

Assessing the Impacts of COVID-19 on Entertainment Spaces: A Case Study of Lahore



SUPERVISED BY

PLNR. MUTAHIR MEHMOOD AWAN

SUBMITTED BY

MUHAMMAD FAHAD

(F2016214008)

SYED AMMAR

(F2016214017)

**DEPARTMENT of CITY & REGIONAL PLANNING
SCHOOL of ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY**

2020

Thesis presented to the School of Architecture and Planning, University of Management and Technology, Lahore in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelors of City and Regional Planning

Topic of Research: **Assessing the Impacts of COVID-19 on Entertainment Spaces: A Case Study of Lahore**

Date of Approval: _____

Submitted by: Muhammad Fahad and Syed Ammar

Student ID: F2016214008 F2016214017

Supervised by: PLNR. Mutahar Mehmood Awan

External Examiner:

Signature: _____

Chairperson, Department of City and Regional Planning:

DR. Fariha Tariq

Signature: _____

Dean, School of Architecture and Planning:

Prof. Dr Muhammad Yusuf Awan

Signature: _____

**DEPARTMENT OF CITY & REGIONAL PLANNING
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT and TECHNOLOGY
LAHORE, PAKISTAN**

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project report is based on our work carried out during our study under the supervision of PLNR Mutahar Awan. We assert the statements made are an outcome of our project work and have not been published anywhere else before.

We further clarify that:

- The work contained in the report is original and has been done by us under the general supervision of our supervisor.
- The work has not been submitted to any other Institute for any other degree/diploma/certificate in this university or any other University of Pakistan or abroad.
- Whenever we have used materials (data, theoretical analysis and text) from other sources, we have given due credit to them in the text of the report and giving their details in the references.

Dedicated

to

“MY PARENTS AND TEACHERS”

Who made me a better and more thoughtful person

Abstract

From the beginning of time humans have lived their lives to feed themselves and make his life easier and safer, but there is another thing humans have in their minds, the need to be entertained, humans unlike machines can't just work and work, they need and want some sort of entertainment, to feel relaxed and free themselves from their work-a-day lives and their problems and issues, they need a way out to relax and blow off some steam.

COVID-19 pandemic started in the end of 2019 and it started from Wuhan in China and it spread to the entire world with time, including Pakistan and it disturbed and disrupted all aspects of life and impacted the entertainment spaces on a major scale, this thesis shows the early impacts of covid on the entertainment spaces of Lahore city to give an overview of the impact of this pandemic on these places and their economic as well and social aspects.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All the praise belongs to Allah almighty, who is the most compassionate and the most merciful and who blessed us with knowledge which enabled us to successfully finish this task. In moments of distress, He guided us and removed all obstacles from and lighted our path. All respect and regards to our Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) who derived us to our creator and who is the educator of all mankind.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to our supervisor PLNR Mutahar Mehmood Awan for providing their invaluable guidance, comments, and suggestions throughout the project and encouragement in finishing this project and also for teaching us in this course.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1.....	1
Introduction.....	1
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Background of the study	1
1.2.1. Impact on Sporting events	3
1.2.2. Impacts on Shopping centres	3
1.2.3. Impacts of Cinemas.....	3
1.2.4. Impacts on Parks and Playgrounds	4
1.3. Problem Statement	4
1.4. Objectives.....	4
1.5. Scope of the study	4
1.6. Methodology	4
Chapter 2.....	6
Literature Review.....	6
2.1. Introduction	6
2.2. Literature Map.....	6
2.3. Study Area.....	7
2.4. Government Policies, actions and Guidelines.....	7
Chapter 3.....	14
Research Methodology and Data Collection	14
3.1. Methodology of individual Objectives.....	14
3.2. Data Collection Methods.....	15
3.2.1. In field Surveys	15
3.2.2. Online Questionnaires.....	15

Chapter 4.....	16
Data Analysis	16
4.1. Introduction	16
4.2. From Entertainment Places	16
4.3. From General Public	22
Chapter 5.....	24
Recommendations and Conclusions	24
5.1. Introduction	24
5.2. Recommendations	24
5.2.1. Policy Recommendations.....	24
5.2.2. Recommendations for Improvements Planning Standards for Physical/spatial Infrastructure	25
5.3. Conclusions	25
References.....	26

List of Figures

Figure 1 Methodology.....	5
Figure 2 Location Map of Selected Entertainment Spaces.....	15
Figure 3 Customer Difference Due to COVID-19.....	17
Figure 4 Impact of COVID-19 on Number of Employees	18
Figure 5 Customer Lost Percentage.....	19
Figure 6 Employee Loss Percentage.....	20
Figure 7 Daily Average Working Time	21
Figure 8 Places visited by Public Before COVID-19.....	22
Figure 9 Places visited by Public After COVID-19.....	22
Figure 10 Outing Pattern of Public Before COVID-19	22
Figure 11 Outing Pattern of Public After COVID-19.....	23

List of Tables

Table 1 Monthly timeline of COVID-19 in Lahore.....	6
Table 2 Government Policies, actions and Guidelines for COVID-19.....	13
Table 3 Impact of COVID-19 on Customers.....	16
Table 4 Impact of COVID-19 on Customers.....	17
Table 5 Impact of COVID-19 on Working Hours.....	20

Chapter 1.

Introduction

1.1. Introduction

From the beginning of time humans have lived their lives to feed themselves and make his life easier and safer, but there is another thing humans have in their minds, the need to be entertained, humans unlike machines can't just work and work, they need and want some sort of entertainment, to feel relaxed and free themselves from their work-a-day lives and their problems and issues, they need a way out to relax and blow off some steam.

It can be seen throughout the history that humans made special places, buildings for such entertainment purposes, such as theatres, auditoriums, stadiums and such. These places had a special place in the cities and were the centre of attraction of many events and tourists and gatherings, such places are what show a city's culture and history to the outsiders.

Entertainment in the modern world has changed a lot from what it was in the past, shopping malls, cinemas, gaming arcades, ice-skating zones, sports stadiums and clubs and even restaurants and cafés are now considered as entertainment points of a city.

There are many different forms and kinds of entertainment since the beginning of the time and they are evolving every day and entertainment is becoming a central part for the people around the world.

COVID-19 pandemic started in the end of 2019 and it started from Wuhan in China and it spread to the entire world with time, including Pakistan, and as of right now there is no vaccine for this virus and no way to destroy or control it, except for the social distancing and keeping our selves clean and away from the rest of the world, which is applicable for a short amount of time, not only because of the economic losses of the people and the countries but also because of mental health and physical health issues that arise by staying in lockdown situations for so long and not being able to go out and blow of some steam and relax.

Which bring us to the matter at hand, once this lockdown situation is changed and the public is allowed to go out but advised to maintain distance it is going to change the whole dynamic of the city and it's outdoor/recreational/entertainment spaces.

1.2. Background of the study

As urbanization is one of the blasting ongoing phenomena in the current world scenarios. According to the UN report 2018, currently 55% of world population resides in urban areas which is said to rise up to 68% by 2050. Similarly, this phenomenon is also occurring in Pakistan, about 40% population resides in urban areas of Pakistan and it is increasing 2.7%

annually. About 50-60% of the total population resides in 9 major cities of Pakistan and they are continuously increasing on a rapid speed. We can imagine the haphazard and over crowdedness of the cities.

