



GLOBAL PANDEMIC SITUATION, RESPONSES AND MEASURES IN BANGLADESH: NEW NORMAL AND SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE



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ABSTRACT

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Since the coronavirus outbreak occurs rapidly worldwide, many countries take non-therapeutic preventive measures, including bans on travel, remote office activities, country lockdown, and social distancing or above everything. This is a big problem in countries with relatively low-income and the world's most populated regions like Bangladesh. With no exception, this country has also capitulated to the serious threat of economic disparity during and after the colossal crisis. The COVID-19 has caused huge destruction to the quality of life, education, and or Bangladeshi economy. This research aims to determine the possible impact of COVID-19 in Bangladesh and find solutions to this issue. This study is a qualitative analysis and describing a method for understanding the overall situation of COVID-19. For the data analysis, we have used QDA Miner Lite qualitative software. All previous studies, papers, and sources have been used to compile this review section. The results summarize and describe the pandemic effects, trigger points on how the Bangladeshi government and citizens can deal with it. Some policy suggests that it is important for people from all sectors to mitigate the spread of this COVID-19 outbreak.

Contribution/ Originality: The study documents important topics critically in light of existing arguments from the literature and considers the implications for policymakers in Bangladesh that might be applicable in a similar economic context. This assessment process can help governments and policymakers in determining public opinions of the COVID-19 pandemic in densely populated lower-middle income nations such as Bangladesh.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China, 27 cases of aetiology (unknown cause) pneumonia have been confirmed on 31st December 2019. Wuhan is the most populous city in central China, with a population beyond 11

million (Sohrabi et al., 2020). Coronavirus 2 SARS-CoV-2, also known as coronavirus or COVID-19 disease. This virus is medically classified as a virus, and the infection is called COVID-19 disease (Islam, Talukder, Siddiqui, & Islam, 2020). On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that this outbreak is considered a public health emergency of international concern and recognized as a pandemic (Begum, Farid, Alam, & Barua, 2020). WHO confirmed the Chinese outbreak on January 30, 2020. COVID-19 is an international public health emergency that puts countries with vulnerable health systems at high risk. Early identification, isolation, timely care and the implementation of a solid contact tracing system will disrupt COVID-19 spread (Erkhembayar et al., 2020). The COVID-19 affected 221 countries worldwide; as of March 23, 2021, 124,429,266 peoples confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 2,738,053 people deaths (Worldometer, 2021). A mild cough, sore throat, and fever have been reported in the majority of SARS-CoV-2 patients. Many cases have self-corrected and, some suffer from fatal complications such as organ failure, septic shock, pulmonary oedema, severe pneumonia, or Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), amongst many others (Erkhembayar et al., 2020; Sohrabi et al., 2020; WHO (World Health Organization), 2020). Several government in the world have taken some steps to prevent this virus, such as airports restraint or health screening, including boarding and testing, regional or national quarantines, travel limits etc. Hospital services have been overextended to the breaking point due to the global pandemic (Boulos & Geraghty, 2020). World GDP is estimated to spend \$1 trillion because of the COVID-19 outbreak (Olivia, Gibson, & Nasrudin, 2020). It is much worse than the one that the financial world faced in 2008. Countries are lowering interest rates and re-evaluating their spending, which may result in cuts to international organizations (Kabir, Afzal, Khan, & Ahmed, 2020). As reported, on 8 March 2020, Bangladesh first found positive cases in COVID-19 and day by day, the number of cases of infection and death are increasing. Although the number of infections and deaths decreased towards December 2020, but the number was slowly increasing at the end of February 2021 (Adhikary & Hasan, 2020; Islam, Bodrud-Doza, Khan, Haque, & Mamun, 2020; Worldometer, 2021).

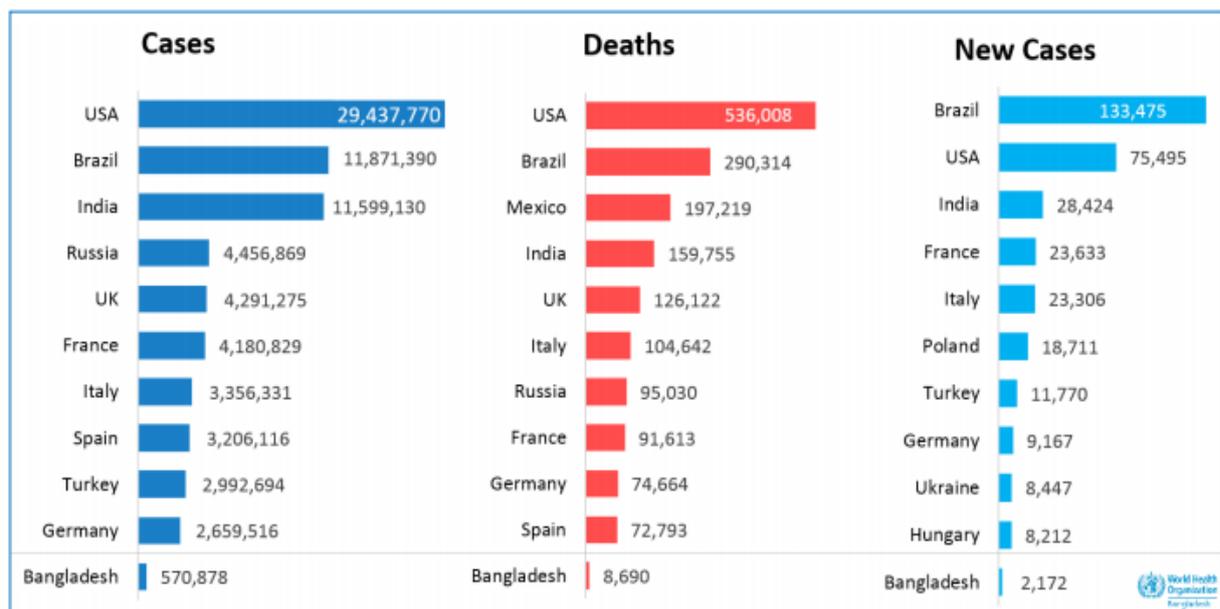


Figure-1. Some selective countries COVID-19 total cases, deaths and news cases, 08 March, 2020 – 21 March 2021. Source: WHO, COVID-19 Bangladesh situation reports March 2021.

According to WHO Bangladesh COVID-19 situation between 8 March 2020 to 21 March 2021, there were five hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (570,878) COVID-19 cases confirmed by the RRT-PCR, GeneXpert and Rapid Antigen tests, including eight thousand six hundred and ninety (8,690) deaths which are 1.52 % (see Figure 1). Bangladesh is the top 33rd country globally, accounting for 0.47% of the world's COVID-

19 cases (Rahman., Ahmed, Hossain, Haque, & Hossain, 2021). But the situation in Bangladesh is comparatively better than in many countries.

