any disaster in life. Even though spiritual care has remained belonging to religions, but in a broader way its more than that, because spiritual health constitutes the family's well-being, it effects the healthcare of person working anywhere, health of patients and other factors too. Hence, spiritual health has a big part on human psyche too. Spiritual care in general tackles the establishment of sympathy and responsiveness during pandemic and other disaster related periods where a person goes through extreme illness, anxiety, and depression (Roman 2020). During the current pandemic which happened in Italy, many people and their direct families found themselves to be forced to stay home for a longer period. This situation made them feel themselves in extreme difficulty not only because the closure of production of anything put them in economic crisis but also, they seemed concerned about the change in their lifestyle. The factor of "Social distancing" idea becomes the vital in all personal and family relationships, which may include close/direct family relationships

and other. Since current is focused to understand the social cost issues of people which includes physical and mental health, spiritual health where to cope with the current pandemic situation the physical and psychological health is mainly involved. Moreover, the research answers the spiritual health related questions which are also augmented in this section of literature review. In this pandemic lockdown in Italy, the research shows that the survey participants owe the lower levels of spiritual health and mental health where women are more effected than men. Moreover, spiritual, and religious practices seemed to be linked to psychological, mental, and physical health. In a summary it becomes evident that family is a must have constitute to have for mental, physical spiritual and psychological health. Even in the times of high stress those people who had to take care of their families and children they perceived good mental health and had strength to cope with hard times during pandemic (Ilaria et al. 2021). It has been noticed that mostly worship places remained closed during coronavirus disease pandemic. It includes closure of mosques, churches, and other worship places. This closure had a bad effect on health of people, which disrupted the whole idea of worshipping together. Even though people are trying to find new idea to worship at same place together (Cardillo 2020).

Spiritual health is another indicator of social cost resulting from covid-19. Most of the worship places are closed and people cannot connect to faith as they have been doing in past. This is making most people very depressed. In Pakistan, mosques are also open with limited people attendance and so is with hajj and umrah. Churches

and other religion worship places are also closed to follow the SOPs set by government. People are taking this factor as serious spiritual health issue because their belief is that spiritual health is important to cope with current pandemic situation. Apart from this, one cannot attend janaza of a covid-19 patient even their close family members. This is a pain point for all people living in Pakistan, hurting people's emotions due to not being able to attend religious gatherings for Islam and other religions.

2.3 Covid-19 Impact on Family Relationship

During current pandemic, domestic violence cases show an increase. The reasons of increasing domestic violence may be because all the family members have started living together continuously since the lockdown and mobility restrictions have been imposed to ensure social distancing and to protect the public from contracting coronavirus. This could also develop a positivity in society who have not lived with families for longer time so they might take this pandemic an opportunity to spend time with their loved once, while for some other this situation could be frustrating and traumatic because of less space in the house which makes crowd and also due to increased workload on some of the family members. This pandemic situation also promotes the lack of privacy in small crowded houses. People may become stressed and frustrated due to loss of income and decrease in income. Students look taking stress of their studies being compromised at all levels (Lik Au 2020). Due to coronavirus pandemic, the whole world looks at risk because everyone is stuck at home and all activities being stopped. Moreover, the end of Covid-19 pandemic seems to be unknown,

which might cause people suffer from several psychological disorders like stress, unimportance, and anxiety and all these things effect the family relationship badly. This remained important to put mask during pandemic because it protects from virus. Similarly, people practiced social distancing, people obeyed the lockdowns, they practiced hygiene. Nevertheless, people used to have dynamic and active life before the Covid-19 outbreak, this shows that how they were involved in numerous activities and roles defined in their lives. So, once they Covid-19 outbreak met the lives, people had option left instead changing the way of living making them more passive. People now are living home and performing no outdoor activities and obeying the lockdown this really makes the family relationship badly affected. Since all these changes in life became all in a sudden so people are going through severe anxiety and stress during the pandemic, the relationship with family becomes more worst in some cases. The situation become noticeable where elderly people and some of the children went through psychological and physical disorders which included eating more than usual, minimizing the motivation of having active social circle, they also had sleeping disorders, also had weak immunity and digestive system issues. All this contributes to family conflicts hence making the family relationship more miserable. The Covid-19 developed other issues apart from coronavirus, like risk of some other viruses and diseases. This happens becomes defensive when coronavirus is spread all over, immune systems makes the other body functions more active and causing other diseases too. In a nutshell, current Covid-19 isolation/quarantine is making people's life more unhappy and challenging. Relationships in general are affected badly, for

example household relationship of brother sister, mother son and others. It has affected employer and employee relationship. Couples, friends, and family members are now naturally facing problems and challenges (Karayel 2020).

Moreover, family relationships are compromised and indicating social cost in result of covid-19. Domestic violence cases increased. Reasons of weak family relationships are many; people living together like never. Workload for ladies increased and they are now cooking more food, taking responsibility of kids' online education, and hence becoming more frustrated. Other factors include isolation, wearing mask, social distancing which are contributing to disturb the family structure in some way. Unemployment and increase of poverty are the other reasons of domestic fights. These factors are increasing stress and anxiety and making the relationships weaker in result of fights.

2.4 Online Education and Virtual Working Experience during COVID-19

Like other coronavirus social cost issues, the online learning system is one of them which introduces a new process which may take place upon the availability of internet and this is formally called distance education in modern era. So, during Covid-19 and onwards this distance learning/education has become very common globally. Furthermore, online teaching and online education is having a crucial role in some of early childhood education, this is still not unknown that whether the online learning and ample exposure to Information Technology and Telecommunication technology is good for children or not. For this specific period of Covid-19

outbreak, there was redesign for teacher and early age students to communicate and teach and learn properly and effectively. There were three phases of online teacher-student experience which included Preparation, Implementation, and Reflection. This course was first implemented in spring semester in the USA, in 2020 (Kim 2020). Correspondingly, COVID-19 pandemic has remained a global health crisis and it has a big impact on every aspects of people's social life, which includes education being one of the factors. A report showed that current pandemic has impact on 90.2% of students in all over the world, and out of which 1.57 billion students had remained absent from their schools and around 191 countries in the world including Indonesia have closed their schools and introduced the new changed learning methods meaningfully by intimidating learning from home using available online learning/education system. The idea of distance learning forced to shift the classroom to the home of students which has limited the student's interaction with each other by putting them in isolation. Moreover, this process of online learning and teaching shows a big challenge to teacher to assess and monitor the students in fair way. Before this Covid-19 pandemic the online education system was already being used at various places in different countries for disable students but this time the online system has been implemented globally for all the students. For disable students the online learning system proved to be accessible, flexible and it is always able to control the system itself (Ro'fah 2020). Additionally, since there was country-wide lockdown observed and so most of the students faced difficulties in accessing online classes due to not having necessary device or unavailability of internet. These students might

face difficulties in future due to gap met during lockdown times. This situation would come across in both cases either students not having required internet devices or schools not being capable of giving online education. Most of the students conveyed that the online learning of different programs has become more stressful than the conventional regular classroom learning practices. Hence reasons responsible for this situation was conveyed that in normal classroom learning are although difficult but having friends around make the learning process successful with the help of group studies and discussions. So, the stress remains under control when having other classmates around when having classroom learning in practice. In a nutshell, the online system takes the privilege of being among friends away and hence taking the option of socializing away and promotes always being stuck with assignments which is less practical (Angdhiri 2020).

The drawbacks of work from home (WFH), draw a grey line between family and work, self-isolation, more cost to gain the internet service available and distractions in result of whole haphazard situation. It also includes the disadvantages of WFH, like the employees who work from home are responsible for paying internet and their electricity bills (Purwanto 2020). However, the employees who were sent home for WFH and were separated from their coworkers, their managers showed concerns on decreased productivity of work (Collins and Moschler 2009). Also, the colleague's relationship has also been compromised. Apart from this, when working from home, one can easily be distracted by their family and their young children present at home which ultimately

leads to reduction of productivity (Baruch and Kazekami 2020). In result two scenarios come out, always feeling overburdened and feeling the blurred line between family and work (Grant et al. 2019). There was a strong point highlighted for subject social cost factor that, when working from home the workers conveyed that it has been very difficult to disengage from the work even when they are off work (Eddleston and Mulki 2017).

