



## Socioeconomic and Psychological Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Various Occupational Groups in Bangladesh

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** The study examined how the pandemic-caused change in lifestyle had an impact on the working class in terms of the economy, social structure, psychology, and spirituality.

**Methodology:** The descriptive statistics, chi-square test, and other methods were used to pinpoint important factors that contribute significantly to the variation in response factors as well as statistically significant outcomes.

**Findings:** Being at home was challenging for the workers and left them feeling stressed, bored, and constrained, requiring them to leave their homes in order to feel free. In general, workers experience socioeconomic hardships and psychological pressure as a result of losing their jobs, losing their incomes, remaining at home, and having fewer mobility options. It also has an unforeseen negative impact on their family, social, and economic standing.

**Practical Implications:** This study sheds light on the kinds of lockdown tactics that should be used at times of unprecedented crisis, and it is very helpful in deciding what kinds of curfews should be put in place.

**Originality/Value:** Through increased production, cost-venture reserves, and staying at home to avoid the pandemic from a position of wealth and wellbeing, this research has significantly contributed to handling the socioeconomic and psychological concerns in a pandemic situation, as well as time management.

**Limitations:** A larger study with a large sample from the same population is advised in order to generalize the results because the sample size for this research was small, modern statistical tools and procedures were not applied.

### 1. Introduction

Novel Corona Virus with SARS-CoV-2 triggering COVID-19 standing for Corona Virus Disease-2019 has been dramatically spread and endangered socio-economic growth in nearly 219 countries around the world since its inception in Wuhan, located in Hubei State of China in December 2019 (World Health Organization, 2020). Coronavirus-2019 disease incidence and mortality have risen significantly across the globe (Bhuiyan, Sakib, Pakpour, Griffiths & Mamun, 2021). The health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are not limited, but they also have a substantial social and economic impact (Belitski, Guenther, Kritikos & Thurik, 2022). Coronavirus-2019 disease (COVID-

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19) incidence and mortality have risen significantly across the globe (Hossain, Islam, Al Masud, Biswas & Hossain, 2021).

The purpose of this research was to determine the socioeconomic and psychological effects of the COVID-19 on various groups of employees who were told they could work from home or telecommute. Factors such as home suitability for work, supply availability, and worker behavior all have an impact on telecommuting.

The pandemic was affected each part of human existence and real effect stays obscure because the spread of the sickness (Kharroubi, Naja, Diab-El-Harake & Jomaa, 2021). While it will be difficult to forecast the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, early strategic planning and preparation for emerging and established difficulties will be critical in assembling resources and responding in a timely manner (Lu, Stratton & Tang, 2020). Bangladesh was continuing lockdown very long time and it is to affect working people (Bodrud-Doza, Shammi, Bahlman, Islam & Rahman, 2020). As the world is a facing serious issue due to COVID-19 pandemic that is influencing every aspect of human existing (Lund, Ellingrud, Hancock & Manyika, 2020). The working system and Working Peoples are affected by the issue badly as physical activities are stopped due to national wide closure (Martin, Markhvida, Hallegatte & Walsh, 2020). The spread of the virus is increasing and it's have a significant impact on Working activities especially in Working people (Masud et al., 2021). The study analyses the impact of this pandemic issue. This is very serious issue as it is not only affecting the general people but also the Working people. Now, the research about the issues related to effects of this on the Socio economic Impact of Working people will help to improve the understanding of the actual impact and Workers perceptions as well as approaches that could be used for overcome and help in managing the effectiveness for socio economic.

In this study, shows that different sector difficulties and socioeconomic consequences in the working group like RMG (Masud & Ferdous, 2016; Alam, et al, 2020), employment, stock market and GDP cannot perform their target balance. But it is very unthinkable that the remittance growth increasing and it is recorded in December (Masud & Mondal, 2017). Only these sectors are far forming great and other was not (Masud, Ferdous & Hossain, 2017). These sentries so pathetic. However, as the government withdrew the partial lockout, it should be accompanied by inclusive and open risk communication to the public. For the nation's survival, proper response plans and knowledge planning are important (Meri, 2021). The outcome will play a crucial role in the epidemiological and socio-economic formulation of the emergency response pandemic in developing countries such as Bangladesh.