As a result of this rapid urbanization the lifestyle of the citizens has turned into a high passed and a general sedentary kind of life style that causes a lot of health issues. For example, due to the modern lifestyle there are issues arising such as obesity, diabetes, heart problems and mental issues such as depression and anxiety.

Cities need to provide opportunities and places for the people to enjoy physical exercise, games, sports, mental relaxation points, open spaces, and various other entertainment places. Public playgrounds, swimming pools, sport fields, bike paths, malls, museums, cinemas, parks and various other such places are now a basic need for the humans. Which means that they should not just only exist for the common residents but they should be designed and provided in such a way that even the disabled population of the cities can benefit from these services.

People in cities need places to go to on their off time from work and to enjoy with their family and friends and just blow off some of the pressure of the urban lifestyle. There is a major shortfall of such places in our cities and that is a cause of many, social, moral and other issues as well such as the residents finding illegal ways to entertain themselves and such.

Due to a lack of open spaces and entertainment places for the public, the few existing locations are overcrowded and thus mismanaged and eventually ruined by the lack of support in dividing the public into more entertainment places. Which also impacts the traffic, land prices, environment and such.

There are factors like political interference, religious and cultural barriers in our cities that prevents the creation of new entertainment spaces.

After the COVID-19 outbreak the whole scenario and the way we look at our cities and what is essential has changed. Once the lockdown situation comes to an end and the public is allowed to go out and about then then there is a huge risk of a second wave of the virus spread which could be even deadlier than the first wave, just like it happened in 1918 with the Spanish Flu which lasted for 2 years, whereas in the 3rd wave, 500 million people were infected and approximately 50 million died. The major number of deaths occurred in the 2nd wave. Once the social distancing protocols were removed or lightened the majority of population totally left all precautions and went by their lives as nothing happened. As a result, the 2nd wave came, with millions of deaths.

The issue at hand is can the government and authorities as well as the private sector do to help prevent such an outbreak again? By changing and upgrading our entertainment spaces in such a way that the public can enjoy the outdoor activities but without the threat of another outbreak or wave of the COVID-19 virus or any other virus or disease as such that

can appear in the future, we have to redesign and upgrade our cities and spaces accordingly to provide the best standard and quality of life to the people without the added health risks.

The COVID-19 impacted all the sectors of the worlds, including the entertainment and recreational spaces, events and such around the world as well, the impacts f COVID-19 on various activities around the world are given bellow;

1.2.1. Impact on Sporting events

In light of COVID-19 almost all the major sporting events whether at every level, all have been cancelled or delayed. The Olympics and Paralympics have been postponed and that has never happened before in history, and will be held in 2021.

Some national and international sporting events are coming back and have already begun but under closed doors and empty stadiums and a lot of strict rules and regulations to ensure the safety of the players and the people working in the sports industry and to ensuring COVID-19 doesn't spread more as a result of these activities.

1.2.2. Impacts on Shopping centres

In the initial stages of the COVID-19 epidemic, all the malls, shopping centres and plazas were ordered to be closed indefinitely and as a result the public around the world went overboard and brought groceries and other items that they might need in quantities that would last them at least a couple of months and thus there was a shortage of products In the initial stages of the epidemic and then the shops were closed. As a result, many shop owners got into financial issues and many adapted to the situation and started selling their products online, which was thought to be a safer way due to lack of human contact or crowding as that of conventional shopping.

shopping centres and malls were opened in certain counties such as Pakistan and India, but a few changes were observed on behalf of the mall or shopping centres owners and the overall experience, as social distancing measures were adapted as well as cleaning and sanitary products were provided for those entering and exiting and the public was encouraged to use masks and gloves and maintain a safe distance and avoid contact with things and people. In some places such actions were used properly while in others these guidelines and SOPs were all ignored which then turned into the reason for the increasing numbers of Covid patients.

1.2.3. Impacts of Cinemas

Covid-19 impacted the film industry as well as all other forms of arts. Cinemas and theatres all across the globe have been closed. The festivals and new releases have been delayed or cancelled altogether.

In some places such as Dubai, to overcome this issue wealthy cinema owners upgraded their cinemas completely, they created new drive through cinemas, a place where you come in your vehicle and they attached a huge screen and used the modern technology to connect

the speakers in the vehicles to the screens via Bluetooth or WIFI, so the people can maintain the distance and stay safe from the COVID-19 spread and still enjoy the movies and all.

1.2.4. Impacts on Parks and Playgrounds

Initially all the parks and playgrounds were closed for a couple of months in beginning days of the Covid 19 pandemic, but with time to maintain the physical and mental health of the people, many countries around the world allowed parks and playgrounds to be open and applied new SOPs such as maintaining social distance and using masks and gloves and closed off different parts of the parks such as the slides and swings areas and such.

1.3. Problem Statement

The issue at hand is can the government and authorities as well as the private sector do to help prevent such an outbreak again? By changing and upgrading our entertainment spaces in such a way that the public can enjoy the outdoor activities but without the threat of another outbreak or wave of the COVID-19 virus or any other virus or disease as such that can appear in the future, we have to redesign and upgrade our cities and spaces accordingly to provide the best standard and quality of life to the people without the added health risks.

1.4. Objectives

- To review the amendments in law for the provision of entertainment spaces in Lahore after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- To assess the utilization of listed entertainment spaces in a post COVID-19 scenario.
- To identify changes suitable for the redesigning of the listed entertainment spaces to make them economically viable and socially acceptable in Lahore after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- To present the recommendation and draw conclusion for improvisation in utilization of entertainment spaces in post COVID-19 scenario.

1.5. Scope of the study

Assessment and Proposal of the social as well as the economic impact of COVID-19 on Entertainment Spaces on the basis of responses collected.

1.6. Methodology

Basic definition of methodology, is that the process or number of different processes assembled together in a manner to achieve goals or objectives. In research methods methodology means that how researches are going to collect data, assemble this collected data evaluate this data on different basis. Basically, it uses and defines the tools which researcher is going to use in gathering information related to its research.

The whole project or study revolves around methodology because it defines the success and failure of any project. If we are able to select the right methodology to achieve our desired goals and objective then we can increase the probability of the success. Contiguity of the steps of the methodology is very important if they are not contiguous then it may lead to failure or least efficiency. It is also important because it is acting as a guideline. The more elaborated methodology the more will be the legible guidelines. So, methodology plays an important role in research works. Methodology embodies our thoughts and desires, so it must be carefully, wisely and precisely selected.

Mostly representation of the methodology is through flowcharts, because it is the most convenient and recommended way. As mentioned earlier, the steps of the methodology must be correlating, hence flowchart is one of the most cogent and easy way.

The methodology selected for this research project/thesis is given below, it is the general procedure used for almost every research project/thesis.