Online education and virtual working experiences have also contributed to social cost factor of covid-19. Distance education and work from home are both reasons to make people be at home. So, this indicator also pushes the crowd at home and fights are again increasing due to so many tasks going on at the same time. Students are now focusing on screen time more and they are missing the opportunity of physical classes and experience of learning from their teachers live. Internet connectivity is not available for every student, so many students are left behind in this race. Work from home policy is implemented for government employees and other private firms' employees. So, employees are paying internet and electricity bills. Maintaining work life balance in this pandemic situation is more difficult when working from home. Since there are no defined work hours, one is supposed to work any time which leads to make an employee overloaded. This also includes the factor of disengagement from office colleagues and hence compromising another factor of social life.

2.5 Business Suspension due to COVID-19

The current COVID-19 pandemic has changed our observes as being a customer, a citizen, being an employee and being anyone in

society. In result, being a human being, our behaviors and attitudes have changed forever. The current crisis has fundamentally changed that what and how a consumer buys thing, this situation in result is changing the structure of industry. For example, consumers all the organizations in the world are going through continuous workforce interruption and hence business being halted. In the meanwhile, when in virtual system workers are striving to make their lives functional and going, the organizations are busy trying to find the short and long-term strategies. During the COVID-19 pandemic, several companies in the world are becoming off-balance due to abrupt changes in consumer behavior, demand, and supply trends, and whether the markets are open or not. Due to some other factors different companies faced IT challenges before ethe Covid-19 crisis. The current situation triggered the need of testing IT caliber to face the current crisis, since the companies are now heading to change the way of work which was never tested before. There are several new factors introduced in industry including prioritizing the new system to overcome business continuity risk, changes in company workforce, decision making power, and the security risk. The severity degree of being affected by Covid-19 crisis to different companies varies depending upon the strength of defensive strategies, and ability to revert to normal system which was in practice before Covid-19 pandemic (Accenture 2020). As discussed, the consumer response, demand and supply trend, and other market related trends have changed forever. Hence in result, different governments, firms, and markets are responding uniquely to Covid-19 and its consequences because all of them are under pressure of losing business. There is a mindset in society that some people do

not believe these pandemics and they say that nothing like this could happen, but this current Covid-19 occurrence is a strong reminder to all those that the catastrophes events in past had happened, and such events are expected to happen again in the future. This is understandable that we being human have no control on such pandemic but still we have something in control that we can prepare ourselves and our next generations to cope with such challenges to protect the virus from spread in society. The consequences of current have global impact, and this is clear that no country would be unaffected. Current pandemic not only affected the economy of countries but the whole society is affected in a way or other. And so, ultimately, abrupt changes in business trend and consumer behavior have been noticeable. This global issue needs global efforts of all nations to protect the society from big outbreak. It may cover impact on multiple industry areas, for example education, retail market, tourism and many other. This all results changing in the behavior of consumer and ultimately on businesses. There are other linked aspects which may affect the business-like relationship between leadership and employees and ethical issues (Naveen and Anders 2020).

2.6 Rise in Unemployment due to COVID-19

Like other social cost factors of Covid-19 the unemployment due to COVID-19 has not only affected the unemployed person their family members too. So, it is noticeable that the risk factors of current outbreak may deteriorate the effects of crisis in future because the inequities are simultaneously being exposed that existed prior to Covid-19 crisis. There are two experiences regarding jobs,

one is those who were highly educated and owned best paid jobs and have capability to tolerate the teleworking expenses. After the Covid-19 the life now is more tense, work style has changed forever, going out feels threatening and childcare is badly compromised. Other way of experience tells that workers who don't have option to choose teleworking due to unavailability of internet services, their jobs are either lost during downsizing or they are struggling every day and putting their lines at risk with every passing day. The fear of losing job and leaving home for earning money makes them more worried which also includes the fear of being contracting the coronavirus and hence business continuity is highly deteriorated (Blustein et. al 2020).

However, it is obvious that the jobs of cashier, waiter, clerk, and ticket buyer representative might never come again to its previous form. This will certainly leave many people jobless and hence raising the unemployment levels to new high. Since the Covid-19 pandemic has been a target for those who were already at very low pay scale and now losing job and not being able to find new job will make them demotivated as never before. Workers with low salaries who were previously working with services companies had good times before current pandemic and they saved money. This all have happened before the social distancing of Covid-19, however, now the companies' floors do not seem to be filled with the crowd of people for long time. Now the machines and the automated tools are going beyond and leaving the workers behind in all fields like in restaurants, airport offices, IT offices hotels. The good think about European government is that they didn't leave their people helpless

and introduced government job programs. This remained a brilliant step to prevent your people from being devastated from being unemployed. The ratio of unemployment in Europe in January 2020 remained 8.1%, which is modestly a bit higher than previous year before outbreak which was 7.4%. Nevertheless, some companies faced economic sums redo, the companies who had never foreseen the years of dropping demand. We can take example of airlines who were never considered to be facing low demand issues, but Covid-19 hit the airlines so worse like never in past. So, in Lufthansa's workforce have been shortened from 138,000 to 110,000 in the year of 2020. Similarly, British Airways has plan to cut their workforce of 12,000 from the original number of 42,000. Additionally, the United Kingdom airline Flybe took off 2,000 workers upon their collapse a year ago. As we know the airlines high dependency on tourism, when, tourism is banned at most places of world following COvid-19 defined SOPs, the airlines felt the shake. In conclusion, the pandemic interruption to the existing job market would lead to push millions of workers to strive for other new career options. Dramatically, around 100 million people would need to find new occupations by year 2030 as result of coronavirus outbreak coronavirus outbreak (Wiseman 2021).

Global pandemic of Covid-19 has changed the business style forever or at least till 2030. Just like airlines, the oil industry also has met the darkest time of history. The overall disruption in business become the compelling factor for oil industry to cut their workforce along with cutting cost on other assets in companies. These were the people with expertise in that specific field and probably they won't

be able to find place in any other field. Most of the industries are closed and some are running with limited activity. This happened because of human activities, due to lock down people have limited their needs to basic level only and so the demand of most industry supplies is partial. Therefore, the supply is also controlled, and therefore the revenue of companies is also decreased.

Unemployment has raised up to high level in history due to covid-19. Since the business opportunities are limiting, the jobs are also decreasing. It is very sad that people are earning at very low pay because firms have revised the salaries amid current situation. This job recession has affected both, the existing employees and youngsters who are in process of degree completion. Unemployment has resulted into economic crisis and financial status of families is further falling. Virtual working is expanded and people with little knowledge on new Microsoft applications are not able to work remotely/virtually which has limited the demand of employees. This has left a serious impact of social life and people from almost all fields are affected.

2.7 Rise in Poverty due to COVID-19

Since we discussed other social cost issues of coronavirus outbreak, rise in poverty is one of them. Rise in unemployment is obvious indicator of poverty rise worldwide but it is also conspicuous that western countries government tackled the poverty issue differently by launching government job programs to help the Covid-19 bothered people. While the governments of under-developed and developing countries did not show capability to protect the jobless workers to control the rise in poverty. It is a common understanding

that infectious diseases play a role in poverty trend of underdeveloped countries. Though this gives the impression of truth because Covid-19 showed how developed countries and developed countries are also not immune to outbreak of infectious diseases. Even the big rich nations still are not able to come out of the unique situation of Covid-19 crisis. There is a unique study reported from years of 1950 and 1991, this study shows that infectious disease not only increases the human morbidity and mortality in developed, developing and underdeveloped countries but also shakes the capability of a state to overcome economic crisis and subsequently increasing the poverty (Tandon 2020). Similarly, it is also evident that during current situation poverty would increase first time after 1998 which perceptibly would diminish the spark progress made in the last couple of years and this would remain a big threat for poverty trend and taking it to extreme by 2030. In addition, predominantly in flimsy countries where already the huge poor population is residing. The report also says that about 40 to 60 million people could additionally drop into extreme poverty level by 2020 as compared to year 2019. Reduced income, reduction of saving and food insecurity are the factor contributing to rise in poverty. Unfortunately, the welfare sector is also being eroded due to closure of schools and increase in domestic violence incidents (Wilkinson 2020).