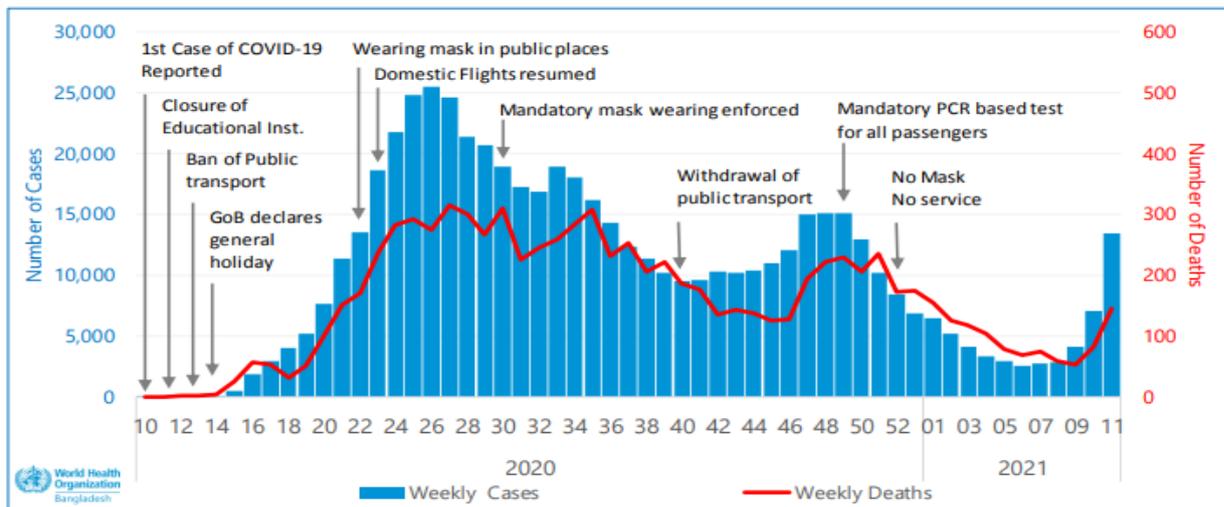


Figure-2. COVID-19 cases recorded cumulative and weekly deaths from MAR 21, 2021.

Source: WHO COVID-19 Bangladesh situation reports March 2021.

Figure 2 show that Bangladesh reported 13,483 new cases last week (epidemiological week 11, 2021). The figure is 91% higher than last week and 7.9 per 100,000 inhabitants per week. The government has registered 145 new deaths, a rise of 75%; 0.09 per 100,000 deaths per week. The number of COVID-19 active cases has been steadily declining since December 2020, but since March 2021, the situation has started to change again, and it is increasing day by day (Worldometer, 2021).

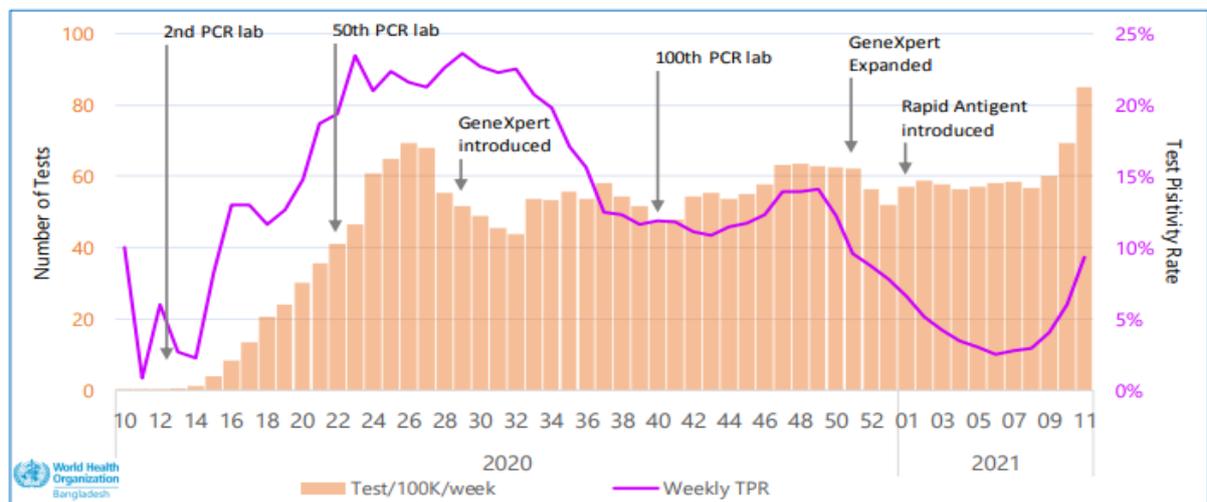


Figure-3. Testing and positivity COVID-19 weekly from 21 MAR 2021.

Source: WHO COVID-19 Bangladesh situation reports March 2021.

The latest weekly test is 144,568 (day average: 20,653); 22% higher than the week before; 85% a 100,000 per week; 9, 3 % higher than last week, the average weekly positive testing figure (TPR). The overall fatality rate (CFR) is 1.52% last week, 1.53% (see Figure 3). The situation is still under the control of the Bangladesh government (World Health Organization, 2021; Worldometer, 2021).

At the outset of the coronavirus, Bangladesh's government struggled to manage issues such as a Dhaka centric low number of tests and a lack of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for frontline fighters, doctors, nurses,

police, volunteers, and so on. However, no such issue is currently apparent (Islam & Siddika, 2020; Mohiuddin, 2020). The Bangladeshi government was optimistic that the depressing situation of these indicators could be reversed in some way (Mohiuddin, 2020). Different countries' responses differ due to differences in social structure, economic ability, and resources. Because of their other political forms, the UK's strategy against COVID 19 cannot be the same as China or the Bangladeshi system (Banna et al., 2020; Mohiuddin, 2020). Bangladesh's Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has declared war and has urged everyone to join the fight to stay home. And she encouraged people to avoid spreading rumors that could be harmful in this time of crisis (Associated Press, 2020; Kumar & Nayar, 2020; Kumar & Pinky, 2020; Moriarty et al., 2020).

The reduction in the number of people employed in all economic sectors has resulted in social distance, self-isolation, and travel constraints (Lai, Shih, Ko, Tang, & Hsueh, 2020; Shereen, Khan, Kazmi, Bashir, & Siddique, 2020). The COVID-19 outbreak has already had an impact on various economic sectors (Banna et al., 2020; Begum et al., 2020). According to health recommendations, recovery and strengthening of the economy, food security, agriculture, and the health sector should be based on day-to-day operations and the loss of many jobs. Schools, colleges, and universities have closed, and demand for goods and manufactured goods has fallen (Islam et al., 2020). A large proportion of the world must be immune to the virus to stop this pandemic. Bangladesh has administered a minimum of 2.08 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. But again, the coronavirus infection is seen to increase every day in Bangladesh and the world (World Health Organization, 2021).