COVID-19 was expected to trigger another financial crisis like 2008, which was called "Child's Play" (Oppenheim et al., 2019). A new infectious disease caused by a new virus is Corona virus Disease (COVID-19) (Prawoto et al., 2020). The influence of this virus has spread worldwide (Qiu, Chen & Shi, 2020). But continue the social distancing for their safety (Rahman et al., 2020; Kumar et al., 2020). The coronavirus-19 (COVID-19) pandemic is causing economic difficulties for people whose livelihoods have been harmed by lockdowns in a number of countries, including Bangladesh (Boone, Haugh, Pain & Salins, 2020). Bangladesh, COVID-19, is part of the 2019 worldwide corona various outbreak. Bangladesh began its lock-down on 23 March and is the 17th nation in the world. Their first cases were found on 7 March (Dempster, Ginn, Graham, Ble, Jayasinghe & Shorey, 2020; Kumar et al. 2022).The government announced a 'limited leave' meaning 'undeclared lockdown' for the COVID-19 pandemic (Rasheed et al., 2021). The first death occurred on 18 March 2020 and it was extended for the first time until 31 July in separate slot time (Khan, 2020). Most people in our country were perplexed by the terms "general leave" and "lockdown." Over 165 million people have lost their jobs (Sen et al., 2020; Kumar et al., 2021).

This study focuses primarily on various place vulnerability in Bangladesh that are related in economic sector and also know the situation the problem of working people. Economic sector focused on private, government and semi government mainly. And their working activity with covid. In this report, During the COVID-19 pandemic, we checked and investigated permeable populations in Bangladesh. Among those affected are different level worker. We also demonstrate how the pre-

acquisition of SDGs similar to these permeable relations contributed to the reduction and spread of the pandemic (Shammi et al., 2021). People everywhere must unite in solidarity to assist those in greatest need, especially in an expanding and developing world (Sharma & Borah, 2020). We can only address the pandemic's interconnected health, social, and economic consequences by working together, and we must prevent it from worsening into a long-term humanitarian and food security crisis that threatens to reverse the development progress made thus far (Bashir & Shahzad, 2020). Because of the magnitude and scope of the crisis, there is understandably widespread fear, uncertainty, and concern (Wei, Li & Zhang, 2021).

Family, employer, type of business or institution, and educational background status. The response variables were the portion of life affected by the lockdown and COVID-19, COVID-19-related unplanned expenses, and COVID-19-related unwanted expenses. Domestic violence has been noted, as well as the tolerance to stay at home and the obstacles that come with it staying at home (Estadilla, 2020), The seriousness of breaking the curfew, and the driving reasons for staying at home during curfews, and the types of work-aids accessible at home, and the adaptability of the home for work (Gautam, Khan & Khan, 2022). Each component of the mentioned variable is measured as suggested in the study by Boukhechba and Bouhania (Muthuprasad, Aiswarya, Aditya & Jha, 2021; Haque, 2020).

It is understandable that our mental health suffers when social isolation, disruptions in work and family routines, cabin fever, and economic insecurity are all present. The report moreover related on the public insight and the board points of view of the near get situation study and the crucial association rule of the Coronavirus pandemic in Bangladesh socio-financially. The objective of this study is to look at the unreasonably lengthy crucial association of the pandemic. The result plays a key role in formulating an emergency response plan. The purpose of this report is to analyze the pandemic's long-term strategic management. When formulating an emergency response plan, the outcome plays a key role (Bao, 2020).