Poverty is rising in current pandemic situation. Government has laid off the employees, private firms have also decreased the man force with the name of cost cutting. People working on daily wages have also lost jobs due to limited activity in restaurants, hospitals,

marriage halls etc. these all factors are contributing to increase the poverty in country.

The social cost issues including public health, spiritual health, family relationship, job recession and poverty will be assessed in current study.

Chapter No. 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical framework is used to explain and support the concept of research. It describes the research problems with support of existing studies and helps explaining the research questions based on theoretical framework.

3.1 Unequal and Combined Development Theory by Leon

Trotsky

This theory of unequal and combined development by Leon Trotsky from 1879 to 1940 explains that how different countries influenced class structure of society. The Uneven and Combined Development (UCD) explains the individualities of social structures of Russia in the 20th century, which was being viewed as a product of extensive, inter-society process of historical developments. Trotsky stated the countries which developed to a largely and independently without help, and those were quantitatively unequal and qualitatively unlike from each other. If we define it in different words, those countries used to have own definite national history along with national individual independences. In the same way these countries did not exist in complete segregation but connected in a way or other, they also have remained a symbiotic part of the society of world, where they all believed to be living together. This way, the people of different countries shared quite a few physiognomies, and ultimately having influence on each other's when going through culture diffusion process, sharing the trade and political relationship among their countries (Howard and J 1989).

Furthermore, Trotsky stated that political power and industrial process can change the class structure of society, he took the example of Russia revolution which happened in 1932, where

society was consisting of diverse nationalities and it was governed by the head of state. He explained the term bourgeoisie, which is a sociological class and being referred to those who belong to certain culture, belonging and financial standing of middle class or upper-middle class. Moreover, Trotsky explained the human progress (revolution) does not show linear and continuous progressing process of the modernization of bourgeois. He said that this advancement can be inverted, traditions, superstitions and ancient cults can also be rejuvenated, even though it was never thought that this was possible by any way. Moreover, the growth of a world economy is considered more regarding which made it possible to connect people and territories through trade, migration process and investment plan and this all comes under revolutionary process (shown in below model, Figure 1). Below model in Figure 1 shows that how class structure of society is linked to Bourgeoisie, world economy and industrialization. This model explains that when the class structure of society is disturbed, all the linked factors would be disturbed. Like in current pandemic situation when the coronavirus pandemic has principally changed the health and lifestyle of people, in same way it has disturbed all linked components including industrialization and world economy.

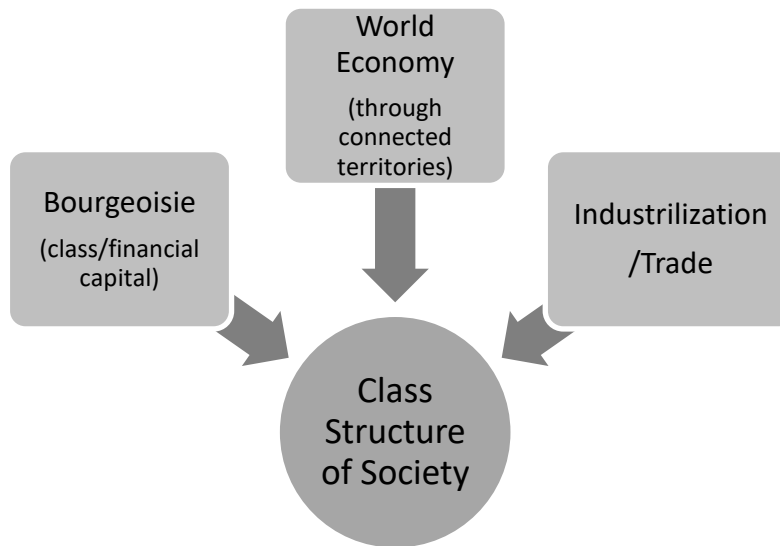


Figure 1: Graphical representation of Unequal and Combined Development Theory

Moreover, Trotsky explained this by formulating a political economy which made an understanding that the structure and contradictions of modernization, and thus the nature of the revolutionary process. Accordingly, the modernization and political tasks come in action with the leadership of the increasing bourgeoisie.

3.2 Application of Theory

Trotsky's theory of uneven and combined development is applicable for the structure of society. This theory covers the main constituents of society and the process of construction of society structure which is indicator of revolution in any society. This theory explains the aspects of society, the processes, and constituents of society revolution. Industrialization has impact on the society structure, it indicates the urbanization of that specific area where people of different origins/nationalities come and live (explained in Figure 2).

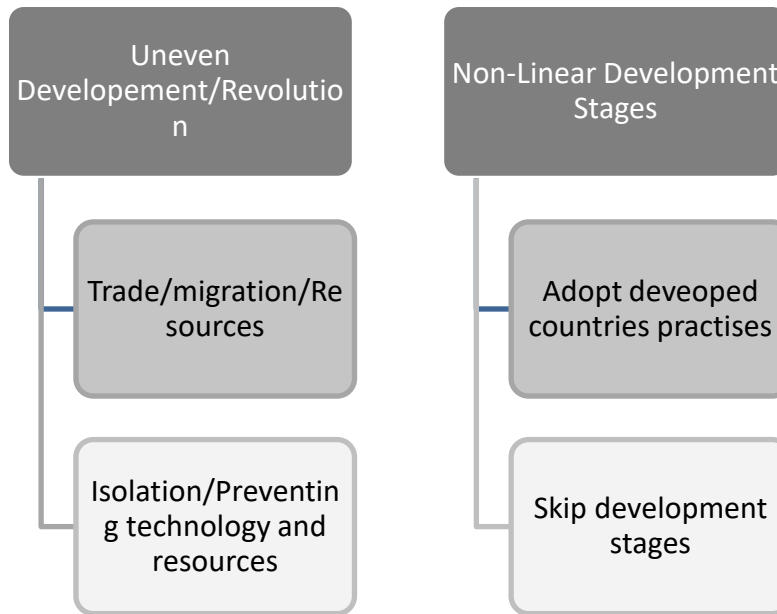


Figure 2: Application of Unequal and Combined Development Theory

Similarly, Bourgeoisie are main part who are of middle or upper middle class. These people are most effected in revolutionary process because they are from certain culture and financial capital. During pandemic or natural disaster, the middle class are also affected. The developed and advanced countries are unequal because there is difference in rate of economic growth and the population growth. And these countries are unequal in terms of specific culture and geographic features. The impact of any downturn or recession is different on all countries, social cost issues in developing countries are different then developed and advanced countries.

Similarly, the above model shows that countries could aid trade and economic growth of each other by contributing resources or they can block the growth by stopping the technology, trade, and other

possible resources of progress. On the other hand, all societies have not developed linearly. The development process can also be reversed, and some countries could also skip all the development stages and find the short cuts for developments.

The interdependencies of countries show that when the trade, resources are prevented then it could contribute to slow down the development and also the development process is reversed and hence middle class and people in lower middle class also suffer due to reversal in development process. This reversal in development could be result of any process between countries or intersociety. During reversal process, again, unequal, and uneven society forms which is result of job recession, medical system collapse and failure of state administration. These inequalities are most common in developing and less advanced countries.