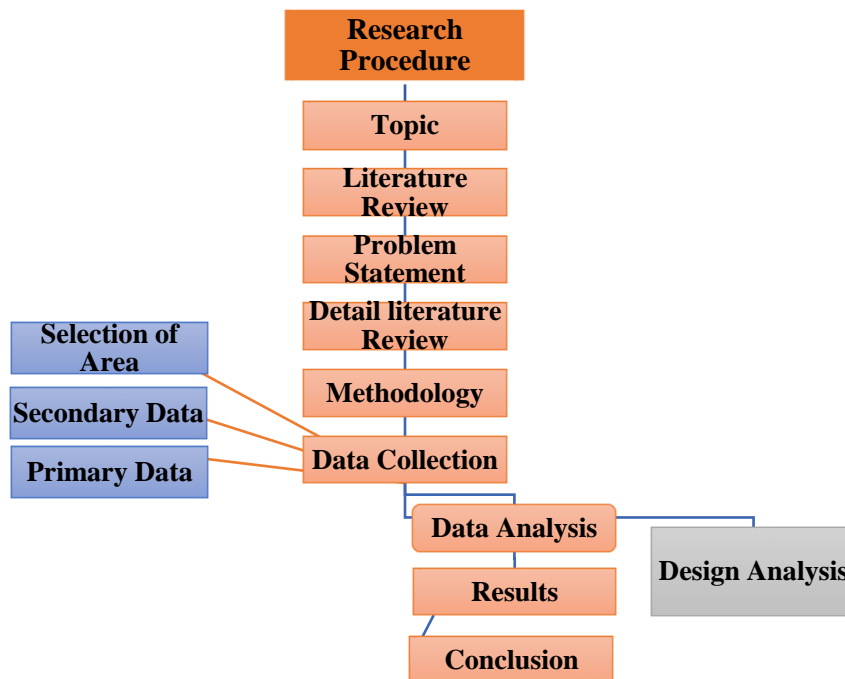


Figure 1 Methodology

First of all, we selected a topic, and then created or found out the problem statement and the research questions and defined a methodology, we'll follow it up with literature review and then creating or selecting a method for data collection and then data analysis and we'll get the results and then we'll come to a conclusion.

Another step was staying up to date with the research and the new rules and regulations related to the COVID-19 situation throughout the process.

Chapter 2.

Literature Review

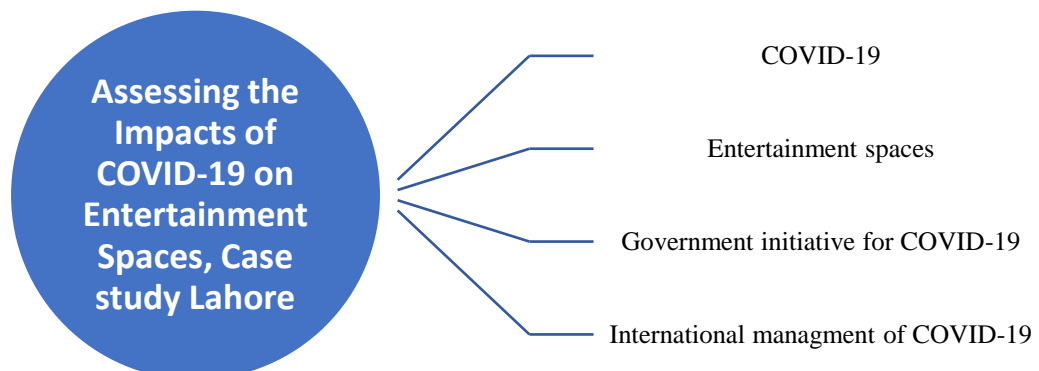
2.1. Introduction

Month	Confirmed cases in Pakistan	Confirmed cases in Punjab	Confirmed cases in Lahore	Area	
march	2,037	708	116	Defence and cantt	
April	17,699	6,340	600	posh areas	
May	74,347	26,240	1587	Posh areas and walled city	
June		76,262	22,30	Area	Confirmed cases
				Johar town	358
				Wapda town	259
				Askari 9	20
				Askari 10	93
				Gulberg	200
				DHA	300
Others more than 100					
July	197,705	93,057	32,490	Almost whole city	
August	283,920	96,832	41,600	Almost whole city	

Table 1 Monthly timeline of COVID-19 in Lahore

In the following chapter the condition and the literature regarding the COVID-19 and it’s impacts on the world and on the entertainment spaces around the world is summarized to get a better understanding of where how it affected various countries and people and how they tackled or controlled it or how they are working on it and how we can learn from those.

2.2. Literature Map



2.3. Study Area

The study area for this project is Lahore, and following is the monthly timeline of reported COVID-19 cases in Lahore

2.4. Government Policies, actions and Guidelines

The table below shows the policies, actions and guidelines issued by the government from the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic to prevent and control the spread of this virus.

Serial no.	Dated	Guidelines	Description
1	02-feb-2020	Guidelines / Standard Operating Procedures for International Flights inbound to Pakistan in wake of Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New SOPs are to be put in place to tackle the covid pandemic situation. • Purpose of SOPs is to provide framework for formulation and operations of Disease Surveillance Team to response for Novel Coronavirus emergency
2	05-feb-2020	<u>nCoVirus Clinical Care & Prevention GoP Guidelines</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using hand sanitizers and such items regularly to keeping the hands clean even when they are not visibly dirty. • Prevent from touching your eyes, nose, and mouth. • Covering your coughs and sneezes with a bent elbow or using tissues and disposing them properly. • Wearing face masks and disposing them properly. • Keeping a minimum distance of 6 feet from others.
3	13-march-2020	Guidelines for Preparedness of workplaces for COVID-19 in PAKISTAN	The current COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented, and demands innovative measures to contain its spread and promote safety at the workplace. Workplaces in all sectors of Pakistan need to update COVID-19 preparedness, response and control plans for resuming normal or phased activities to reduce transmission amongst

			employees, sustain healthy business operations and maintain a healthy work environment.
4	13-march-2020	Workplace Guidelines /Instructions for COVID-19	The current COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented, and demands innovative measures to contain its spread and promote safety at the workplace. Workplaces in all sectors of Pakistan need to update COVID-19 preparedness, response and control plans for resuming normal or phased activities to reduce transmission amongst employees, sustain healthy business operations and maintain a healthy work environment.
5	26-march-2020	Guidelines for Social Distancing during COVID 19 Outbreak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staying indoors when there is no urgent need to go out. • Avoid physical contact with others as much as possible e.g. handshakes. • Do not give your mobile to any of the household member. In case there is a need to share it someone, clean it with a disinfectant. • If going out is necessary, keep a distance of two arm's length (about 6 feet) from others
6	30-march-2020	Guidelines for Management of Stores During COVID-19 Outbreak	Store staff and customers both should follow the SOPs.
7	30-march-2020	Guidelines for Preventive Measurements for Industries and Workers against COVID19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using alcohol-based (70 percent) sanitizer or wipes at entry and exit points • Discontinue Biometric attendance • Covering cough or sneeze with tissue or a shoulder or elbow • Avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth. • Repeated and diligent handwashing least 20 seconds after every hour • Clothes of the workers and management shall be