The influence of this pandemic on actual economic activity is enormous. However, the substantial impact remains unknown due to uncertainty about disease spread, intensity, and mortality rates, effective policy responses, and individual actions. We are focusing on pulling the trigger from this vacuum. This paper also discusses a few resources for assessing the potential effects of COVID-19 on economic variables such as garments, foreign remittances, local trade, and the country's overall trade and revenue, finance, isolation, quarantine, social distancing, and shutdown measures in Bangladesh. As a result, this study's primary goal is to assess the potential impact of COVID-19 and identify solutions to this problem in the context of Bangladesh. Extending on these goal, the following research questions are posed. (1) Does the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic have any socio-economic implications for Bangladesh? What is the solution to combat this pandemic efficiently? (2) What is the situation in Bangladesh going to do about this pandemic, and what proposed policies will there be for future pre- and post-pandemic conditions? The remaining of the paper is organized as follows: First, the current Covid-19 situations are examined. Second, it explains the research methods, data collection, and analysis. Third presents the study's findings and discussion, while lastly highlights some implications and future research directions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Despite many nations being infected, the first corona patient was discovered on March 8, 2020, in Bangladesh (Begum et al., 2020; Islam et al., 2020; Nath, 2020). This pandemic was not as widespread, but the number of affected patients continued to grow and on March 14 2021 (World Health Organization, 2021). Although the Government is responsible for handling the virus, territorial or national isolation of these viruses all across the country and the world, travel limits, risk controls in the workplace, cancellation and delay of occasions, and border crossings, airplane terminals, and preparation station screening, etc. This pandemic is not limited to a single country or nation; it now affects the entire world. It has nearly stopped the economic clock (Alam, Ali, Bhuiyan, Solaiman, & Rahman, 2020; Kaushal & Srivastava, 2021; Swadźba et al., 2020). To date, research on previous SARS outbreaks has highlighted the COVID-19 outbreak, when the WHO debates declaring a global pandemic: This new coronavirus was discovered and discussed by different researchers' which are shown in Table 1.

Table-1. Review summary of relevant studies.

Authors	Health Crisis	Focus	Underlying Theory/Model/Method or Concepts	Important Finding/ Issue addressed	Place
Law et al. (2005)	SARS	SARS, hospitality & tourism education	Indefinite	Addressed student academic internship concerns as in the greater industry, such as hospitality and tourism	Hong Kong
Kaushal and Srivastava (2021)	COVID-19	Hospitality and tourism business during COVID-19 pandemic	One of the current management theories	Continue to put forth our work/life balance approach in COVID-19 time.	India
Alam et al. (2020)	COVID-19	COVID-19 pandemic & economic effect in Bangladesh	This is based on recently-completed research from Coventry and elsewhere.	The ready-made garment sector, Bangladesh's top export earner, should immediately launch a comprehensive support strategy	Bangladesh
Shaminnta, Gope, and Sumaiya (2020)	COVID-19	RMG Sector & COVID-19 now Bangladesh	This research relies on previous studies.	As a result, BGME and BKMEA are devising plans to survive this downturn	Bangladesh
Hossain (2021)	COVID-19	The effect of the COVID-19 on economic sharing	Content analysis was used without an underlying theory	This research shows that COVID-19's implementation will be closely analyzed and presents the importance of the whole issue	Doha, Qatar
Nath (2020)	COVID-19	Analyzing COVID-19 trials on Bangladesh.	Unspecified	COVID-19 produced findings regarding the health, economic, and cultural sectors of Bangladesh	Bangladesh
Sen, Antara, Sen, and Chowdhury (2020)	COVID-19	Most Bangladeshi garments workers are at risk from the COVID-19	Made on secondary data, with speculation	It found that garment workers in Bangladesh are the most at risk & many of them don't have a job, but it's required of them to do so	Bangladesh
Begum et al. (2020)	COVID-19	Socio-economic evidence and Bangladesh goal	Use secondary data and no theory	COVID-19 and present situations were discussed thoroughly in this report	Bangladesh
Zwanka and Buff (2021)	COVID-19	Conceptualization of Consumer Behavioral Trends as a Result of the Pandemic	Unspecified	This paper analyzes how COVID-19 will influence global buying behavior	USA
Bodrud-Doza, Shammi, Bahlman, Islam, and Rahman (2021)	COVID-19	There is a psychosocial and socio-economic crisis as a result of the COVID-19 perception-based	Used and statistical techniques, such as cluster analysis, to survey Bangladeshis	The people of Bangladesh feared a collapse of the COVID-19 Pandemic or global catastrophe	Bangladesh
Khan (2020)	COVID-19	COVID-19 has led to job growth for recent college graduates in Bangladesh	This exploratory study research has employed qualitative data & primary sources are not considered for this analysis	Graduates are drawn to COVID; it is offering alternative work solutions for recent graduates. It demonstrates that people lose money due to COVID, and opportunities are lost due to graduates.	Bangladesh

Anwar, Nasrullah, and Hosen (2020)	COVID-19	COVID-19 & Bangladesh: Challenges & How to Address	Indefinite	This paper suggested a systematic, rapid, collaborative effort to slow down the spread of a pandemic's effect	Bangladesh
Karunathilake (2020)	COVID-19	COVID-19 challenges in South Asian countries	Indefinite	Coronavirus research is examined on a short-term, mid-term, and long-term basis	South Asian countries
Sakamoto, Begum, and Ahmed (2020)	COVID-19	COVID-19 a review of appropriate development goals	Mainly in four areas in Bangladesh COVID-19	Because of the mentioned vulnerabilities, it is expected that the country will be slow to return to normal.	Bangladesh
Meyer, Hardy, Witte, Kagy, and Demeke (2021)	COVID-19	The speed and size of the market's response to a pandemic reveal	The women were surveyed for two months during the pandemic	Findings necessitate research and action in looking after those on the margins of the market.	Ethiopia
Hossain (2020)	COVID-19	Potential COVID-19 Disease Spread among Healthcare Workers	Keywords: "COVID-19," "SARS-CoV-2," and other than that, "Health Care Providers" were all used to obtain the desired articles.	Various specialists and all are giving their lives to prevent the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19).	Bangladesh
Kumar and Pinky (2020)	COVID-19	Addressing the economic and health challenges	Unspecified	Discusses the socioeconomic and healthcare problems mainly in the middle of COVID-19.	Bangladesh
Sohrabi et al. (2020)	COVID-19	A global virus is discovered (COVID-19)	Non confidential/applied secondary data, unspecified	Findings from this worldwide pandemic the book provides a resource of information on COVID-19	UK

Source: Literature analysis.

Wuhan's epicenter encompasses a 1,528-square-kilometer urban area with a population of more than 11 million people. On January 23, 2020, this region was declared quarantined. Of there the rest of the world-wide spread of coronavirus (The Guardian, 2020; The Washington Post, 2020).

Table-2. Comparison of SARS and Covid-19 updated on 14-03-2021.

	SARS	COVID-19
Clinical features	“Fever” “Dry cough” “Shortness of breath”	“Fever” “Dry cough” “Shortness of breath”
Incubation period	2-7 Days only	2-14 Days only
Deaths globally	774	2,666,432
Mortality	9.6%	4.5%

Source: World Health Organization (2021); Messersmith, Stoddart-Osumah, Lennon, and Wirtz (2021).

In Table 2 however, due to the differences in the SARS virus's roles and the COVID-19 in identification, scientists eventually decided to work with them separately. But in the mortality rate is SARS 9.6% where COVID-19 is 4.5%. But the number of deaths is much more in COVID-19.