3.3 Risk Society Theory by Ulrich Beck

Risk society is explained by Ulrich Beck, explains and unavoidable structural condition of advanced industrialization and society. In some way the modern society is becoming a risk society since it is continuously occupied thru debating, stopping, and managing the risk produces by itself (Cottle 1998).

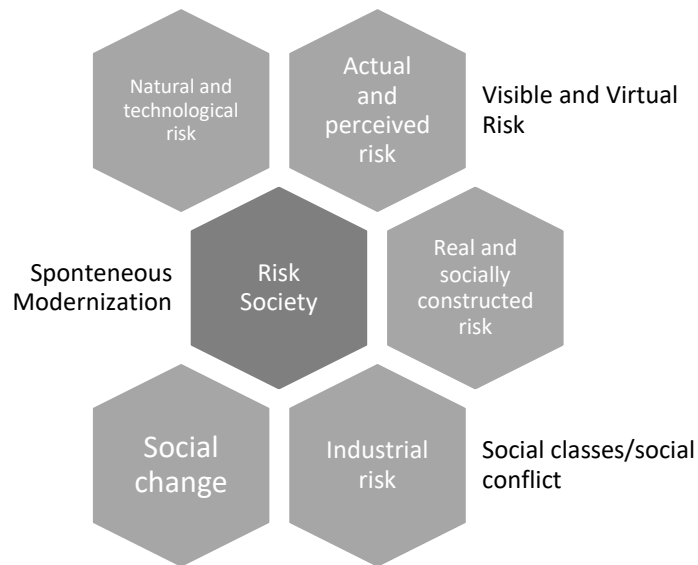


Figure 3: Graphical representation of Risk Society Theory

Moreover, scientific, technical understanding turn out to be more central to social body and social conflict (as shown in the model above, Figure 3). This model in this theory pictured in Figure 3, tells us that how the risk from surroundings effect the society. Like in current pandemic situation the social change, business continuity risk, natural and technological risk have badly affected the modernization of society. When the isolation becomes a positive message, all the growth activities have been stopped and in result society went on risk Whereas, in the developing wide-reaching risk society even the rich states are threatened.

Furthermore, Risk society also takes the point of experiencing risk to health and the global environment these days. Risk Society contains two key interconnected components. Impulsive modernization is one of the concerns while the other is the problem of risk. He also said that if the risk and class positions are stressed,

they overlap on all levels, national and international scale. The Beck's Risk Society refers to the social change periodization in three stages which are pre-modernity, simple modernity, and reflexive modernity. Thus, the modernity is parallel with industrial society and the reflexive modernity in the risk society. Industrial society and risk society represent the Beck diverse social formations. By similar way, the industrial society code encompasses the supply of different goods, where the risk society is the circulation of malicious indicators. Furthermore, industrial society stays structured via social classes whereas the risk society is personalized for individuals. Therefore, this is the reason because industry in combination of science which oversees the production of the risk society.

3.4 Application of Theory

Social cost issues are all indicators of big risks in society. These risks are of structure of society, health, and environment. Risk from natural pandemic is getting worst. Technological resources risk is associated with limited availability of health/medical machinery. Limited resources of medical also carry another risk in society. The whole process of modernization carries risk. Since it covers different departments. Risk society contains risk for individuals. This risk is not always real, risk is sometimes perceived due to presence of some risk factors. In this present scenario, risk is also threatening rich class because it is not limited to lower or middle class. Health risk is equally present for both rich and poor. On national and international lever, risk and class positions are overlapped when stressing risk in risk society. Risk perception causes big risk of health and releases poor environments components. Risk of losing

job, risk of food shortage and risk of life survival are all perceived and happening at some places. These are the constituents of risk society, in modern day, risk of weak family relationship is also part of risk society.

3.5 Hypothesis

3.5.1 Alternate Hypothesis

Covid-19 and its isolation aspect has changed the social life in Islamabad resulting the public health (physical and mental) and spiritual health issues.

3.5.2 Null Hypothesis

Covid-19 has no impact on public health, spiritual/mental health of people.

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

Conceptualization process is used to translate and implement the thoughts and ideas discussed in research. The objectives of the research are reflected in questions asked from participants which conceptualize the research objectives and research questions. Also, the results extracted from survey gives a detailed concept to research which is further used to quantify the research responses.

4.2 Operationalization

Operationalization is the process of converting the theoretical views into practical realities. All the ideas and literature discussed in research is analyzed to convert it into facts and figures. In general, operationalization defines that how precisely a concept/idea is being measured in the research.

4.3 Social Cost Issues

Social cost is defined as the cost known for society of the activity, this may include any destructive effects imposed on others by such organizations or individuals because of their engagement with such activities (Liebhafsky 1973). On the other hand, social cost has also sought to show sweeping upshot on social life all around the globe. Community relationships are badly eroded by reduction in opportunities of face to face interaction and by implementing government measures for social distancing, staying at home order, business trouble and curfew. It has been observed that safety measure have worked to make the family life bothered, by an increase in proximity when living in confined house during lockdown and also by following the quarantine practices to minimize the risk of catching Covid-19 infection (Matteo 2021).

The current study explains that how social cost problem is caused by Covid-19. Current research is focused on economic aspect and this is taken as a variable in the research analysis. A questionnaire is prepared to measure the “social cost indicators” variable, and further discussions in next chapter show that how this variable “social cost indicators” is creating other social issues in Islamabad. To perform the qualitative analysis of study, different questions are used to measure the set variable (detailed questionnaire is given in appendices/annexure section):

Some example questions are given below:

- 1) Does Covid-19 present a risk to public health?
- 2) Do you think Covid-19 has affected spiritual health when the worship places are closed?
- 3) Did Covid-19 pandemic hit job market?
- 4) Do you think Pakistani government strategized the plan to help poor during Covid-19 pandemic?
- 5) Did you face financial issues during Covid-19 period?
- 6) Do you think Covid-19 has impact on Pakistan’s poverty rise?
- 7) Do you think Covid-19 has affected family relationship?
- 8) Does Covid-19 have impact on work life balance when using work from home option?
- 9) Has virtual working limited the job opportunities?

Following categories on scale were used to measure the variables by several respondents.

- A) To Great Extent B) To Some Extent C) Not at All

4.4 Covid-19 / Corona Virus

World Health Organization (WHO) states that the Coronavirus disease is infectious, and it is reportedly caused by a virus which is recently discovered in China (31 December 2019) and was reported by WHO in 2020 (Wu et al 2020). Those who have contracted coronavirus will experience respiratory issues and they can recover without any special treatment but if their immune system is good enough. elderly people and people with underlying medical conditions like diabetes, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and cancer will possibly develop serious ailment. The COVID-19 coronavirus spreads through droplets from the nose and mouth of infected person so it's very important that everyone practice respiratory protocol. The common symptoms of coronavirus infection include tiredness, fever, and cough.

This research is conducted to study the consequences of coronavirus on Pakistani society. Analysis is done by taking coronavirus as independent variable and then operationalizing the concepts to measure the impact of Covid-19 on society.

Also, in this section, a questionnaire was prepared and filled to quantify the consequences of coronavirus on health and lifestyle of people living in Islamabad. Different questions are used to measure the set variable (detailed questionnaire is given in appendices/annexure section):

Following are the examples questions taken from questionnaire to measure the variable:

- 1) Do you think coronavirus exists?
- 2) Have you been affected of coronavirus?
- 3) Has anybody in your family got infected by coronavirus?
- 4) Do people really follow the SOPs defined by government to prevent from coronavirus?
- 5) Do you think we will learn to live with coronavirus?
- 6) Do you think coronavirus is infectious?

Following categories on scale were used to measure the variables by several respondents.

- A) To Great Extent B) To Some Extent C) Not at All

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter of my thesis, I will discuss the methodology performed to conduct the research on Covid-19 social cost problem faced by people living in Islamabad. I will also discuss the data collection method and how the collected data was used to perform quantitative analysis in my research.