## **2. Methodology**

The study site is Bangladesh, and it serves different organizations that are related to working people. Here, the affected rate is 1.7 million (Islam, Bodrud, & Mamun, 2020). The purposive sampling technique was used here for demonization, limited internet access, and an online survey delivery method as a result of the pandemic. One hundred and thirty-three (133) questionnaires were entirely filled out, with all questions addressed. The online survey was voluntary and completely anonymous. The information is exclusively used for research purposes. Each component of the mentioned variable is measured (Muthuprasad et al., 2021; Woertz, 2020). Employees of government and private companies, as well as self-employed respondents, participated in the survey, which took place in different cities during the COVID-19 crisis. Age, sex, and the city's sub-city were the explanatory variables. Domicile, occupation, marital status, occupation, and responsibilities within the organization. The respondents were contacted via the internet and asked to complete a semi-structured online survey prepared with Google Forms. The inquiry form was put through a series of tests before being released, and changes were made as a result. The survey was conducted in a number of ways. The researcher used a variety of social media and email platforms. For analysis, the responses were organized and coded. Frequency distribution and the chi-square test were used to evaluate the data. Examine any discrepancies between the expected and observed proportions of the population. The chi-square test's likelihood ratio was used to identify key elements that account for a considerable portion of the variation found in the response factors, as well as statistically significant results.

## **3. Result of the Study**

### **3.1 Demographic Profile**

Table 1 is divided into different section shows the demographic characteristics of the respondents (n = 133) and here is the demographic characteristic has different section and here is showing those situation. There is a lot of variation in the demographics, according to the data. The respondents' qualities Eight out of ten people responded. The respondents' average family size was a 3.5.

**Table 1***Demographic Profile*

Variable to explain	N=%
Age	
>50	2 (2)
18-40	69 (52)
40-50	62 (47)
$\chi^2 = 060.20$ DF= 2 $p < 0.0001$	
Gender	
Female	104 (79)
Male	29 (21)
$\chi^2 = 41.3$ DF= 2 $p < 0.0001$	
Marital status	
Divorced	1 (1)
Married	68 (51)
Single	62 (47)
Widowed	2 (2)
$\chi^2 = 122.2$ DF= 4 $p < 0.0001$	
Employer	
Private	58 (44)
Won work	3 (2)
Government	72 (54)
$\chi^2 = 61$ DF= 2 $p < 0.0001$	
Occupation statuses	
Architect	2 (2)
SI	1 (1)
Customer officer	7 (5)
Administrator	91 (68)
Teacher	3 (2)
Engineer	1 (1)
Consultant	2 (2)
Statistics	1 (1)
Accounting officer	5 (4)
Physician	2 (2)
Marketing officer	1 (1)
Finance officer	10 (8)
IT	5 (4)
Auditor	1 (1)
$\chi^2 = 828$ DF=15 $p = 0.0001$	
Employer type	
Public firm	12 (9)
Private industry	71 (53)
It center	5 (4)
Intermediates	8 (6)
School	28 (21)
Delivery service	2 (2)
University	5(4)
NGO	2 (2)
$\chi^2 = 234.4$ DF=8 $p < 0.0001$	
Family responsibility	
Family worker	35 (26)

Others	98 (74)
$\chi^2 = 29.8$ DF = 1 p<0.0001	
Higher level of education	
B.A	39 (29)
Diploma	6 (5)
M.A	5 (4)
MBA	83 (62)
$\chi^2 = 121$ DF= 2 p=0.0001	

Source: Authors Calculation

### 3.2 Economic Consequences

To stay-at-home and work-from-home, orders have had a substantial impact on many elements of respondents' lives. The majority of the explanatory variables were strongly connected with the workers' lives being influenced by the pandemic (See Table 2). As a result, a bigger percentage of respondents were affected in terms of socioeconomics (Table 3). The lockdown resulted in unforeseen costs such as increases in the cost of goods and transportation, and Hand sanitizer, face masks, and other detergents were purchased on the spur of the moment. Staying at home with children incurs additional costs because youngsters are unable to go out, necessitating further investments in indoor games and consuming more food. Respondents who have access to broad and Wi-Fi internet at work used their cell phones to work from home during their stay. Orders that have pushed up their costs there was more time on the air. They had to pay to call their families and friends who they would have called otherwise physically.”