			<p>frequently disinfected, especially following contact with any frequently-touched surfaces such as door handles, elevator buttons, machines, handrails, drinking fountains, computers, telephones, fax machines keyboards, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping up-to-date on the latest information on COVID-19 (Federal & provincial govt health websites, WHO etc.) • Seeking the assistance of health care professionals if any worker starts to feel unwell and avoid contact with others when unwell. Workers should not attend work while unwell
8	04-april-2020	Guidelines: Establishing Quarantine Facility	<p>To provide public health and health care professionals and staff the guidelines regarding the need to adopt uniform standard operating procedures by all stakeholders for coordination, management and response for quarantine of all suspected and probable cases, their management at quarantine centres and shifting to isolation wards in hospital when required.</p>
9	07- april-2020	Guidelines for Mandatory use of Face Mask	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sure that everyone wears a mask and also keep a safe distance from others even while wearing mask. • For the healthcare workers to strictly follow all the guidelines and regulations set in place. • Making face masks mandatory for everyone that leaves their homes for any reason whatsoever. • The individuals that tested positive for covid to wear disposable masks to ensure

			prevention of spreading the virus.
10	5-may-2020	Guidelines: Public Transport During Covid-19 Outbreak	It is recommended to stay home as much as possible and avoid close contact with others, especially if you are at higher risk of severe illness. However, if travelling is required then there are general instructions that should be followed like people must follow SOPs.
11	19-may-2020	Guidelines: Health and Safety Measures against COVID-19 at Railway Stations/Trains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring social distancing protocols. • Regular cleaning and disinfection of the public areas. • Common public places such as toilets, waiting areas, ticketing machines and such to be cleaned and sanitized regularly and more frequently. • Providing proper cleaning tools and kits to the cleaning crew. • Open access to cleaning and disinfection materials for the staff. • Proper disposal of hazardous materials at a designated location away from public areas. • Regular cleaning of air conditioning filters.
12	26-may-2020	Guidelines: Burial and Safe Management of COVID-19 Dead Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anyone coming in contact with the dead body, including the health care or mortuary workers, must ensure the standard preventive measures including hand washing and disinfection pre and post interaction with the body. • Anyone attending the body must use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) including gown, gloves, and mask etc. Use of face shield and goggles, if there is a

			<p>potential risk of body fluid splashes, is highly recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all lines, catheters and tubes thus preparing the body for transfer. • Keep minimum movement of the body and safe handling during the transfer. • Cover the body in a cloth and transfer to the mortuary area as soon as possible. • Body bags are not necessary unless there is any leakage of body fluids from orifices. Make sure the leakage is contained before transfer. Body bags used must be able to carry up to 125kg of weight. • No need to disinfect the body before transfer. • Transfer can be through ambulance or any other vehicle, no special arrangements required.
13	29-may-2020	Guidelines for Home Isolation and Discharge during COVID 19 Outbreak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay home when there is no urgent need to go out. • Limit physical contact with others as much as possible. • When you need to go out, keep a distance of two arm's length (about 6 feet) from others
14	28-june-2020	Guidelines: International Passengers Departing at Airports in Pakistan	Two step screening will take place, to check the temperature and physical condition of passengers. Both inside the plane and after taking off.
15	09-july-2020	Guidelines: Functioning of Courts in the Wake of COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands frequently, regularly and thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or clean hands with an alcohol-based hand rub/sanitizer (70-90% alcohol content).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain at least 6 feet/2 meters' distance between any two persons. • Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. • Wear a face mask (disposable/cloth face covering) at all times while in Court premises. • Follow standard operating procedures for the containment and disposal of used PPE. • Practice respiratory hygiene i.e. sneezing or coughing into a tissue/handkerchief followed by discarding it immediately and hand washing, OR coughing into own elbow
16	12-july-2020	Guidelines for Eid ul Adha for Prevention of Corona Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing on online services for the slaughter of the animals as well as their sale and purchase. • Moving the animal markets away from populated areas in large open spaces. • Making sure the markets follow the covid distancing rules and regulations. • Making sure the visitors of the animal markets wear mask and follow all covid rules and regulations set in place. • Providing the required tools such as thermal guns to ensure proper following of covid rules and regulations set in place. • Providing hand sanitizers at all the entrances and exits. • Preventing contaminated or sick people from entering the markets. • Allocating a specific number of people to enter the markets at a time. • Displaying and promoting hygiene and other covid rules and regulations.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing medical units for assistance if needed in the markets.
--	--	--	--

Table 2 Government Policies, actions and Guidelines for COVID-19

Pakistan is highly at risk of covid spread. CDC recommended the band of nonessential travel to other countries from and to Pakistan.

If anyone travel, take steps to protect everyone and stay safe from COVID-19:

- Follow the distancing rules and regulations in order.
- Wearing proper mask and gloves in public places.
- Sanitizing your hands regularly.
- Keeping distance from those that are contaminated or sick.
- Prevent touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Not travelling while being sick.

First step to protect country from COVID-19 was to limit unnecessary international travel and later on government restricted intra national travel as well. With the passage of time COVID-19 risk enhanced and government-imposed country wide lockdown. Later on, government announced some guidelines for public to avoid spread of corona virus, for example strict SOPs and course of action in workplace, stores, industries, public places, usage of public services like public transport and railway, functioning of offices, courts, hospitals, on eids. Smart lockdown was imposed to deal with outbreak of COVID-19. Country was open for business to save economy and to stop another future disaster. And international travel and domestic travel was resumed as per conditions. Then government announced new guidelines as country was coming back to track and there was no lockdown anymore. Especially during celebration of Independence Day and Moharram Majlis and Procession and then new rules for reopening of restaurants and hotels, tourism, reopening of cinemas and theatre, playgrounds and gyms, marquees and banquet halls, spas and saloons, grooming centres and educational institutes. Government of Pakistan tried to control the situation by imposing smart lockdown and restricting international and domestic travels. As there are not enough health services available.

Chapter 3.

Research Methodology and Data Collection

3.1. Methodology of individual Objectives

To review the amendments in law for the provision of entertainment spaces in Lahore after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Modus operandi

This objective will be accomplished by Listing down any amendments in the laws and regulations related to Entertainment spaces (pre and post COVID-19) in Lahore. After listing, these laws are to be reviewed and studied deeply to get a better understanding and of what they mean and the reasons behind their existence.

To assess the utilization of listed entertainment spaces in a post COVID-19 scenario.

Modus operandi

First a list of all the types entertainment spaces in Lahore is to be created and then sampling is to be done in each of those types of entertainment spaces scattered throughout the city, then creating questionnaires to gather the data of utilization of those places (pre and post COVID-19) and then doing field surveys and gathering the data.

To identify changes suitable for the redesigning of the listed entertainment spaces to make them economically viable and socially acceptable in Lahore after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Modus operandi

Designing questionnaires for collecting a user's and owners' suggestions and opinions regarding any changes to make the place economically viable and socially acceptable in a post COVID-19 Lahore, then going to the different entertainment locations around the city to gather this data as well. And then analysing and creating a table of the most commonly suggested idea and suggestions.

To present the recommendation and draw conclusion for improvisation in utilization of entertainment spaces in post COVID-19 scenario.

Modus operandi

After all the data is collected and the analysis are done, we'll know what the overall impact of COVID-19 has been on the entertainment spaces and what does the stakeholders (owners and public) have suggested to change to stay safe and generate economy. After these analyses, recommendations for what changes should be made in the laws and regulations and physical and social design of these entertainment spaces will be made along with a brief conclusion and a summary of the entire scenario of entertainment spaces in a post COVID-19 Lahore.

