



Evaluating the Different Effects of Social Welfare Measures during COVID-19

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DESCRIPTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on people and communities all across the world. As countries around the world struggle to contain the virus, governments are implementing social welfare measures to mitigate its effects. While these measures can provide some relief, their effectiveness in terms of helping individuals cope with the stress and anxiety associated with the pandemic is not well understood. This article will examine the differential impact of social welfare measures on coping attitudes during COVID-19. Different types of social welfare measures can affect individuals' coping strategies, as well as how certain factors can influence their effectiveness. We will also explore ways in which governments and organizations can better support those affected by the pandemic. First, it is important to understand that different types of social welfare measures have varying effects on individuals' coping attitudes. For instance, financial assistance programs such as unemployment benefits can help people manage their finances during difficult times, but they may not necessarily address the psychological challenges associated with job loss or other disruptions caused by the pandemic. On the other hand, mental health services and support groups can provide emotional support for those struggling with anxiety or depression due to changes in lifestyle or job status during this difficult time. In addition to type of measure, there are also certain factors that can influence its effectiveness in terms of helping people cope with stress and anxiety during COVID-19. For example, access to resources such as mental health services and support groups may be limited in rural areas due to a lack of infrastructure or resources.

Similarly, financial assistance programs may be less effective if they are too restrictive or long waiting periods. Therefore, it is important for governments and organizations to consider these factors when designing social welfare measures aimed at helping

people cope with stress and anxiety associated with COVID-19. Finally, there are several ways in which governments and organizations can better support those affected by the pandemic when it comes to coping attitudes. For instance, providing more access to mental health services and support groups could help reduce feelings of isolation among those struggling with psychological challenges related to COVID-19. The coronavirus pandemic has had a devastating impact on people's lives around the world, with many individuals struggling to cope with its effects. The economic and social implications of the pandemic have been particularly severe, leading governments to introduce a variety of social welfare measures in an effort to support those affected. However, it is important to understand how these measures are impacting individuals differently depending on their income level and other factors. Study has shown that low-income households are disproportionately affected by the economic consequences of the pandemic, with fewer resources available for them to cope with its effects. This is why many governments have introduced targeted social welfare measures such as cash transfers, housing benefits and food vouchers for those in need. These measures have been shown to improve access to basic needs and reduce financial hardships for affected households. At the same time, it is important to consider how other factors such as age, race and gender can also influence how individuals respond to social welfare measures during COVID-19. Older adults tend to be more vulnerable due to their weakened immune systems, while women may face particular challenges due to traditional gender roles that limit their access to resources. Similarly, minority groups may experience greater difficulties due to structural inequalities that leave them at a disadvantage when accessing public services and support programs. Study indicates that social welfare measures can help improve coping attitudes during COVID-19 but they must be according to individual needs and circumstances in order for them to be effective.

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