By reviewing the behaviour of coronavirus, we can see many viruses like this virus at different times in the world, and people's psychological behaviour was almost the same, like the First and Second World War time, Millennials saw the cohort living throughout the time as having a "stock-up" mentality (see Table 1). Similar behaviour has been observed in COVID-19 (Hossain, 2021; Kaushal & Srivastava, 2021; Law et al., 2005; Zwanka & Buff, 2021). Workers who can work from home can be more profitable. The workplace of the future may be a hybrid of office work and remote working. Doctors, nurses, pharmacists, teachers, careers, shop clerks, utility workers, small business owners, and employees could have elevated status (Alam et al., 2020; Gerritsen et al., 2020; Purwanto et al., 2020).

In Table 1 it is found that one of the many areas in which Bangladesh's economy excels is the textile industry. Bangladesh's ready-made garment (RMG) export value was nearly US\$27.95 billion. The coronavirus pandemic has harmed the global garment supply chain. Because the government has imposed controls, world-renowned traders and retailers should cancel their orders. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh announced a stimulus package of 5,000 Crores (\$587,925,000) for the export-focused sector to address the COVID-19 pandemic (Nath, 2020; Shaminnta et al., 2020). Bangladesh DGP will rise at a rate of 274.01 billion in 2018, 302.53 billion in 2019, and 317.77 billion in 2020 (Dabrowski, 2020; Sen et al., 2020).

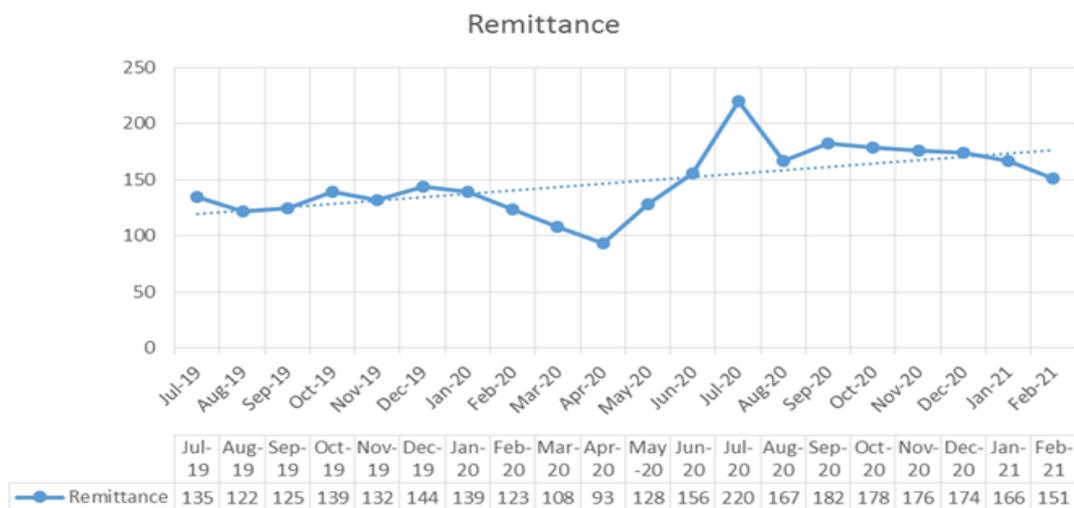


Figure-4. Remittance flow in Bangladesh (Billion in Taka) July 2019 to February 2021.

Source: Dabrowski (2020).

Bangladesh's economy is fueled by overseas remittance. Remittance falls but rises again at the end of 2020 (see Figure 4). The number of reserved was 92 Billion ends of April 2020, but at the end of the year 2020, it got up again 173 million. Transfer in March, April, and May 2020 thus, at the same moment, and over a huge reduction, those in the country have been left behind (Acter et al., 2020; Bodrud-Doza et al., 2021; Dabrowski, 2020; Zwanka & Buff, 2021). In Table-1 it is found that Bangladesh is a developing country with a shaky financial structure. During that pandemic, the overall trade was closed during the business (Hossain, 2021; Khan, 2020; Kumar & Pinky, 2020). Therefore, there is an adverse effect on the banking sector. Non-performing loans are piling up in the banking system at crucial junctures. If the reverse link industry collapses, the whole financial system will be destroyed. Bangladesh is a South Asian country with a lower-middle-income; agriculture, as the country's primary food supply, is critical. Agriculture employs almost half of the Bangladeshi population (Anwar et al., 2020; Sakamoto et al., 2020). The initial consequence of the Pandemic is that garments and industries in the impacted world are temporarily closed down. The Pandemic could affect foreign policy by influencing current and potential economic programs through government-to-government (G2G) cooperation. Orders worth more than \$2.6 billion have been canceled in Bangladesh's garment industry (Ataguba & Ataguba, 2020; Karunathilake, 2020).

In the other hand, in Table 1 it is evident that the education sector is being seriously harmed by the current situation. Many countries around the world have suspended schooling systems in the COVID-19 pandemic. Bangladesh's Education Minister announced early holidays for all educational establishments on March 16, 2020. Schools, colleges, and universities may reopen after Eid-ul-Fitr celebrations on 13 May 2021, as announced by the Minister on 16 March 2020, if the COVID-19 situation improves (Report, 2021). It is a very bad time for those who can study abroad or express higher education. There was also a significant decrease in the number of students who wanted to travel abroad (Begum et al., 2020; Hossain, 2020). The capital of Bangladesh image is somewhat awful millions were on the roads, particularly in megacity Dhaka and Chittagong, this megacity of 46 thousand people living per square kilometer (Meyer et al., 2021; Sakamoto et al., 2020). Overcrowded and unhygienic conditions increase the risk of the virus disease spreading quickly. The Rohingya refugee population of 855,000 is very vulnerable to COVID-19. On 24 March 2020, the first case of coronavirus was identified in Cox's Bazar camp (Hossain, 2020; Kumar. & Pinky, 2020; Sohrabi et al., 2020).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Setting

Our data analysis focuses on capturing the Bangladeshi financial, social, and political summary of the pandemic based on secondary data sources. This analysis is exploratory using a qualitative approach, as is widely seen in the high-quality study (Johnston, 2017). Indeed, secondary data could be more suitable for this analysis since primary data cannot offer a detailed interpretation of the impact of Covid-19. Secondary data, such as figures and diagrams, have been used in a variety of diagrams (Hossain, 2021; Shortell & Zajac, 1990). COVID-19 pandemic and economic impact in Bangladesh (Alam et al., 2020). The Impact of the Covid-19 on economic sharing (Hossain, 2021).

Analyzing Covid-19 challenges on Bangladesh (Nath, 2020). COVID-19 and Bangladesh: Socio-economic analysis of the documentation Purpose (Begum et al., 2020). Psychosocial and socio-economic crisis in Bangladesh as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: perception-based assessment (Bodrud-Doza et al., 2021). COVID-19 vulnerability in Bangladesh and a review of sustainable development goals (Sakamoto et al., 2020). It demonstrates that genuine decision-makers have gathered themselves less obstructively and are not influenced by self-reporting predictions. As a consequence, biases associated with the critical informer sampling method should be avoided. Recent online experiments on the impact of Covid-19 in a newspaper article demonstrate how vital these results are for research (Cheng & Foley, 2018; Cheng & Jin, 2019).