**Table 2**  
*The Variation in Response Variables*

Variables	Explanatory Variables	DF	LR - Chi-Square	P-Value
Which aspects of your life have been impacted by the pandemic?	Age	18	369	< 0.0001
	Employer	9	18	0.04
	Profession	10	91	< 0.0001
	Sex	117	27	< 0.0001
	Distance	27	77	< 0.0001
Why is staying at home so difficult?	Age	20	149	< 0.0001
	Occupation	20	62	< 0.0001
	Sex	12	160	< 0.0001
	Education level	36	414	< 0.0001
Why did you decide to leave your house	Distance	6	130	< 0.0001
	Age	16	69	< 0.0001
	Marital statuses	14	611	< 0.0001
Why is working from home so difficult?	Profession	55	78	0.02
	Education level	15	47	< 0.0001
	Distance	15	25	0.04
Do you have any work related materials at home?	Age	14	143	< 0.0001
	Occupation	21	186	< 0.0001
	Education level	98	287	< 0.0001
	Marital status	21	6	< 0.0001
	Owner	14	34	0.0018
	Distance	21	186	< 0.0001

Source: Authors Calculation

### 3.3 Staying at Home (Drawbacks)

The respondents' preferences for where they would like to stay differed greatly home ( $\chi^2 = 44.6$ , p < 0.0001). The majority of those who responded were confronted with having problems staying at

home (79 percent, 105/133). The difficulties the respondents' experiences at home were very different. Majority of the explanatory factors is inextricably linked (Table 2). 31 percent (33/ 105) of those who found it difficult to stay at home were bored, 22 percent (23/105) were stressed, 13 percent (14/105) felt confined, and 12 percent (11/105) were uncomfortable. On the other hand, those who said it was okay to stay at home (n 14 28) said they felt safe. The positive aspect of the curfew, according to COVID-19 (57 percent, 16/28). "Furthermore, remaining at home allowed these respondents to spend more time with their families spend time with their families, rest, and effectively manage their time (each of the Fourteen percent (4/28) of the responses are equal. After the government announced a much higher number of respondents (90 percent, 120/133) departed home. Surprisingly, 96 percent (27/28) of the respondents said yes. Those that have had a good time while staying at home have given their0comments. For whatever reason, dwellings. 47 percent (57/120) of those polled said yes. They had left their residences on the day of the survey0 (Figure 1). Only 6% of the population Respondents (8/120) stayed at home for two months in a row. Similarly, Only 3% (4/120) stayed at home for more than a month, and another 3% (4/120) stayed at home for more than a month. For two weeks in a row, I've been at 120. 12 percent of the time was spent in one week and 10 days (13/120) and 4% 03/120) of respondents stayed at home, respectively. Respectively the lasting 27% (31/120) of respondents had left home between one and five days before to taking the poll. The main reason why respondents were compelled to leave their houses following the stay-at-home and work-from-home order was announced in Table 4 shows the most prevalent reasons for going grocery shopping. Additional requirements (53 percent, or 63/120). Some of the responders (9 percent, 11/120) were unsatisfied with the results. Their companies also required them to do urgent duties. Although respondents also mentioned less common forms of social maltreatment (See Table 3)."

**Table 3***The Socioeconomic Consequences*

Questions	N(%)
<b>The area of life that has been impacted by the lockdown</b>	
Finance	64 (48)
Finance and society	21 (16)
Sentimental	11 (8)
Everything	4 (3)
Lovely life	9 (7)
Health	3 (2)
Emotional and social	16 (21)
Nothing	1 (1)
Full of work	7 (5)
Spiritual	8 (6)
$X^2=235$ DF =9 p = 0.0001	
<b>The cost of the COVID-19 pandemic's unforeseen consequences</b>	
Internet usage has increased	13 (10)
Use of the internet and voice calls has increased	14 (11)
Recreational costs at home	1 (1)
Food intake by the household has increased.	5 (4)
Staying at home with children is more expensive.	16 (12)
Face mask and sanitizer prices	3 (2)
Merchandise is growing more costly	51 (38)
Merchandise prices are rising, as are transportation costs.	16 (12)
Antiseptics and detergents have become more expensive	4 (3)
$X^2=134$ DF=8 p < 0.0001	