The Quantitative method is used for research and the relationship between two variables, coronavirus (variable 1) and its social cost issues (variable 2) has been analyzed using statistical methodology of finding relationship between above set variables.

5.1 Research Methodology

The present research is performed by following quantitative research design where quantitative analysis helped to find out the similarities and differences between research variables. Quantitative method helped the researcher to analyze the relation between different research parameters. Although there were two main variables studied by using quantitative method which include the existence of coronavirus and its impact on health of people, however there were several other social cost issues variable which was quantified against presence of coronavirus in Islamabad. The quantitative method has been used in researches in past which is evident in literature review so therefore the use of quantitative method was suitable for present study too.

5.2 Universe of Study

Current research is conducted on people living in Islamabad, Pakistan. It was a good opportunity to work in this area of Pakistan

because people from different regions of Pakistan come here for work purpose and we got to have answers to variety of questions regarding Covid-19 for research purpose.

5.3 Unit of Analysis

Targeted audience for this study was people who are working either with government departments or working with private firms. Both male and female audience are made part of research. The selection of audience for research is made based on research objectives so that all the questions regarding social cost problem of Covid-19 could get answered. Selected population for research has knowledge of social cost issue of Covid-19 in their area and other areas in Pakistan.

5.4 Sampling Technique

The researcher designed an online survey form and then distributed the online survey to residents of Islamabad. The researcher shared online form with various media group by requesting them to fill the survey form. For the current study / research, the systematic sampling was utilized by the researcher. By systematic sample design idea all the respondents were given equal chance to choose options. This sampling technique saved time and cost both. The total number of respondents for current research was 166. In this research sample size was calculated by using Taro Yamane formula which is $n = N/(1+N(e)^2)$ and its simplified version was introduced back in 1965 (Adam 2020). In this formula, n represents the sample size, N shows the population size and e is showing accuracy level. So, using

this formula for current study, the total number of respondents as total population (166) and giving it 5% error. The calculated sample size by using Taro Yamane was 117.

The number of respondents to research question was 166 because in current pandemic situation it was difficult to access more people. Most of the people in research area are following the Covid-19 SOPs and they are not easily reachable for answering the research questions. However, the current collected data was adequate to run the quantitative analysis on research variables.

5.5 Tools for Data Collection

Data collection was made by using a closed ended questionnaire having the questions regarding research objectives on social cost problem of Covid-19. It was not easy to approach people physically, but data was collected easily by distributing the questionnaire to several participants and received back with the answers. The medium of questionnaire was English because all the participants were able to understand the questions easily. The survey was conducted online via Google Forms.

5.6 Technique for Data Analysis

The collected data from participants was used to quantify the research variables and hence answering the research objectives. Quantitative statistical analysis was performed by analyzing the frequency, percentage, and cross tabulation of research variables by using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software.

The SPSS version 26 was used to extract the correct and organized tables to be used in research work.

5.7 Pre-Testing

Before Pretesting was performed to know the practicability and understandability of questionnaire. The questionnaire was reviewed and filled by 10 individuals and after clearing all the issues the final questionnaire was sent to rest of the participants.

5.8 Limitations of the study

Since this research is carried out through online survey, contacting 166 people, and making them prepared to fill the survey was little difficult. Other than this, there also could have been other options like assessing and observing the study area when visiting physically. Physically meeting people and distributing the survey give more insight about the study area. However, the collected data through online survey made the research possible and served the purpose of answering the research questions.

5.9 Ethical Concerns

During the data collection phase, it was made certain that people suffering from any mental or physical health condition are avoided. It was also communicated to participants that their data will be used for research purpose only and their information will be kept private.

Chapter No. 6

RESULTS & FINDINGS

6.1 Descriptive Analysis

In this chapter, the summary of interpretations is provided. Different tables on research questions are assembled and interpretation of respective tables is given under the table. Each table shows percentage and frequencies of responses against questions asked during the survey.

Demographic Information:

Table 6.1. 1 Gender

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	86	51.81
Female	80	48.19
Total	166	100

Table No. 6.1.1.1 shows that most respondents were male while female respondents' percentage also shows a good contribution. The survey was distributed to random people in Islamabad because both male and female were important to give the response regarding social cost issues.

Table 6.1. 2 Age

Category	Frequency	Percent
≤ 20	33	19.9
21-30	96	57.8
31-40	34	20.5
≥ 41	3	1.8
Total	166	100

This Table 6.1.12 shows that the age of most respondents is between 21-30 and the other higher number is 20.5 percent respondents having age between 31-40, they are responsible and concerned about social issues faced by their families.

Table 6.1. 3 Education

Category	Frequency	Percent
Intermediate	18	10.8
Bachelors	81	48.8
Masters	40	24.1
MPhil	21	12.7
Ph.D	6	3.6
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.3 shows that 48.8 percent of respondents have Bachelors degree while other high percentage is of those respondents who have Masters degree. While some percentage (3.6) shows that few respondents have Ph.D. level education. This shows that the respondents are well educated and were able to easily answer the research questions. Getting this percentage of educated participants helped to gain honest and reliable response from people of Islamabad. These respondents from different areas in Islamabad gave the opinion reflecting the level of their education. However, apart from the highly educated people, other also responded well who belonged to same area but with different education level. These participants were those who had education up to Intermediate and Bachelors.

Table 6.1. 4 Marital Status

Category	Frequency	Percent
Unmarried	130	78.3
Married	36	21.7
Divorced	0	0
Widowed	0	0
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.4 shows that most of the respondents were not married showing 78.3 percent of total. While 21.7 percent representing those who were married.

Table 6.1. 5 Position

Category	Frequency	Percent
Owner	14	8.4
Manager	5	3
Domain Expert	20	12
Other	127	76.5
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.5 shows the position of respondents working with different organizations and departments. Out of total, 76.5 percent are those who are not working or having a job which is not categorized here. This category of questionnaire helped to know the financial position of people who participated in survey, showing that most participants were from job categories which are not specific to any domain but fall in “other” category.

Table 6.1. 6 Housing

Category	Frequency	Percent
Own	111	66.9
On Rent	38	22.9
Shared	8	4.8
Employer	9	5.4
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.6 tells the details about housing status of all respondents of survey. Out of 100, 66.9 percent were those who have their own house while 22.9 percent were living in a house on rent. Some percentage (4.8) showing the people who have shared accommodation and others (5.4) who have housing facilitated by their employer.

Coronavirus:

Table 6.1. 7 Coronavirus existence in Pakistan

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	133	80.1
To some extent	28	16.9
Not at all	5	3
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.7 shows the distribution of respondents for coronavirus existence in Pakistan. Out of total, 80.1 percent people answered that corona virus exists in Pakistan, 16.9 percent respondents said

that corona virus exists to some extent. While 3 percent people think that the virus doesn't exist at all. This shows that most people think coronavirus does exist.

Table 6.1. 8 Family members infected by coronavirus

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	26	15.7
To some extent	49	29.5
Not at all	91	54.8
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.8 explains the distributions of respondents for, whether they are infected by coronavirus or not. Out of 100, 15.7 percent people were infected by coronavirus and 29.5 were those were infected to some extent, while 54.8 percent respondent said that they did not get infected at all. The percentage and frequency shows that a relatively high number of people were infected by coronavirus.

Table 6.1. 9 Infected by coronavirus (Self)

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	44	26.5
To some extent	57	34.3
Not at all	65	39.2
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.9 shows the distribution of responses for whether their families got infected by coronavirus or not. In total, 26.5 percent

answered that their families got infected by coronavirus while 34.3 percent said that their families got infected to some extent and 39.2 answered that their families did not get infected at all.