3.2. Data

Newspapers, national press, blogs, videos, and journal indexes are key data sources. Via comprehensive study, we have gathered the most important knowledge regarding the ongoing socioeconomic perspective of the COVID-19 pandemic. Table 3 shows the keywords we used. We only included documents written in English that discuss the impact of COVID-19. The searches took place between March 2020 and March 2021.

Table-3. Data sources overview and keywords for search.

Types of source	Document No.	Sites of collection	Keywords searching
Indexing Journal	420	Google Scholar	Impact of Covid-19; Covid-19 situation report; COVID-19 and Bangladesh: Socio-economic analysis etc.
Newspaper articles	77	Google	
Blogs	20		
Video clips	30	YouTube	

We added the title and a web link to a spreadsheet every time we discovered a document. We sorted the papers in the table after the process was finished to see if they had been recorded twice. We discovered a large number of them. As a result of removing documents from the list, duplicates have been removed from the list. We do not even think it's our fault. Claims to cover all relevant web-based documents, but we believe our list is sufficient smart academic paper on the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19, focusing on Bangladesh. The final document set included 431 written documents and 30 videos, all of which were carefully reviewed and primarily written.

3.3. Data Analysis

All documents were downloaded and saved as pdfs in a temporary folder. These were then combined into a 620-page PDF document. We used content analysis to categorize the various data sets, including coding information (Soldatenko & Backer, 2019). Content analysis can provide a new level of understanding of a previously underappreciated phenomenon (Yousuf & Backer, 2015). This was carried out in accordance with the findings of previous studies (Hossain, 2021; Shortell & Zajac, 1990). Our combined document has been uploaded to QDA Miner Lite, a powerful qualitative analysis software. Although this version is free, it is appropriate for coding and data analysis. We used a combination of pre-selected codes and extra codes with open coding. Anxiety, economic effects, work loss, wage reduction, social distancing, hygiene and health protection, RMG garments, health economics, IEDCR, and WHO were among the codes. However, before finishing the coding work, we added additional codes such as Social exclusion of Rohingya refugees, Social distancing protocol, Health answer, educational effect, COVID-19 impact in Bangladesh's economics, Readymade Garments Industry, Foreign Remittance, Bank and Financial Institutions, Food and Agricultures, Foreign Trade (Export and Import), social or political impact, and so on. Shop mentalities and online ordering, Homeschooling and worker status, change from dining out to cooking at home, viral transmission, WHO global health emergency, and so on.

We read and coded each text line by line. After we finished this iterative coding process, we combined multiple codes to reduce the number of coding categories to a more manageable level. We took notes and made annotations everywhere we thought it was appropriate. After completing the coding process, we exported the coded texts to Excel files and summarized the findings into three categories: Situation report on Covid-19, Positive or negative effect on Covid-19 and predefined socioeconomic timeframe, Points of Entry (PoE) and Quarantine, and the recommendation section some policy suggestion in the following section, Findings and Discussion, Conclusion and policy recommendation, Limitations and potential research avenues, are presented thematically.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Coronavirus Management, Infection Prevention & Control (IPC), vaccination & Points of Entry (PoE) & Quarantine

Although Bangladesh has several flaws that make it a high-risk country during the pandemic, some groups such as urban slum dwellers, Rohingya refugees and unprotected Dalits have spread the real disease, but this pandemic in Bangladesh is very well managed according to statistics. The images below are some highlights.

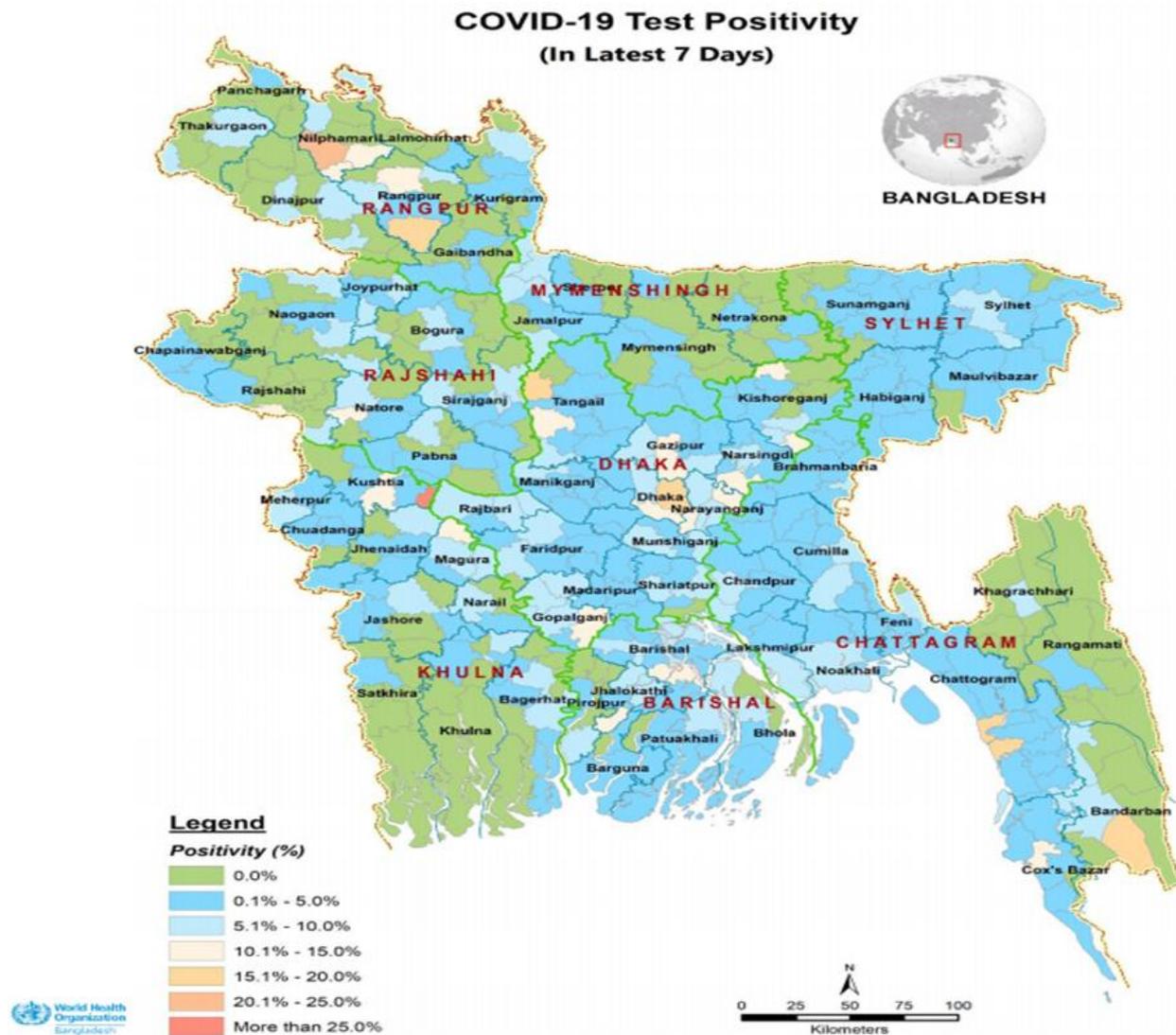


Figure-5. A shortened version of COVID-19: As of March- 2021.