Domestic abuse was observed.	
Assault on the person	3 (14)
Rape	5 (24)
Harassment of women	13 (62)
$X^2=8$ DF= 2 p=0.018	

Source: Authors Calculation

### 3.4 Working from Home

Working from home is challenging for a variety of reasons, and it is strongly linked to one's degree of education and occupation (See Table 2). For 47 percent, the residence was deemed to be inappropriate for work. It was suitable for 53% (70/133) of the respondents, whilst it was not suitable for 33% of the respondents them ( $p > 0.05$ ,  $\chi^2 = 1.44$ ). There was a statistically significant difference between the two groups. Among government, private, and non-profit organizations in the suitability of the house to work self-employees ( $p = 0.038$ , Fisher's exact test). The majority of government employees' homes were unfit for working from home (Figure 2). Self-employed respondents; on the other hand, all had suitable dwellings in which to carry out their duties. There is a statistically significant link between the ability to work from home and the tolerance to stay at home. Those who are stay at home and have no problems were more likely to be comfortable to work from home (OR=3.03, 95% CI 1.29 to 7.23;  $p = 0.011$ ) (Wald test). Fifty-one percent of responders (68/133) lack basic resources. They needed to work from home, and 49 percent of them (065/1330) had them (See0Figure 3). The amount of working resources owned varies from nothing to everything basic office equipment (Table 5). According to an independent examination of respondents who regarded their house suitable for work ( $n = 700$ ), 30% (22/ 70) did not have the resources they required to work at home ( $\chi^2= 11.84, p=0.0006$ ). On the other hand, despite the fact that 24% (15/63) of respondents Despite the fact that they felt their home unfit for employment ( $n = 63$ ), they had all they needed ( $\chi^2 = 16.5, p =0.0001$ ) resources to work from home The capacity to do multivariate logistic regression0analysis revealed that the ability to Working from home was linked to the respondents' employer in a significant way (government, private, or self-employed).