3.2. Data Collection Methods

The data was collected using the following two methods;

3.2.1. In field Surveys

First the different types of entertainment spaces were selected and then various locations spread across the whole city of Lahore were selected and questionnaires were made to collect the required data from every kind of entertainment space and then ground surveys were done and the questionnaires were filled with time.

3.2.2. Online Questionnaires

Online questionnaire was made to collect the data from the general public as it could not be physically collected through paper questionnaires due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

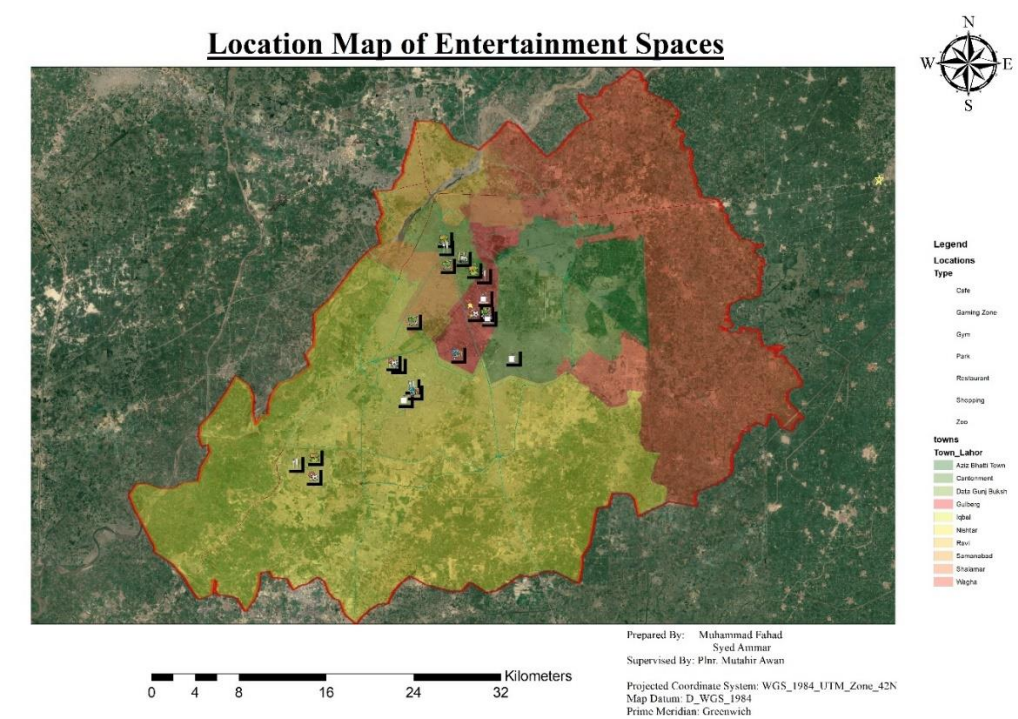


Figure 2 Location Map of Selected Entertainment Spaces

Chapter 4.

Data Analysis

4.1. Introduction

In the following chapter the data collected by both Physical questionnaires filled at the entertainment spaces and the online questionnaires filled by the public were analysed and the results and the information that it presented is a part of this chapter.

4.2. From Entertainment Places

The survey conducted showed the following statistics regarding the Impacts of COVID-19 on the different kinds of entertainment spaces in Lahore;

Location Type	Customers (Before)	Customers (After)	% Customer Left	% Customer Lost
Restaurant	4200	1300	30.95238095	69.04761905
Café'	1600	470	29.375	70.625
Zoo	10,000	0	0	100
Shopping Centres	2800	1000	35.71428571	64.28571429
Parks	850	250	29.41176471	70.58823529
Gaming Zones	350	100	28.57142857	71.42857143
Gyms	214	155	72.42990654	27.57009346

Table 3 Impact of COVID-19 on Customers

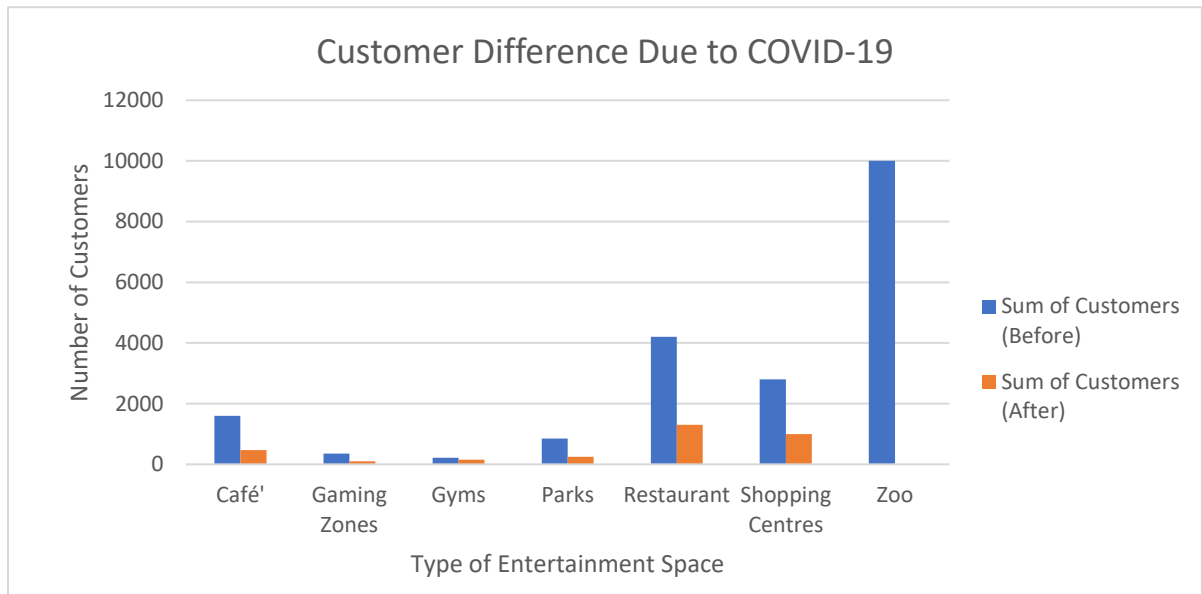


Figure 3 Customer Difference Due to COVID-19

The following table and chart show the economic impact of impact of COVID-19 on the various kinds of entertainment spaces selected for this thesis, the table shows that the average loss of customers for entertainment spaces was 67.65%, which in itself shows that the entire entertainment economy was rattled by this pandemic.