Source: WHO COVID-19 Bangladesh situation reports March 2021.

According to the DGHS Press Release, in Figure 5 as of March 21, 2021, 4,409,119 COVID-19 tests (RT-PCR 99%, GeneXpert 0.7%, and Rapid Antigen 0.3%) were performed in Bangladesh by 219 laboratories/test centers, with an overall positivity rate of 12.95% (10.29% in the last 24 hours). In government laboratories, 76.2% of the samples (3,360,017) have been screened for COVID (RT-PCR 51/118, GeneXpert 27/29, and Rapid Antigen 72/72). In the last two weeks, no new COVID-19 testing facilities have been added to the network. The test per case as of the reporting date is 7.7, indicating the number of tests needed to classify 1 case. In many good conditions in coronavirus management in Bangladesh compared to other countries (Worldometer, 2021).

The new COVID-19 pandemic is putting pressure on scientists worldwide to find solutions to the SARS-CoV-2 vaccines. Vaccinations can be developed using various platforms, including vaccines against vectors, protein subunits, genetic vaccines, and monoclonal antibodies. People over the age of 60 who are at high risk, people with

chronic co-morbid conditions, primary health care workers, and those employed in sensitive industries are among those targeted (Kaur & Gupta, 2020).

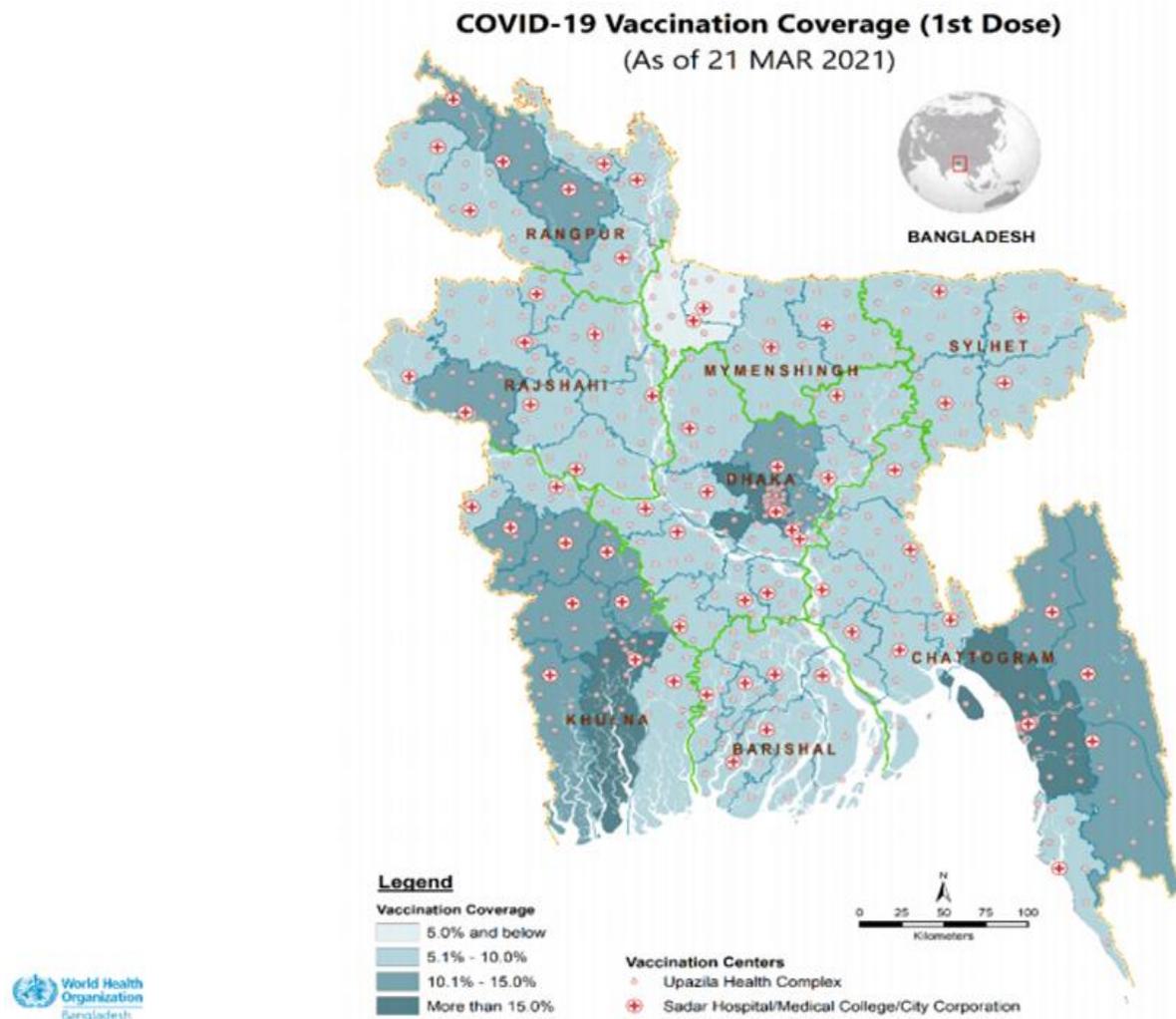


Figure-6. Covid-19 Vaccination coverage.

Source: WHO COVID-19 Bangladesh situation reports March 2021.

As of 21 March 2021, in Figure 6, 4,840,969 (81%) of the 6 million doses distributed throughout the country had been administered since the start of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign. A total of 3,040,522 males (63%) and 1,800,447 females (37%) got their first dose of vaccine. So far, 9.8% of the country's qualifying population has been immunized, with Dhaka Metropolitan covering 31.9% of the population (World Health Organization, 2021; Worldometer, 2021).

In Figure 7, one (1) positive case (traveled from India) was identified at the country's IHR designated PoE (Benapole Land port) during reporting week 11, 2021. Individuals sent to Institutional Quarantine after passenger screening at active PoEs during the week came from the United Kingdom (93%), India (5%), Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Italy (1%), and other countries (1%) (World Health Organization, 2021; Worldometer, 2021).

4.2. Bangladesh Economy Growing Despite Covid-19 Pandemic

Already we have discussed earlier while the rest of the world is experiencing an economic downturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh's economy has avoided a contraction in 2020, and its annual GDP growth rate will continue to accelerate between 2021 and 2025, according to a report Asian Development Bank (ADB) (Dabrowski, 2020; Sen et al., 2020). The Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) predicts that

Bangladesh's annual GDP growth rate will average 6.8% between 2021 and 2025 (Amit, 2020). London's economic estimator has also followed up on its pre-COVID-19 estimate that Bangladesh will become the world's 25th largest economy by 2035. Due to the two countries' contrasting recoveries from the COVID-19 pandemic, the plan also projected that China would overtake the United States to become the world's largest economy by 2028, five years earlier than previously predicted. According to the (CEBR), Bangladesh's economy will rapidly advance to become the world's 28th largest in 2030. Having two years break, China surpassed it as the world's leading economy in 2028, from its current 41st position (Amit, 2020; Biswas, Huq, & Afiaz, 2020). The CEBR noted that, despite a moderate population growth rate of only 1% per year over the last five years, Bangladesh's economy enjoyed high-quality GDP growth in the years preceding the Covid-19 pandemic. To date, the Covid-19 epidemic has had a more modest impact than in other areas of the world (Kumar & Pinky, 2020).