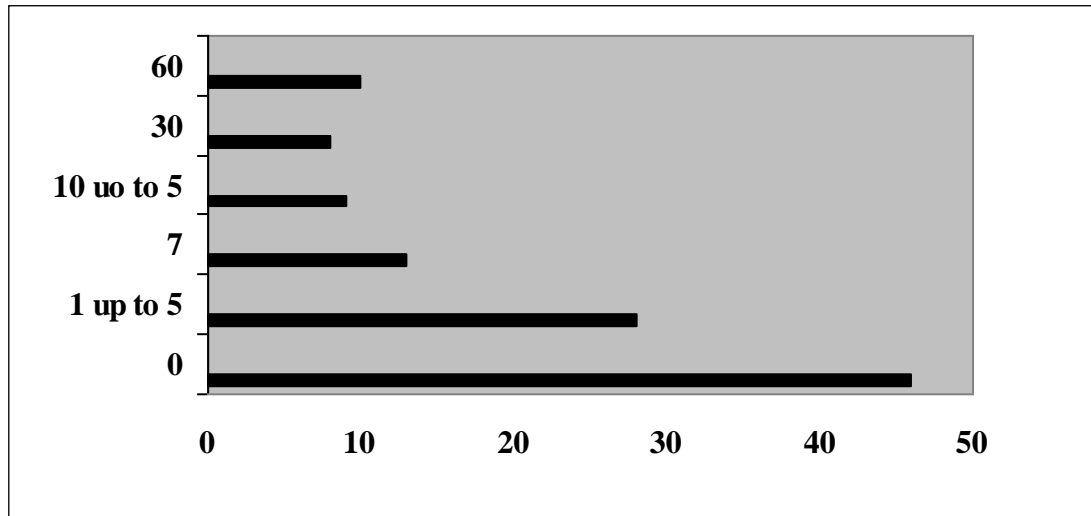
**Table 4**

*Departing after the Stay-at-home Order were Issued*

Why did you decide to leave your house?	N (%)
To go to the bank	2 (2)
To go to prayer house	6 (5)
Funeral services to attend	3 (3)
Obtaining internet connectivity for personal usage	1 (1)
For work purposes, I need to be able to connect to the internet.	11 (9)
To get together with pals	6 (5)
No one will be able to stop me from leaving my house.	63 (53)
For a breath of fresh air	6 (6)
In order to recover from depression	1 (1)
To go grocery shopping and get other necessities	2 (2)
To leave the room	2 (2)
To complete a time-sensitive task	4 (3)
To go to the medical center	9 (8)
Total	120 (100)

Source: Authors Calculation

Here, the following figure indicates the maximum number of days that responders may bear after the stay-at-home order was issued.



**Figure 1**

*Maximum Number of Days*

**Table 5**

*Respondents' Basic Office Resources*

Questions	N
Work-aid resources for the office are available from the comfort of your own home.	
Books and stationary	17 (13)
Books, computer and stationary	9 (7)
Books, computer, stationery and internet service	39 (29)
Books, computer, stationery, furniture, and internet service	26 (20)
Books, computer, stationery and furniture	13 (10)
Books, stationary, and furniture	13 (10)
Books, furniture, stationery and internet service	13 (10)
None	3 (2)
$\chi^2 = 52.4$ DF=7 p =0.0001	

Source: Authors Calculation

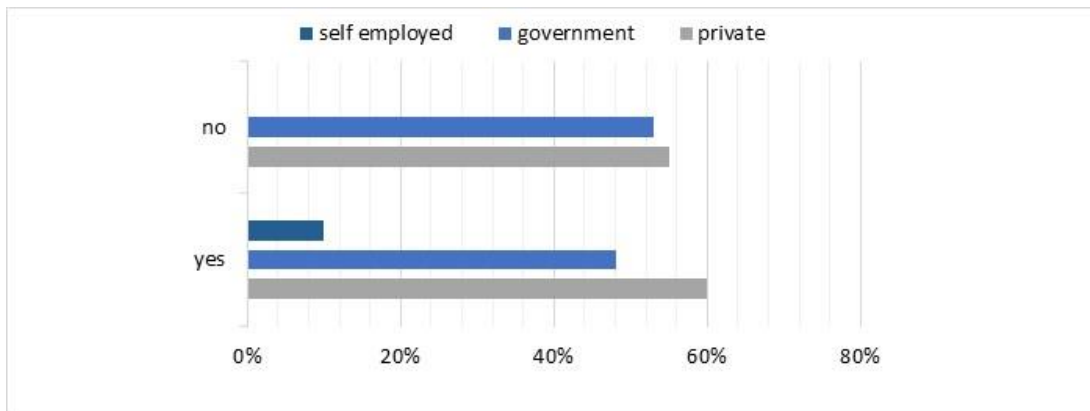
Participants who Working for a private employer has 4.5 times the odds of working for a public employer ( $R = 4.5$ ).compared to government employees (96 percent confidence interval: 1.83 to 11.06,  $p = 0.0009$ ) is a fraction of a millionth of a millionth of a Self-employed people were also more likely than government workers to have the resources they needed to work from home ( $R = .610$  (95 percentCI: 0.050 to 3.4,  $p < .05$ ).

A substantially higher percentage of respondents said it was extremely difficult to do so ( $\chi^2 = 15.2$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ) work at home (Figure 4).The main challenges Inadequate internet connection (25 percent, 22/89) was the most common problem encountered while working at home ( $n = 89$ ), followed by COVID-19 induced loss of concentration (22 percent, 20/89) and both a shortage of essential materials and internet access (27 percent, 29/89).(25 of 89) (Figure 4).