Location Type	Employees (Before)	Employees (After)	% Employees Left	% Employees Let Go
Restaurant	170	95	55.88235294	44.11764706
Café'	142	71	50	50
Zoo	162	130	80.24691358	19.75308642
Shopping Centres	53	36	67.9245283	32.0754717
Parks	35	31	88.57142857	11.42857143
Gaming Zones	8	6	75	25
Gyms	27	19	70.37037037	29.62962963

Table 4 Impact of COVID-19 on Customers

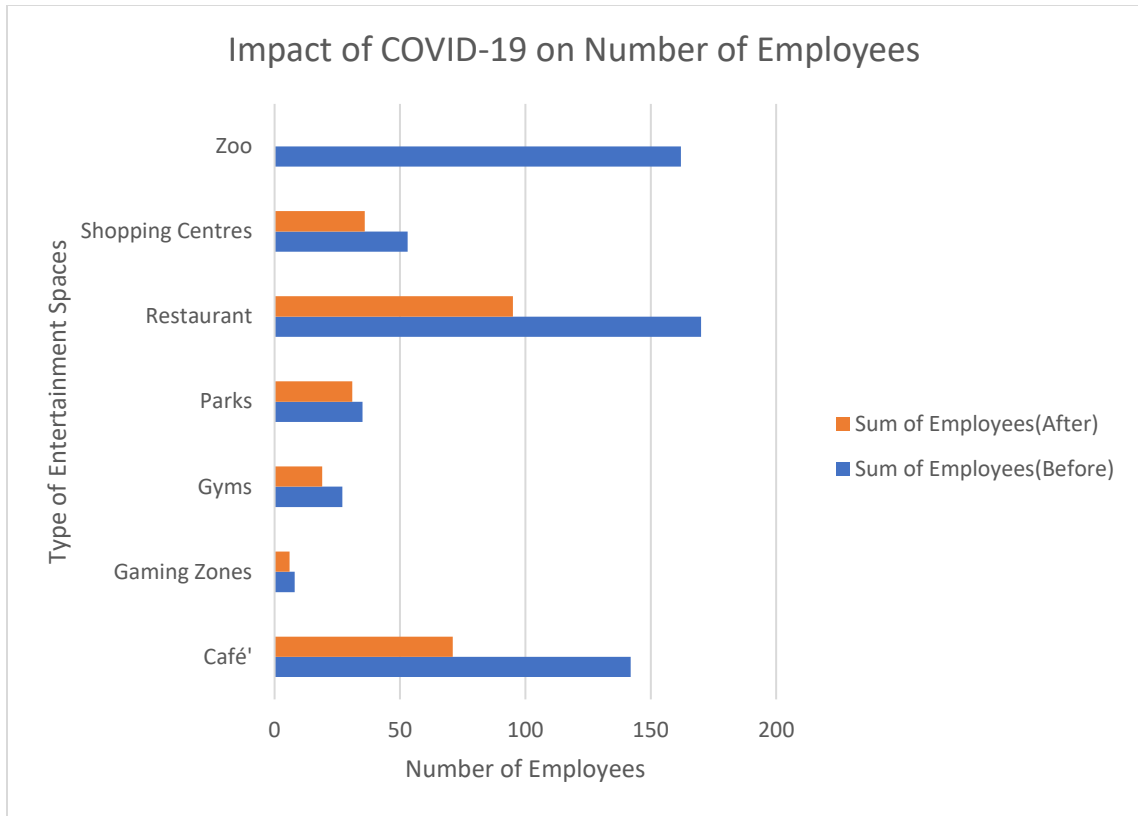


Figure 4 Impact of COVID-19 on Number of Employees

The above shown table and chart shows the impacts of COVID-19 on the those working in these entertainment spaces, an average of 30.3% of the employees were let go as a result of this pandemic, this number shows that there was a major economic and social loss as almost 30% of the workers were let go in this pandemic and in many cases whole places were shut down permanently due to economic losses.

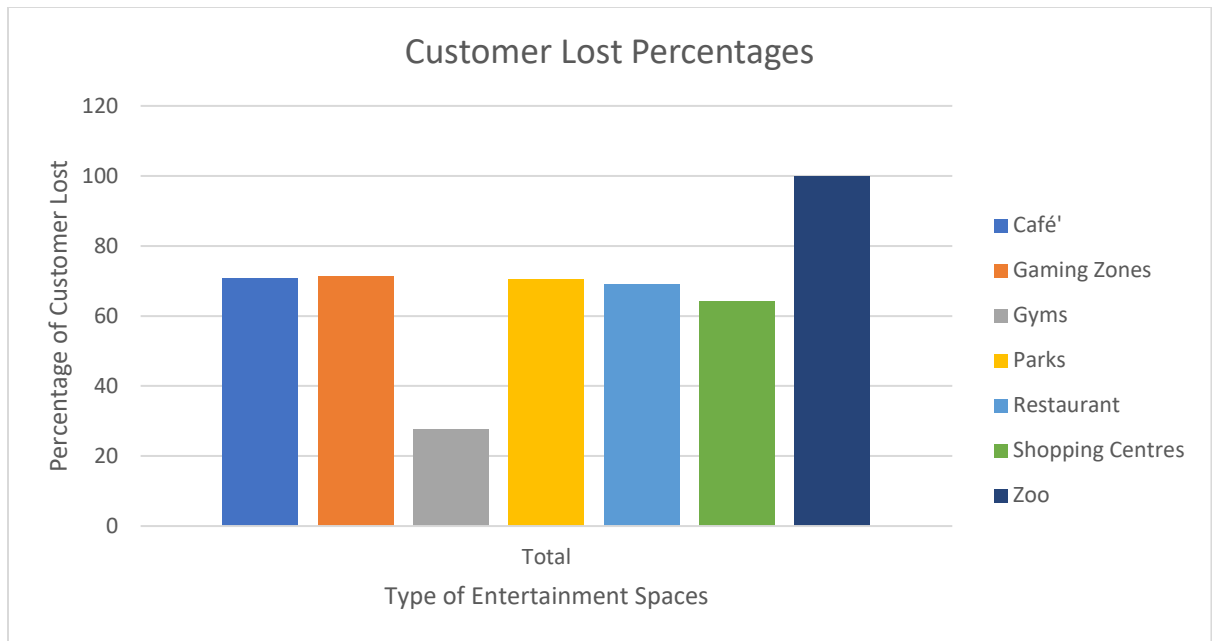


Figure 5 Customer Lost Percentage

This chart shows the customer losses of each kind of entertainment spaces selected separately and shows us the comparison of the loss of customers between various types of entertainment spaces, this is also shown in the Table 4.

The most effected were the Zoo as it remained closed during the whole COVID-19 (to the time of writing this paper), and then the places such as Gaming zones and Gyms had a huge loss as well as they remained closed and were again opened up from the 1st of September 2020, even after reopening they suffered a loss of 71.43% and 27.6% of their customers respectively. Restaurants, cafés, Shopping centres and Parks remained opened partially or kept opening up gradually and lost 69.04%, 70.625%, 70.6% and 64.3% of their customers as a result of this COVID-19 pandemic.

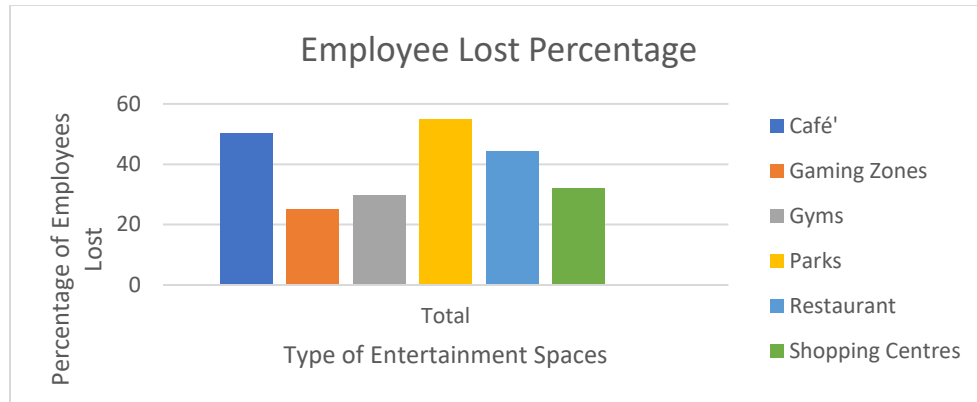


Figure 6 Employee Loss Percentage

Figure 6 shows the percentage of employees let go during this pandemic as a result of economic losses in various types of entertainment spaces and give us a clearer idea about the condition of our entertainment businesses and the working public, this is also shown in the table(number).