Table 6.1. 10 Coronavirus as a pre-planned cold war

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	30	18.1
To some extent	71	42.8
Not at all	65	39.2
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.10 show that 18.1 percent survey participants think that coronavirus is a pre-planned war, while 42.8 percent answered that its not a pre-planned war to some extent and 39.2 responded that coronavirus is not a pre-planned war at all.

Table 6.1. 11 Covid-19 changed the life of everyone

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	119	71.7
To some extent	45	27.1
Not at all	2	1.2
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.11 shows that most respondents (71.7 percent) think that coronavirus has totally changed life of everyone. 27.1 percent answered that life of everyone has changed to some extent. While, only 1.2 percent said that life of people has not changed at all. This

helps to find the impact of Covid-19 on life of people living on globe earth. In this survey people agreed to the statement that Covid-19 has changed human lives to great extent.

Table 6.1. 12 Covid-19 SOPs being followed or not

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	13	7.8
To some extent	88	53
Not at all	65	39.3
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.12 tells that only a few respondents (7.8 percent) think that people are following the SOPs defined by government to protect from coronavirus. Most of the respondents (53 percent) said that people are following SOPs to some extent. While 39.3 percent answered that people are not following SOPs defined by government.

Table 6.1. 13 People have learnt to live with Coronavirus

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	41	24.7
To some extent	113	68.1
Not at all	12	7.2
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.13 explains that how the respondents think about living with coronavirus for a long period of time. 24.7 percent think that

we will learn to live with coronavirus, 68.1 said that we will learn to live with coronavirus with some extent. While 7.2 percent said that it is not likely that we will learn to live with coronavirus.

Social cost of public health and spiritual health due to Covid-19:

Table 6.1. 14 Coronavirus as infectious disease

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	129	77.7
To some extent	31	18.7
Not at all	6	3.6
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.14 shows the distribution for coronavirus being infectious or not. 77.7 percent people think that coronavirus is infectious, 18.7 percent said that coronavirus is infectious to some extent while 3.6 percent responded that coronavirus is not infectious at all. We can interpret from this table that spiritual health of people is greatly disturbed due to Covid-19 and is ultimately causing other mental health issues.

Table 6.1. 15 Coronavirus affects only elderly people

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	28	16.9
To some extent	48	28.9
Not at all	90	54.2
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.15 shows that 16.9 percent respondents said that the coronavirus only effects elderly people, 28.9 percent said that it effects elderly people to some extent while other 54.2 percent respondents said that it is not likely that coronavirus effects only elderly people.

Table 6.1. 16 Dying of coronavirus

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	35	21.1
To some extent	80	48.2
Not at all	51	30.7
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.16 explains that 21.1 percent respondents said that someone in their circle died of coronavirus, 48.2 percent people said that it is less likely that someone in their circle died of coronavirus. While another 30.7 percent people said that nobody in their circles died of coronavirus.

Table 6.1. 17 Vaccines effectiveness for coronavirus

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	33	19.9
To some extent	115	69.3
Not at all	18	10.8
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.17 describes the distribution of coronavirus vaccine's effectiveness where 19.9 percent shows that coronavirus vaccine is effective to a great extent, 69.3 percent think that vaccines are effective to some extent while 10.8 percent responded that vaccines are not effective at all. This shows that majority people are in favor of getting Covid-19 vaccines.

Social cost of public health and spiritual health due to Covid-19:

Table 6.1. 18 Covid-19 as a risk to public health

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	141	84.9
To some extent	22	13.3
Not at all	3	1.8
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.18 defines the distribution of responses for Covid-19 risk to public health. Tables tells that, a majority of people (84.9) percent said that Covid-19 is a big risk to public health while 13.3 percent think that it is a risk to public health to some extent and only 1.8 percent said that coronavirus is not a risk to public health at all. This high percentage showing the existence of Covid-19 as risk to public health and spiritual health indicates the impact of Covid0-19 to other aspects of life too. Since we have discussed in theoretical framework section that any risk to health becomes a risk to all fields of life and associated mechanisms of society.

Table 6.1. 19 Covid-19 “staying home” factor limiting health-related outdoor activities i.e exercise, jogging etc

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	82	49.4
To some extent	72	43.4
Not at all	12	7.2
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.19 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of survey responses for if staying at home factor has limited outdoor activities or not. 49.4 percent respondents said that this “staying at home” factor has limited outdoor activities while 43.4 percent said that outdoor activities are limited to some extent while 7.2 percent think that outdoor activities are not limited at all.

Table 6.1. 20 Pakistani government making extensive efforts to address Covid-19 challenge of public health

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	44	26.5
To some extent	96	57.8
Not at all	26	15.7
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.20 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of responses for government being able address Covid-19 challenges or not. This table shows that 26.5 percent people said that government has been able to address the challenges to a great extent

while a majority (57.8) said that government has been able to address the challenges to some extent. 15.7 percent think that Pakistani government has not been able to address the challenges at all.

Table 6.1. 21 Covid-19 impact on spiritual health

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	46	27.7
To some extent	80	48.2
Not at all	40	24.1
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.21 shows the distribution explaining that 27.7 percent respondents that Covid-19 has affected the spiritual health to a greater extent when the worship places are closed. While 48.2 percent said that spiritual health is affected to some extent and 24.1 percent said that it has no effect on spiritual health when the public places are closed.

Table 6.1. 22 Isolation affecting people's mental and physical health

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	106	63.9
To some extent	54	32.5
Not at all	6	3.6
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.22 describes that 63.9 percent respondents said that isolation has a major effect on physical and mental health, 32.5 percent said that it has effect on physical and mental health to some extent while only 3.6 percent said that it has not effect on physical and mental health.

Table 6.1. 23 Spiritual health important for recovery from any disease

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	108	65.1
To some extent	51	30.7
Not at all	7	4.2
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.23 shows the response distribution for whether the spiritual health is important to recover from any disease or not. A majority (65.1 percent) think that spiritual health is very important to recover from any disease, 30.7 said that spiritual health is important to some extent while 4.2 percent said that it is not important at all. The opinion taken from participants regarding role of spiritual health for recovering from any disease clearly aided the purpose of analyzing Covid-19 risk factors and their relationship with human activities being performed to survive and grow in the society. This relationship surely indicated the negative effect of Covid-19 disease when spiritual health seems to be seriously concerned in result of isolation.

Social cost of family relationship due to Covid-19:

Table 6.1. 24 Isolation impact on family relationship

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	63	38.0
To some extent	72	43.4
Not at all	31	18.7
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.24 describes whether the isolation has impact on family relationship or not. 38 percent respondents said Covid-19 isolation has impact on family relationship, 43.4 percent answered that isolation has affected family relationship to some extent while 18.7 percent said it has no impact on family relationship at all.

Table 6.1. 25 Covid-19 impact on work life balance

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	96	57.8
To some extent	61	36.7
Not at all	9	5.4
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.25 describes the distribution of responses for whether Covid-19 work from home option has impact on work life balance or not. The tables shows that 57.8 percent people said that it has a greater impact on work life balance, while 36.7 percent people said that it has impact on work life balance to some extent and 5.4 percent people think that it has no impact on work life balance.

Table 6.1. 26 Online education and work from home have effect on family relationship

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	82	49.4
To some extent	64	38.6
Not at all	20	12
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.26 describes the responses distribution of impact of online education and online working on family relationship. 49.4 percent responses show that it has affected family relationship to greater extent, 38.6 percent people said that online system has impact on family relationship to some extent while 12 percent said that it has no impact on family relationship. Family relationship were found to be one of the most negative result of Covid-19. The responses were used to interpret the view of people of Islamabad on how they see family relationship after meeting the Covid-19 outbreak.

Unemployment and poverty rise due to Covid-19:

Table 6.1. 27 Virtual working limiting the job opportunities

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	40.4	67
To some extent	81	48.8
Not at all	18	10.8
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.27 describes that most responses (67 percent) are that virtual working has limited the job opportunities. While 48.8 percent said it has limited the job opportunities to some extent and 10.8 percent people think that virtual working ha did not limit the job opportunities.