The nature of the work (for example, pharmacist/salesperson) working from home becomes impossible for 16 percent (14/89) of the population respondents. Even if they have the required materials, such as working from home has become more difficult due to the internet and a poor internet connection difficult (2 percent, 42/89). Working from home was difficult due to a lack of resources a sufficient amount of space for the remaining respondents (8 percent, 7/89), having access to some of the most basic resources. The availability of resources required to work from home was found to be strongly linked to home suitability for working. Respondents who have working resources at home are 7.5 times more likely to work at home ( $R = 7.5$ ) than those who do not (95 percent CI; 3.44 to 16.16;  $p .0001$ ). Respondents who said their home was suitable for work were more likely to work from home ( $R = .010$ , 97% CI: 4.1 to 28,  $p < 0.001$ ). Effective time management and access to working materials were major enablers for individuals who were conformable while working at home. Working from home provided benefits such as safety, no commuting, and leisure (Figure 4).

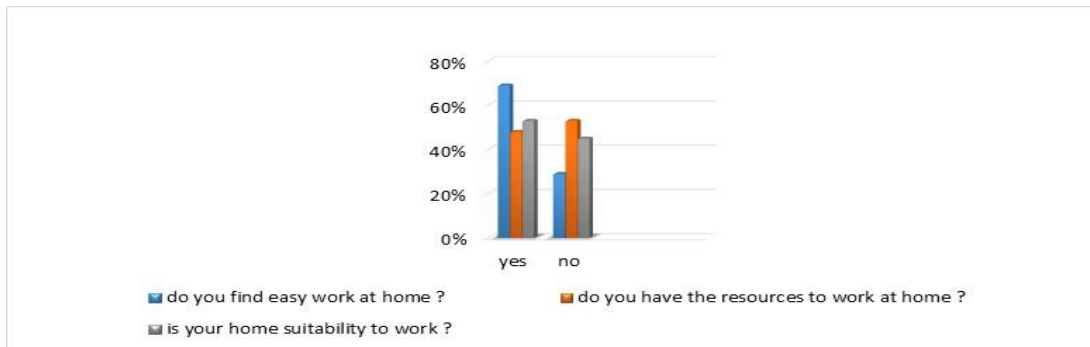
Here the chart indicates the suitability of residential units for less-needed government and private company employees and individuals to stay and work at home.



**Figure 2**

*The Suitability of Residential Units*

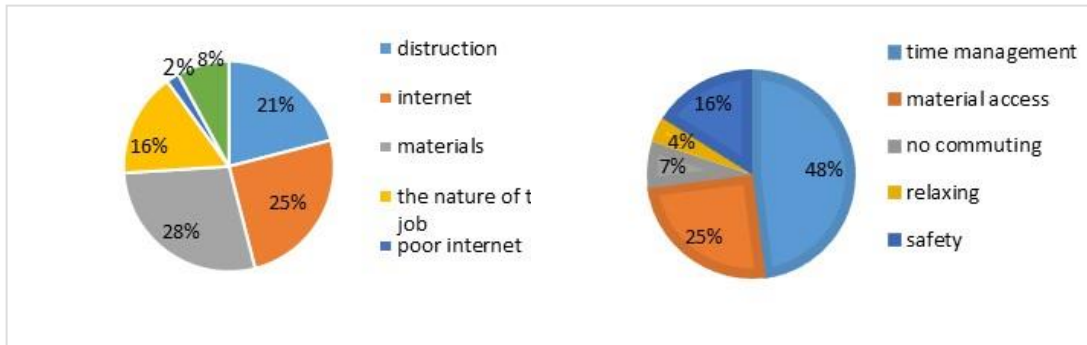
Here Figure 3 describes home suitability, convenience of working from home, and the availability of working resources among less-needed government and commercial firms and self-employee individuals are all factors to consider.