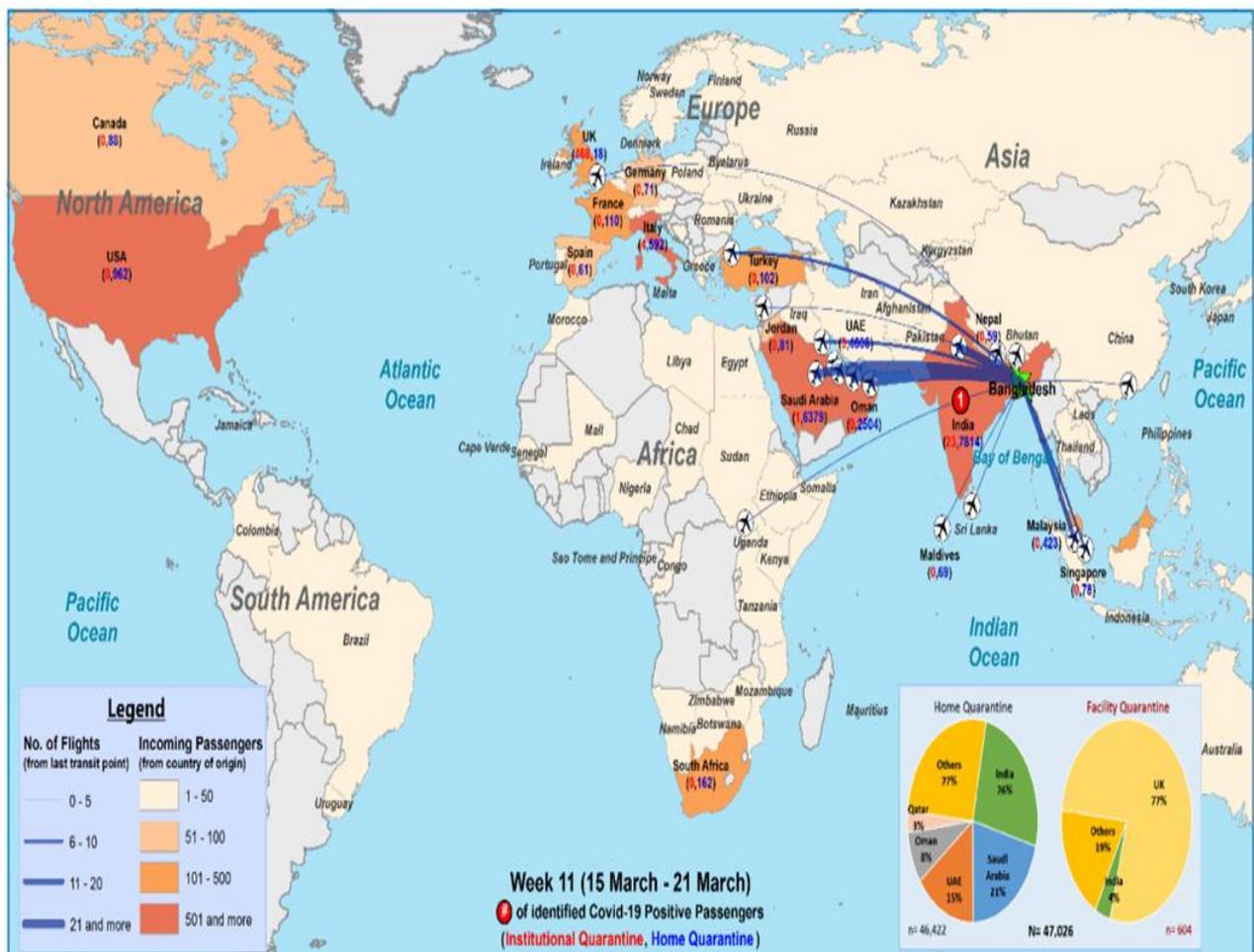


Figure-7. Geographical distribution of income flights and travelers captured through PoE surveillance, week 11 (15-21 MAR), 2021, Bangladesh.

Source: WHO COVID-19 Bangladesh situation reports March 2021.

CEBR predicts that this rank will increase dramatically by 2020 and 2035, rankings from 41st to 25th by 2035. Bangladesh will continue to grow dramatically. It noted "The impact of the virus on global demand and foreign supply chains have resulted in significant economic harm while the damage caused to public health by a pandemic is relatively small." During the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy was able to avert a recession in 2020. It is projected that Bangladesh's GDP growth has declined to 3.8 percent by 2020. This is compared to the 8.2 percent GDP rise in 2019 (Islam et al., 2020; Sakamoto et al., 2020).

Table-4. Positive and negative impact of Covid-19 Pandemic.

Positive impact of Covid-19	Negative impact of Covid-19
People are prepared for a pandemic and realize what social behavior to expect in a similar case, include government-imposed diseases and policies & the family framework needs to be replaced or re-created even with all the complexity. Back to the land of self-importance. People of all ages will stay connected. Restaurants and hotels at every level will see a decrease in demand due to these factors.	The pandemic situation has spread as a global pandemic condition, causing terror, tension, stigma, hostile social networks, etc. & Physical or mental decompression of family and intimate relationships with family members, neighbors, different communities, and so on. This can lead to interpersonal conflicts within the family and domestic violence & Family ties are often broken because of being at home for too long
The political and religious division will be redefined concerning incorporate patriotism. As a result, social groups and families get stronger bonds are formed; thus, everyone shares the same lifestyle.	Since health and medical services have worked hard, as a result, a lot of people have died due to biomedical treatments, and also, the elderly have a high mortality rate due to COVID-19 complications/diseases.
At the beginning of the coronavirus, SAARC leaders made some decisions to deal with the virtual meeting. A regional fund to combat the pandemic following India's contribution of \$10 million, Bangladesh contributed the next \$1.5 million. Our recommendation is to use this fund to boost domestic and regional health issues.	Most European countries such as Italy, Spain, and the US, or China face all system breakdowns basically in the health system. Health workers are on the enormous physical and mental torture & geographic and international migration has caused unrest and stress among friends and strangers alike. It could also be exacerbated by circumstances in which Europe and North America are isolated.
Economic tensions between China and the USA are hurting foreign trade, but India or Bangladesh could easily take advantage of this. This could help to improve supply and efficiency in the regions of South Asia.	Daily workers are in a wide range of problems is sometimes more suffering to Lockdown & because of a broken social system, some people may be subjected to various stress, social stigma, and depression.
There are great discoveries and innovations in human activity; health, industry, and the environment are the most critical issues. Things that we have been ignoring with the development of civilization.	Disruptions in schools, universities, and vocational education where certain optional strategies must be pursued to meet your educational goals. Physical education is something they cannot avoid. All of the educational supply chains collapsed.
To keep world leaders busy with basic human needs so temporarily, stop or decline in military spending on defense, especially nuclear systems. There is an opportunity to use this considerable surplus money in other sectors.	Manufacturing and supply chains have undergone significant changes, so disruptions in the production of primary and secondary items in society.
New theories and paradigms in various fields, including health care, political science, psychology, sociology, and humanism. As a result, R&D activities will increase around the world & the pollution will be reduced as pollution levels fall around the world. According to some studies, pollution has been drastically reduced in all three sectors like water, environment, and plastic use.	Many people in the formal and informal sectors, particularly in education, are unemployed and impoverished & If training or dissemination channels are disrupted, people may rely on rumors and other informal information channels. Such talks can spread quickly and have various social and economic consequences, especially if there are specific loop halls in supply chain networks.
People have a positive perception of public health workers who perform essential tasks such as quarantining, or basic health support; for society's benefit, such supply chains should be efficient and well-managed.	A broad economic downturn has resulted in increased social poverty. This could lead to financial crises such as currency depreciation, market value declines, and changes in supply chain networks.
As people stay longer at home, various social degradation types will continue to decrease, resulting in a reduction in violence against drugs, alcohol, and sex addictions as before; so the overall development goal is in sight due to the closure of various club bars and anti-social activities.	Because some countries cannot allocate financial resources to meet national goals so that the pandemic situation will have a direct impact on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Much further Research will be performed on COVID-19, emphasizing creating improved strategies for dealing with these diseases, and Research will open new doors.	Bangladeshis employed abroad will return home, reducing potential international revenues. It is a vital source of income in Bangladesh. It has made a significant contribution to the Bangladeshi economy, particularly for migrant workers from the Middle East, Europe, and East Asian countries. This could have an impact on supply chain networks in both Bangladesh and Southern Asia and If Bangladesh's government is ineffective in engaging these migrants, the population will be left vulnerable.