Table 6.1. 28 Covid-19 impact on Pakistan's poverty rise

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	130	78.3
To some extent	31	18.7
Not at all	5	3.0
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.28 describes that to what extent Covid-19 has impact on poverty rise in Pakistan. 78.3 percent a majority respondents said that it has a great impact on poverty rise in Pakistan while 18.3 percent answered that it has impact on poverty rise to some extent while only a few (3.0 percent) said that it has no impact on poverty rise in Pakistan.

Table 6.1. 29 Covid-19 impact on business continuity

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	117	70.5
To some extent	43	25.9
Not at all	6	3.6
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.29 describes that a great majority (70 percent) responded that Covid-19 has a great impact on business continuity, 25.9 percent said that it has affected business continuity to some extent while only 3.6 percent people think that Covid-19 has no impact on business continuity. Since the set objectives were in line with application of theories for research and the results interpreted from collected data from survey participants. Therefore, the business continuity disruption has been integrated for all phases of research and results show that business disruption remained the one of the top most concern of society after the health risk and this is evident from above table.

Table 6.1. 30 Covid-19 impact on business continuity

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	56	33.7
To some extent	72	43.4
Not at all	38	22.9
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.30 describes the distribution of responses for financial issues faced during Covid-19. 33.7 percent said that they didn't face any financial issues during Covid-19, while 43.4 percent said that faced financial issues to some extent and 22.9 percent said that they didn't face financial issues at all. These responses are only the representation of educated people in Islamabad who completed the online survey.

Table 6.1. 31 Covid-19 have impact on daily wages workers

Category	Frequency	Percent
To a great extent	143	86.1
To some extent	19	11.4
Not at all	4	2.4
Total	166	100

Table 6.1.31 shows that most people (86.1 percent) think that Covid-19 has a greater impact on daily wages workers, 11.4 percent said that it has impact on daily wages workers to some extent while only 2.4 percent said that Covid-19 doesn't have any impact on daily wages workers. This shows that Covid-19 has badly affected a great majority population of Pakistan. Several survey participants answered that daily wagers are highly affected by Covid-19, showing that all the industries are facing bad time and due to less profit, they have fired employees.

6.2 Inferential Statistics

Table 6.2. 1 Cross Tabulation I

		Does Covid-19 present a risk to public health?			Total
		Not at all	To a great extent	To some extent	
Do you think coronavirus exists in Pakistan?	Not at all	2	2	1	5
	To a great extent	1	122	10	133
	To some extent	0	17	11	28
Total		3	141	22	166

Table 6.2.1 highlights the ratio of two parameters/variables used in online survey to know the ratio of people who think that coronavirus

exists in Pakistan and its correlation with coronavirus presents a risk to public health. According to this cross table it is highly likely that Covid-19 exists in Pakistan and it's a risk to public health which include mental & physical health and spiritual health.

Hypothesis Testing 1

Table 6.2. 2 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	63.317 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	28.362	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	166		

a. 6 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .09.

Table 6.2.2 represents that the Pearson Chi-square value is 63.317a and degree of freedom is 4 and Asymptotic significance is .000 which is less than 0.05. According to Chi-Square explanation given in table above the alternate hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that Covid-19 has a great impact on public health, spiritual and mental health of people and people were doing well before Covid-19. This hypothesis validates the strong impact of Covid-19 on peoples' life. This hypothesis successfully analyzes the study objectives which further explains the social cost issues of Covid-19 in detail.

All the social cost issues are interpreted individually and the findings show that almost all issues identified in this research have linked to Covid-19 and the likelihood of issues show that Covid-19 has very high impact on social lives and hence changed the lives of individuals which will hardly go back to normal. Being not able to perform everyday activities might take the freedom of living well from people living in Covid-19 effected areas.

6.2. 3 Cross Tabulation II

		Do you think Covid-19 has impact on Pakistan's poverty rise?			Total
		Not at all	To a great extent	To some extent	
Did you face financial issues during covid-19 pandemic?	Not at all	3	30	5	38
	To a great extent	2	48	6	56
	To some extent	0	52	20	72
Total		5	130	31	166

Table 6.2.3 shows the relationship between financial issue rise in Pakistan amid Covid-19 along with poverty rise. The relationship shows that financial issues and poverty rise has been increased in Pakistan however this relationship is just representation of only

survey respondents who we have seen in education section that they are well educated and they might be able to overcome financial issues. The cross tabulation of these two social cost indicators helps to find out the impact of Covid-19 and its connection to different factors. People who think that Covid-19 triggered the financial issues also think that Covid-19 also caused the rise in poverty. Very a smaller number of people said that these two social cost indicators have very little correlation while majority said that financial issues and poverty both are increased and have link. The findings are, that most of the social cost indicators are inter-linked and all of them are ultimately causing social issues and, hence effecting public health.

Table 6.2. 4 Cross Tabulation III

		Did Covid-19 pandemic hit job market?			Total
		Not at all	To a great extent	To some extent	
Do you think that the Covid-19 has impact on business continuity?	Not at all	3	1	2	6
	To a great extent	2	99	16	117
	To some extent	0	29	14	43
Total		5	129	32	166

Table 6.2.4 is representing the cross table of Covid-19 impact on job market and its impact on business continuity. The table clearly shows a positive relationship where respondents said to a greater extent that business continuity has been affected and so, job market is facing recessions. This table shows that it is highly likely that Covid-19 has halted business continuity hence affecting job market.

The finding also includes that, business continuity has a strong link to job recession. 99% correlation factor representing that Covid-19 has affected the business continuity and in result limiting the job opportunities. A very low correlation found for those respondents who say that between business continuity and Covid-19 pandemic hit job market are linked to some extent. While table helps to find out that almost negligible correlation for those who think business continuity and job recession have no link at all.

6.3 Key Findings

The results of current research are integrated with the theories applied for current study and this integration helped to extract the combined results of concepts and analysis of research questions. The unequal and combined development theory & risk society theory found to be strongly applicable in current research. The findings show that hoe Covid-19 has become a barrier to development of the society and how the Covid-19 associated factor has shown strong influence on world economy, industrialization, and financial position of society. These results are justified when comparing with components of unequal and combined development theory. Similarly risk society theory is also found to be relevant and applicable for current study since we have interpreted the risks of

natural and technological factors, social change, industrial risk, actual and perceived risk. Moreover, we have interpreted and analyzed that how these risks are affecting people in society. Key findings of current research, from the analysis of responses from different groups of population may include:

1. Most people think that coronavirus does exist in Pakistan.
2. However, many people in the research area and their direct families did not get infected by coronavirus.
3. Most of the population think that coronavirus could be a pre-planned cold war.
4. People in the research area think that Covid-19 has completely changed the life of everyone.
5. People in the research area think that SOPs defined by government are not properly followed by public.
6. People think that, to some extent they have learnt to live with coronavirus.
7. Since the main objective of research was to find out that what people say about social cost of Covid-19, there are some significant findings against this objective, including finding that people say that Coronavirus is an infectious disease. Some other relevant findings against research objectives given below.
8. People in the research area think that coronavirus doesn't affect only elderly people, but it also infects people of other ages.

9. Most people think that it is not necessary that if someone is infected by coronavirus, they will die. People may get recovered from this disease.
10. People in study area think that coronavirus vaccines is effective to some extent.
11. The most important objective of study was to find out people response on Covid-19 impact on public health. Where most respondents said that coronavirus is a big risk to public health.
12. Similarly, most people said that coronavirus has limited health related outdoor activities (exercise, jogging etc).
13. Most people think that Covid-19 has affected spiritual health to some extent. However, people said that spiritual health is very important to recover from any disease.
14. People in research area think that Covid-19 has big impact on mental and physical health of people.
15. Most people said that Covid-19 and its online system factor has impact on family life and work life balance to great extent.
16. Another important research object was to find out Covid-19 impact on unemployment and poverty rise in Pakistan. One of the findings is that people said that virtual working has limited the job opportunities to some extent.
17. Most people said that Covid-19 has resulted poverty rise in Pakistan.
18. People in the research area think that Covid-19 has suspended the business continuity hence resulting job crisis.

