

The aim of this survey research was to check the Universality of Thanatophobia in general population of Punjab during COVID-19 pandemic. The study under consideration was quantitative in nature and survey research design was used to conduct the study. It is a quantitative research design in which we ask the multiple questions from the targeted population. The present study comprises of general population of two areas (Lahore & Sargodha) of Punjab ($N = 1000$) with age range from 20-60 years. Data was collected from two areas of Punjab (Lahore & Sargodha) through purposive convenient sampling technique and the research design was survey research design. As per the inclusion criteria, participants from ages 20 -60 were selected for the study. The scale used in the study was (Thanatophobia) Collet-Lester Fear of Death Scale. Pearson product moment correlation analysis showed that subscales of fear of death scale significantly correlated with each other in general population of Punjab at ($p < .01$) level. Independent sample t-test for gender differences showed the non- significant diversity in the Thanatophobia. MANOVA analysis of variance indicated that there were noticeable differences found in the fear of death according to age categories. MANOVA analysis of variance also exhibit that there were remarkable variations found in the fear of death according to educational level.