From the Table 4 and Figure 6 it is clear that the food industry that includes the Cafés and Restaurants had the major loss of employees as they lost 50% and 44% of their employees respectively during this pandemic, and these are the stats of just those that still exist or are open partially or completely, a huge number of such places were chut down and closed permanently but that data could not be collected due to limited scope and resources.

The Gaming zones, Gyms, Parks, Shopping centres and the Zoo lost 25%, 30%, 11.5%, 32% and 20% of their employees respectively.

Location Type	Timings (Before)	Timings (After)	% open	Timings reduced
Restaurant	21.5	11.75	54.65116279	45.34883721
Café'	12.5	12.25	98	2
Zoo	2	0	0	100
Shopping Centres	11.25	10.75	95.55555556	4.444444444
Parks	13.5	13.5	100	0
Gaming Zones	8	5.5	68.75	31.25
Gyms	8	5.5	68.75	31.25

Table 5 Impact of COVID-19 on Working Hours

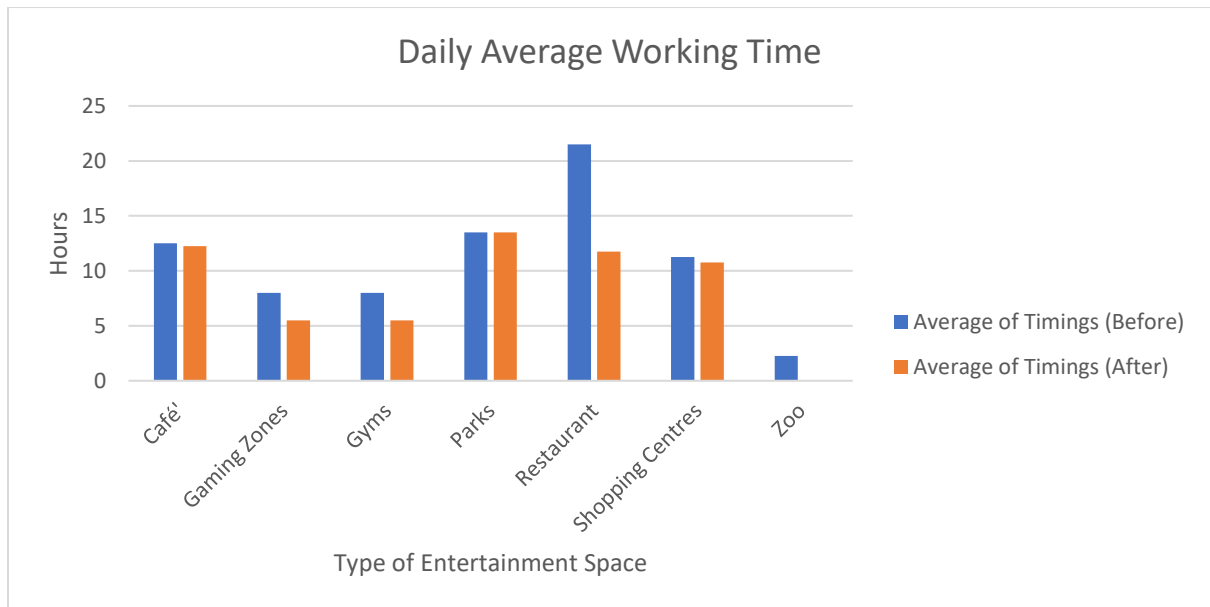


Figure 7 Daily Average Working Time

The Figure 7 and Table 5 shows us the average difference calculated in the working hours of the various types of entertainment spaces and shows us the average working time loss as compared to pre-COVID-19 working timings of these entertainment spaces.

Restaurants, cafés, zoo, shopping centres, parks, gaming zones and gyms reduced their timings by 45.5%, 2%, 100% (as it was kept closed), 4.4%, 0%, 31.25% and 31.25% respectively.

On the matter of SOPs followed by the entertainment spaces it was calculated that 100 % of the restaurants and cafés closed off their dine-in services as per instructed by the government, but as they were kept open on times, it was mandatory for the staff to wear gloves, masks and maintain distance and regular cleaning and inspecting was done to ensure the safety of both the workers and customers that ordered food for take away or delivery purposes.

As for the shopping centres and parks that were open, the workers wore masks, gloves, kept distancing, places sanitizers and kept cleaning on repeated intervals and the customers visiting were asked to enter only if they had masks on and kept distance from others.

The Zoo, gaming zones and gyms were kept shut down and were just recently opened and were asked to use the same SOPs as followed by the rest that is wearing masks, regular cleaning, placing sanitizers, and distancing were done.

4.3. From General Public

The following charts were generated by conducting an online survey from the general public in Lahore, which shows the following results;

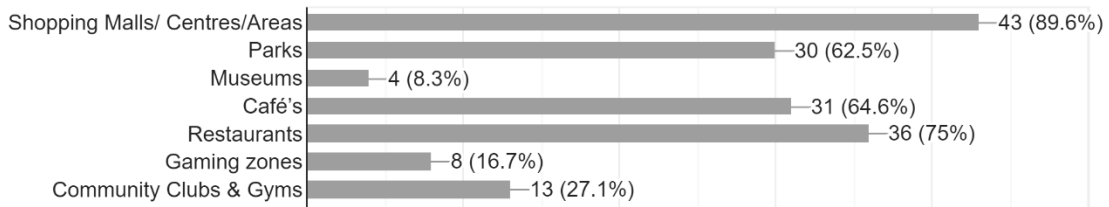


Figure 8 Places visited by Public Before COVID-19

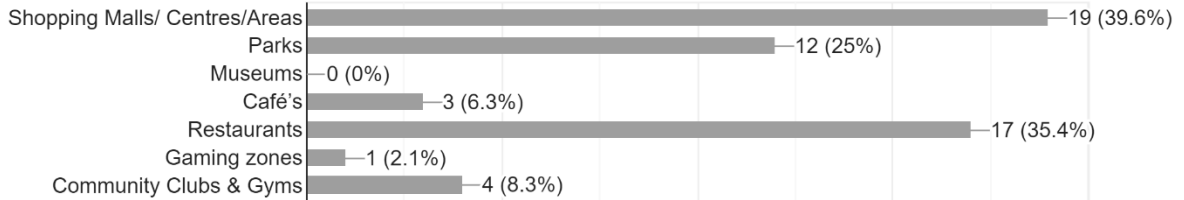


Figure 9 Places visited by Public After COVID-19

The above shown figures show that there was a decrease of 56% in the number of people that reported that they go to shopping malls and that of 53%, 90%, 100%, 60%, 87% and 69% decrease in the people reporting that they go Restaurants, Café', Zoo, Parks, Gaming Zones and Gyms respectively.