19. Most people think that Covid-19 has increased financial issues to some extent.
20. Most people strongly believe that Covid-19 has limited the opportunities for daily wages workers.
21. Research findings tell us that Covid-19 has badly affected the social life of people and its social cost issues have limited the opportunities for people in many fields of life.

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSIONS & CONCLUSION

7.1 Discussions

The purpose of this study was to find out that how Covid-19 is resulting into social cost issues. The study summarizes all the aspects of Covid-19 including public health, spiritual health, family relationship and poverty rise. This research is successfully synchronized with literature review and all the findings and results are aligned with the objectives. Previous researches highlighted that how Covid-19 has limited the health-related activities worldwide. In Islamabad, all the social activities are equally suspended, and one cannot cope with the health challenges. All the worship places are closed, and it is being difficult to seek spiritual guidance and being spiritually healthy. The impact of Covid-19 pandemic has resulted to shut all the business, education institutes and limited medical services in Pakistan. But most affected part is social life, people are practicing isolation and are quartered. In this situation, as survey shows, all the social gatherings are limited now. Survey results show that people are having family relationship issues due to Covid-19 factors. Outdoor activities are very limited now, people are trying to find home gym facilities and this way social life has become very limited. Physical health is already disturbed due to rush in hospitals. Apart from this, the virtual working has become a new practice and people who are associated with Information Technology are more powerful to peruse their careers. While those who don't have IT skills are facing job recession. Also, virtual education and working has affected the family relationship. This all has increased the crowd at homes and the default system has been disturbed, some family members are jobless while other are overloaded. Domestic fights have been increased in all this scenario. Internet facility has

also been an issue to access online learning and online working systems. This situation also seems to be leaving a gap in education system and capabilities of youngsters in future for long time.

In result of Covid-19 pandemic, the survey shows that how job market is affected due to business suspension. Daily wages workers are not being able to meet basic needs of their families. In the meanwhile, when the question is asked about government strategy to overcome job crisis, people gave a neutral answer on this.

This study addresses study questions appropriately and explain that how Covid-9 has affected human life and has limited their activities in their own sphere. The study also addresses the study objectives by providing research results which are interpreted from survey conducted in Islamabad. The study shows that Covid-19 crisis has resulted into many social issues and have changed human life and limited their activities. The study further determines the relationship between Covid-19 and its social cost indicators by analyzing cross relationship between Covid-19 social cost indicators. Statistical Relationship and quantitative trend analysis have been run between Covid-19 and its consequences (social cost indicators) to know the ground reality and real situation.

By following SOPs and still finding some options for outdoor activities and having quality time with family could help to reduce stress level and to have healthy work life balance. Students should spend time to learn and get skilled so that in future if they don't get job, they can join/start a small level business by using their professional skills. This way, poverty and job crisis could be control

to some extent. Starting a small level setup of their own will give them power and by doing this they create jobs for others. For this, government should help the youngsters of Pakistan to become financially stable. Also, the government should grant more facilities to people for improving public health and getting spiritual guidance for coping with the pandemic. The study recommends; to setup small level business to control poverty and job recession, to do exercise and outdoor activities for good mental and physical health, take steps to improve spiritual health by arranging prayers for small group of people.

7.2 Conclusions

Covid-19 pandemic has become a biggest challenge for society in terms of social cost. Many researches have been performed to find out the factors affecting social life in result of Covid-19. In this research, statistical quantitative analysis highlighted all the social indicators and given the trend between Covid-19 and its possible cost indicators. This s research covers all above mentioned social issues of COVID-19 which have become the reason of stress in society and badly affected the health, lifestyle and ultimately the family structure when having limited resources and no way of optimism. The pandemic has limited social gatherings, masajid and outdoor activities due to which physical & mental health and spiritual health is badly affected. The findings show that isolation has increased the stress level due to not being part of healthy activities. The research has also concluded that all the Covid-19 associated factors had impact on business continuity hence limiting the job opportunities. Poverty rise has remained one of the biggest

issues in society, people of Islamabad have also submitted response witnessing that poverty is rising due to Covid-19. Research questions have covered the aspects of e-learning and working from scenarios, where workload has piled up at home and people who are living at home are now living much disturbed life than before. This situation shows that family system and family relationship have been badly affected due to lost work life balance. The research complies the findings of all Covid-19 related social cost issues and shows that people are not happy with Covid-19 impacts and they are suffering for their basic needs. The current situation can be a compelling factor for researchers to write on social cost topic to rescue the people from this pandemic to introduce the ideas for welfare of people of country Pakistan.

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ANEXURE

I am student of MSc. Sociology at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. This questionnaire is designed to acquire necessary data to accomplish the research objectives. In this research, Covid-19 and its social cost issues are being assessed through the given questionnaire. The information obtained will be used for academic purpose only. I assure you the anonymity of your identity. Your cooperation in filling the questionnaire will be highly appreciated.

A. Demographic and Social-Structure Profile of the Respondent

S. No	Title	Category					Notes
1	≤20	21-30	31-40	≥41			
2	Marital Status	Unmarried	Married	Separated	Widowed		
4	Education	Intermediate	Bachelors	Masters	Ph.D		
5	Position	Owner	Manager	Domain Expert	Other		
6	Children	0	1	2	3	4 ≥ 4	

8	Housing	Own	On rent	shared	Facilitated by employer		
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B. Coronavirus

S.No	Statement	To a great extent	To some extent	Not at all
12	Do you think coronavirus exists in Pakistan?			
13	Have you been infected by coronavirus?			
14	Has anybody in your family got infected by coronavirus?			
15	Do you think coronavirus is a pre-planned cold war?			

16	Due to coronavirus the life of everyone is totally changed?			
17	Do people really follow the SOPs defined by government to prevent from coronavirus?			
18	Do you think we will learn to live with coronavirus?			
19	Do you think coronavirus is infectious and spreads to others?			
20	Do you think the new strains of coronavirus are more severe?			
21	Do you think coronavirus			

	affects only elderly people?			
22	Has anybody in your circle died due to coronavirus?			
23	Do you think the vaccines are effective for coronavirus?			

C. Social cost of public health and spiritual health due to Covid-19

S.No	Statement	To a great extent	To some extent	Not at all
24	Does Covid-19 present a risk to public health?			
25	Do you think covid-19 “staying home”			

	factor has limited health-related outdoor activities i.e exercise, jogging etc?			
26	Has Pakistani government made extensive efforts to address Covid-19 challenge of public health?			
27	Do you think Covid-19 has affected spiritual health when the worship places are closed?			
28	Did isolation affect people's mental and physical health?			
29	Do you think the spiritual health is important for recovery from any disease?			

D. Social cost of family relationship due to Covid-19

S.No	Statement	To a great extent	To some extent	Not at all
30	Do you think Covid-19 has affected family relationship?			
31	Does isolation have impact on family relationship?			
32	Does Covid-19 have impact on work life balance when using work from home option?			
33	Do you think online education and work from home have effect on family relationship?			

E. Unemployment and poverty rise due to Covid-19

S.No	Statement	To a great extent	To some extent	Not at all
34	Did Covid-19 pandemic hit job market?			
35	Do you think Covid-19 has impact on Pakistan's poverty rise?			
36	Do you think Pakistani government strategized the plan to help poor during Covid-19 pandemic?			
37	Has virtual working limited the job opportunities?			
38	Do you think that the Covid-19 impact the business continuity?			

39	Does covid-19 have impact on daily wages workers?			
40	Did you face financial issues during covid-19 pandemic?			