**Figure 3**

*Home suitability, Convenience of Working*

Source: Authors developed



**Figure 4**

*Working from Home Was a Difficult*

Here figure 4 find out the primary reasons why working from home was a difficult or simple task for less-needed government, private-sector, and self-employed employees.

#### 4. Discussion

This study observed at the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 on various types of employees as well as the benefits and drawbacks of working from home (Balhara, Kattula, Singh, Chukkali & Bhargava, 2020). The epidemic has had a significant impact on the lives of a wider spectrum of employees around the world. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, inflation in the price of products, food, and services (e.g., transportation costs) was found to be significant. Personal safety equipment (facial masks), antiseptics (hand sanitizers), as well as internet and voice communications, all incurred unintended costs. Because of the extraordinary scope of the effects it has had on numerous sectors of the global economy, the pandemic has generated an economic shock (Attard & Holmes, 2020).

Being imprisoned is terrible for humans, and COVID-19 goes against humanity's mixing traits. Declared curfews and lockdowns to contain the pandemic have created significant difficulty, despite the fact that there is no other way to stop SARS-CoV-2 from spreading. According to the current findings, the majority of respondents regarded staying at home and working from home as extremely tough (Begum et al., 2020). Regardless of the emotional toll, the respondents accept the benefit of staying at home and working from home for the sake of their own well-being. The workers, for example, are experiencing anxiety and stress as a result of the lockdown. As a result, the mental health issue, which has the potential to cause irreversible harm, requires careful evaluation (Mulugeta et al., 2021; Ali, 2022).

Individuals have over and over broken the stay and work from home rule, which has been represented all over the place, even after a fine and control have been given (Begum et al., 2020). Remaining and working from home presents interferences, for instance, with family commitments like cooking, figuring out belongings, and cleaning, as well as upheaval from the suburbs (Islam et al., 2020). Respondents who were moved toward how to be convincing while simultaneously staying at home and working during the plague proposed secluding the working space from the parlor in light of the fact that the two circumstances require separate settings. Nonetheless, with respect to the underlying situation, this is practically incredible (Lalon, 2020).

The openness of working materials can also influence the value of a super-durable spot to remain for work. The majority of respondents came up short on larger pieces of fundamental resources, and, shockingly, individuals who had a respectable home environment irregularly came up short in regards to meeting the base necessities (Arora, Chaudhary & Singh, 2021). Working from home, on the other hand, may be productive for specific respondents. The study discovered that effective time management from extended productivity, no commuting, thus no transportation costs from cost

venture reserves, and being shielded from the pandemic by staying at home from a prosperity and wellbeing position were the comparative advantages uncovered by the respondents (Islam et al., 2020).

This study discovered social abuse and violence; nevertheless, it is worth noting that 80 percent of the participants were men, which could alter their attitude toward domestic violence. The number of young people who have been raped in different cities is steadily increasing. Children were raped by their parents in certain circumstances, according to the reports. Domestic violence against women and children has also increased across the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe, and the United States since the start of the lockdown. Development imperatives, loss of pay, disconnection, congestion, cross the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe, and the United States since the start of the lockdown.

## 5. Conclusion

Globally, COVID-19 had a significant impact on the labor force and professions, as well as on many people's conduct in the workplace and productivity levels. Workers who lose their jobs and their income, stay at home, and have fewer mobility options generally experience socioeconomic difficulties and psychological discomfort. Additionally, it adversely affects their family, social, and economic standing in unexpected ways. Governments must therefore work to decrease the associated socio-economic problems in order to lessen the negative effects of the epidemic. Working from home has lost some of its effectiveness due to a lack of resources and the unattractiveness of home offices. The effectiveness of essential services, like an internet connection, depends on their accessibility. It should also include instructions on how to make working from home and remaining at home productive. This study clarifies the types of lockdown strategies that ought to be employed in situations of unexpected crisis and is highly beneficial in determining the kinds of curfews that ought to be implemented.

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