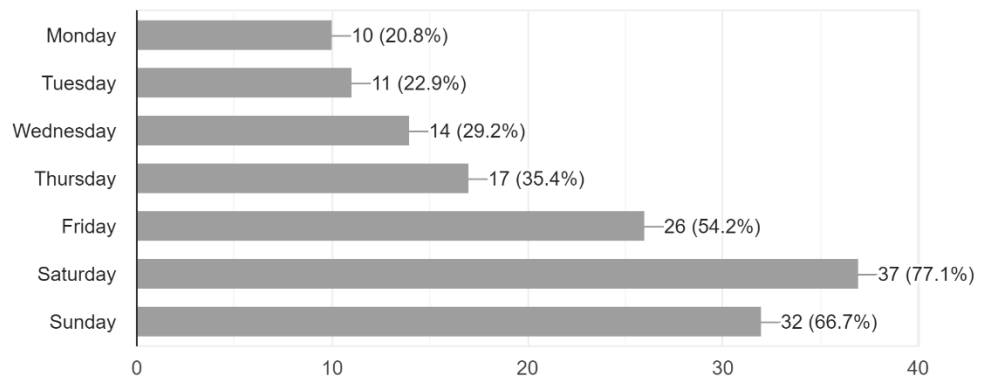


Figure 10 Outing Pattern of Public Before COVID-19

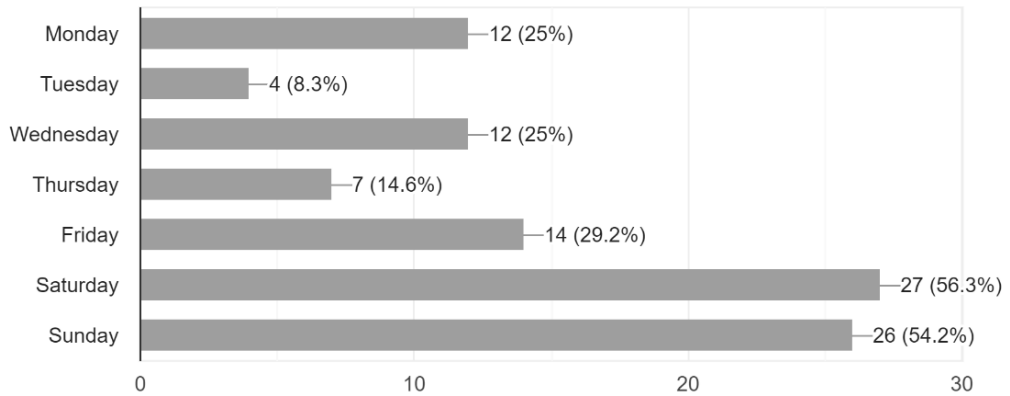


Figure 11 Outing Pattern of Public After COVID-19

From these Figure 10 and 11 above it shows that there was an increase of 20% responding that they prefer go out on Mondays now and there was a decrease of 63%, 14%, 50%, 46%, 27% and 19% of people that go out on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday respectively.

From these stats it can be seen that the public is hesitant of going out during the weekdays and as well as the weekends due to COVID-19 and would rather go out once on the start of the week to get their affairs in order.

Chapter 5.

Recommendations and Conclusions

5.1. Introduction

In this chapter the recommendations and the conclusions were made on the basis of the data collected in the previous steps and the information the analysis presented.

5.2. Recommendations

For the reopening of the entertainment spaces following changes need to be made to ensure safety of both workers and the customers at these places from COVID-19 and to minimize and control the spread further;

5.2.1. Policy Recommendations

- Wearing masks and gloves will be made mandatory for all workers and management present at all times.
- Gloves, masks, sanitizers will be sold or provided to the customers.
- Regular cleaning after every hour or 2 hours depending on the usage of that particular space.
- Placing sanitizers at every entrance and exit and inside the places at well.
- Regular temperature checks of the entire staff multiple times daily.
- Temperature check at the entry gate for the customers.
- Opening the places in intervals of 2 hours and then half an hour of closing for cleaning and then opening again and so on.
- Refusing entry to anyone that is not following the SOPs.
- Providing smart payment methods to reduce the interaction and the risk of spread of virus.
- Cleaning of washroom handles and everything after each use.
- Wearing masks will be made mandatory, without it the person will not be granted entry.
- Avoid gathering of more than 4 people.
- Keeping a physical distance of 6ft from others.
- Cooperation of customers with the staff in following the SOPs.

5.2.2. Recommendations for Improvements Planning Standards for Physical/spatial Infrastructure

- Creating separate entry and exit points with social distancing practices.
- Increasing the distance between the tables by reducing the number of total tables (for Restaurants, Cafés and food points or sitting points at various other places)
- Regular disinfection and cleaning of tables, chairs and benches after use by each customer.
- Providing smart menus instead of paper menu or cardboard menus. (For Restaurants, Cafés and food points or sitting points at various other places)
- Creating multiple paying stalls and ensuring at least 6ft distance between customers in line (avoid lines in the first place).
- Sports and other physical activities to be banned from parks that do not follow the 6ft distance rule.
- Using disposable plates, utensils and glasses at all places.
- Using disposable covers for controllers, mouse, keyboard or whatever device or item that is of use for the public in gaming zones.

5.3. Conclusions

The COVID-19 pandemic is something that we as a humans were not prepared for, and as of the case of Lahore, it had its pros and cons in regards to the management of containing the virus and reducing its spread, some of the government policies were remarkable and were made at the right time, such as the closing of international travel as soon as the pandemic started and forcing a lockdown and reducing the movement between cities and places to control and reduce the spread of COVID-19, but some steps such as re-opening of shops and other entertainment spaces prematurely during Ramadan near the Eid-ul-fitr was a mistake as it only caused another wave of COVID-19 cases.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a huge economic loss and an incalculable social loss as that of those who lost their jobs, health, or even lives, the impact of COVID-19 on the entertainment spaces was huge as most of the places were kept closed and those open were only providing delivery or online services and the public of Lahore that is famous for its love of outings, specially at restaurants and cafés and such was forced to stay indoors for months and avoid social gatherings. But the public did not completely follow the guidelines or orders of the government and the authorities were unable to get them into complying with the guidelines and as a result the number of COVID-19 cases only kept on growing.

COVID-19 pandemic has changed the world forever, even after the arrival of a vaccine throughout the world, the entertainment spaces will not be the same, there will always be a threat of another breakout of such disease and thus the whole idea of entertainment and entertainment spaces will change and evolve now with time.

References

<https://www.dw.com/en/holiday-in-germany-during-covid-19-what-travelers-need-to-know/a-53869015>

<https://time.com/5829215/germany-coronavirus-crisis-photos/>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-how-will-coronavirus-impact-entertainment-industry-6370412/>

<https://www.firstpost.com/india/as-we-emerge-into-a-new-normal-india-needs-to-evolve-to-create-a-covid-ready-tourism-destination-8662891.html>

https://www.ijhpm.com/article_3833_769caeca041c1d03ed767b1efa09eddc.pdf

<https://www.pm.gov.au/media/update-coronavirus-measures-220320>

<https://covid19.who.int/region/wpro/country/au>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Australia

<https://www.geo.tv/liveblog/coronavirus>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Pakistan#National

<https://www.nih.org.pk/>

<https://www.nih.org.pk/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/>