Bangladesh will have a per capita GDP of \$5.139 adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) of \$5.139 in 2020, making it a lower-middle-income economy. Bangladesh was ranked 168th in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Rankings for 2020, suggesting that the regulatory environment did not favor a stable private sector (CEBR). By 2020, the government debt as a percentage of GDP had risen to 39.6 percent. Looking ahead, public sector debt will be 35.8 percent of GDP in 2019. This government had a fiscal deficit of 6.8 percent in 2020, which

was helped partly by a low debt-to-GDP ratio. In recent months, The World Bank has also said that this will help the economy (Begum et al., 2020; Islam et al., 2020). People worldwide have recognized that under Prime Minister Sheik Hasina, Bangladesh is about to win the coronavirus pandemic.

Of course, because of the emotional, socioeconomic, environmental, political, and cultural factors involved, everyone views pandemic situations negatively. However, it is positive that certain factors aid in reintegrating and reorganizing the entire social structure. It is also inspiring. We extracted coded texts to Excel files and summarized the results in the following categories after completing the coding process in the section of the literature review: Situation report for COVID-19, Effect on COVID-19, positive or negative.

4.3. Positive and negative impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

Table 4 Presents the positive and negative impact of Covid-19 pandemic.

Table-5. A table of lessons to learn from the COVID-19 response.

Critical issues caused by the current response	Subsequent	Outcome	Key points for learning
Lack of accessibility	Antagonism among clinicians who initially identified COVID-19	Delay in disclosing COVID-19 details	Establish whistleblower hotlines around the world in the event of a health emergency
Delay of travel constraints	Aviation service continued for more than a month after the beginning of the outbreak	People from dangerous areas may fly freely through large airports without being subjected to medical examinations	Protective steps, such as overseas screening, should be introduced sooner
Delay of quarantine	The first COVID-19 report was published on 31 December 2019. On 23 January 2020, almost a month later, Wuhan began quarantining the same situation all over the world	It allowed people infected with COVID-19 to spread the virus both domestically and globally	When health hazards are discovered, the area must be disinfected and quarantined as soon as possible
Misinformation from the public	Due to a lack of oversight, the general public can spread rumors, gossip, and disinformation	Racism, erroneous public precautions, and unusual fear of COVID-19	To avoid disinformation, all information must be publicly available
Delay of emergency disclosures	The WHO announced an international public health emergency on December 30, 2019, one month after the initial outbreak	The severity of the disease was not commonly understood or disseminated. Containment steps may be postpone	Priority should be given to rapidly spreading diseases to elicit a higher threat level of response
Research & development	A shortage of investment in the early stages of COVID-19 research and development	Globally, March 23, 2021, 124,429,266 peoples confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 2,738,053 people deaths (Worldometer, 2021, March 23) and the number of deaths continues to increase every week	More investment is needed to develop successful drugs or vaccines, as well as to develop comprehensive methods to prevent potential disease transmission outbreaks

5. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

The data show that public expectations of the government's response to COVID-19 are moderate. Although the survey response was limited, many assumptions could lead to future research in the area. The Prime Ministers of Bangladesh's early address could help ease the crisis, and citizens would obtain a comprehensive policy guideline. In this pandemic situation, the relevant authority, according to this report, should disburse the government's policy to the country.

Since there is no effective imminent vaccine to introduce immunity in the general population, the latest SARS COVID-19 outbreak will be more severe and long-lasting. Even though some countries tried to pursue a course of herd immunity (for example, Stockholm), a group of scientists challenged this strategy in the absence of evidence to encourage such radical behavior (Kaushal & Srivastava, 2021). In the future, policymakers and data brokers will need to research the impact of the industry's current disaster (Min, Lim, & Kung, 2011). This research also acts as a wake-up call to brace for the pandemic's consequences. The present study emphasizes additional aspects. As previously mentioned, we can get a rough understanding of how coronavirus affects us and what kind of future we must be prepared to cope with this sort of virus. Table 5 outlines the types of measures and precautions that must be made in this pandemic management.

After the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan, China, on December 1, 2019, the entire world has spread with devastating fashions. Contagious diseases are causing fear in every corner of the globe. We are currently experiencing an economic recession in both Third World and First World countries. The analysis also revealed that the outbreak's progression determines the magnitude of the economic losses.

To avoid the severity of the crises, correct and successful strategies, campaigns, cooperation, and the promotion of understanding are inevitable. If the measurements in Table 5 are properly tracked, checked, and enforced, we will soon be free of the coronavirus.

5.1. Limitations and Future Research Avenues

Some limitations must be addressed in this study. There have been indications of future directions for research. Quantitative research or even triangulation may provide deeper insights and enrich literature. In Bangladesh, this study was conducted. There are many countries in the world that we are aware of and have not been researched, so we believe it is limited. Another limitation we have found that we have collected data and information from various online sources for this study, and although many documents have been analyzed, possible to similar data have repeated. However, a thorough search of several online sources may have left certain important documents out. The rapid measurement of public perception of the socio-political, economic and educational crisis was limited because of the COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh. It was unnecessary to interact with general persons because, during the lock-down period, the research was performed. Bangladesh has, therefore, restrictions on internet users and, as a country for young people, the majority of educated people are mobile internet users (Islam et al., 2020). There is not enough discussion because the collection of data is restricted. There are several opportunities for future research. The COVID-19 has also highlighted the need for social distance, hygiene, and security, but future research is needed to achieve this for people's well-being.

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