



Investigating the Impacts of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on Socio-political, Education and Economics: Evidence from a South Asian Country

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Abstract

The main focus of this research is to examine the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the constitutional review process in South Asian countries, specifically Bangladesh, concerning its socio-political, economic, and educational dimensions. The cause-effect relationship in the model proved that the eruption of COVID-19 delayed fine-tuning the gross domestic product (GDP) with the considerable financial section and pointer in the Southbound Asiatic economics. The main objectives of this research are to represent the actual scenario of all affected sectors. The findings showed that because of COVID-19, education and the economy are in Bangladesh's most vulnerable situation. The impoverished condition of the health sector in Bangladesh has also been disclosed by Covid-19. Related scholarly literature, journals, newspapers, and web pages were used to collect data. Data from the analysis were finally summarized, discussed, interpreted, and reported. This work was therefore limited to covering two primary education sources: Bangla Medium schools and mainstream madrasas, both public and private. To address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the constitutional review process and various sectors in South Asian countries, governments and policymakers should prioritize education, health, and the economy by implementing effective measures and policies. Additionally, digital means should be utilized to ensure that the constitutional review process is not hampered, and future research should focus on exploring the pandemic's impact on other sectors and countries in the region.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, social, political, education & Economic sector, Bangladesh, Economic Growth, GDP, FDI & Foreign currency reserve

1.0 Introduction

The coronavirus pandemic in 2019-20, universally recognized as COVID-19, has agitated the whole universe. In December 2019, the fundamental contingency of the pandemic was identified in Wuhan, China. (WHO, 2022). The world has proved that coronavirus associated with the family is not the first (Adhikari *et al.*, 2020; Radhakrishnan & Kumar, 2020). In Bangladesh, the COVID-19 pandemic disease was reported on March 8, 2020. Bangladesh had its first death due to coronavirus on March 18, 2020. At the age of 70 years, the older man died of this disease (Gautam *et al.*, 2022; WHO, 2022). The cumulative number of reported cases in Bangladesh is growing according to geometric forms. Up to December 31, 2021, the total confirmed Covid -19 cases in Bangladesh was 3,188.05 million. Because of limited testing, the actual cause is not identified (Mumtaz *et al.*, 2020; Gautam *et al.*, 2022; WHO, 2022). According to Mumtaz *et al.* (2020) and Gazi *et al.* (2023), Bangladesh, a low-medium-income nation with a high population, is facing challenges in controlling the spread of the disease, and the COVID-19 outbreak has caused significant declines in the agriculture, trade, tourism, and travel sectors. Experts have suggested that the ongoing novel coronavirus outbreak will have a significant impact in developing countries, with a particularly large influence on South Asian economies.

Bangladesh's economy was one of the world's fastest-growing, with average GDP growth of 7.41% for the previous five years and 8.2% in 2019. (World Bank, 2022). In 2019, domestic demand, which includes investment and consumption, surged by 11%, while exports and remittances increased by 10.5% and 9.6%, respectively. The country's GDP is mostly driven by the industrial and service sectors. Agriculture, industry, and the service sector each had growth over the time period of 3.9%, 12.7%, and 6.8%, respectively (Bangladesh Bank, 2022). From \$702.26 in 2009 to \$1855.74 in 2019, the average per capita income increased at an average annual growth rate of 16.42%. One of the lowest unemployment rates in history was 4.15% in 2019. When compared to 2018, foreign direct investments (FDI) had a huge gain of 50.27%, reaching \$3889 million in 2019. (Ghosh & Saima, 2021; Hossain *et al.*, 2023). 2019 saw an \$18.7 billion growth in portfolio investment, intra-company loans, and equity investment. The increase in non-food inflation is mostly to blame for the yearly average consumer price index inflation rate of 5.59% in 2019, which increased by 0.05 percentage points from 5.54% in 2018. (Bangladesh Bank, 2022).

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The previous 10 years have seen significant policy reforms that have greatly boosted global commerce. Over the past 10 years, the country's total exports have increased by an average of 7.5%. Despite being 15.4% in 2018, the export to GDP ratio increased to 13.4% in 2019. (Bangladesh Bank, 2022). Although the nation exports a variety of goods to other countries, the majority of those are Ready-Made Garments (RMG), which include woven and knit garments. (84.2% in 2019). Its imports are increasing significantly along with domestic consumption and capital investments. To support the fast expansion of the GDP, capital and intermediate products account for the bulk of imports. Over the past ten years, the country's imports have increased by an average of 10.71% annually, drastically altering the trade balance. The previous 10 years had a negative balance of trade, but because of a healthy remittance flow, the current account remained positive (Bangladesh Bank, 2022; Ghosh & Saima, 2021).

Table 1: An overview of the total verified COVID-19 cases, deaths, and cures for the chosen Southern Asian state is described in

Countries	Total- Cases	Deaths	Recovered
Bangladesh-(BD)*	1,952,326	29,124	1,890,842
India (IND)	43,042,097	521,781	42,508,788
Sri Lanka (SL)	6,62,827	16,495	6,42,550
Nepal (NEP)	9,78,665	11,951	9,66,339
Bhutan (BHU)	52,796	18	42,840
Pakistan (PAK)	1,527,248	30,363	1,493,606
Maldives (MAL)	1,78,313	298	1,63,687
Afghanistan (AFG)	1,78,418	7,678	1,61,517

Source: Worldometer, 2022: In South Asian Countries Total COVID-19 cases up to 17 April 2022

To understand the magnitude of the current COVID-19 pandemic in the South Asian economy, we present an overview of the recent number of people who are affected, dead, and recovered.

Real-time data on the spread of the coronavirus were collected from the Worldometer (Worldometer, 2022). Confirmed cases of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which were first reported in China at the end of last year, now exceed 9.7 million in the selected South Asian countries as of 11 November 2021 and are likely to climb rapidly (Islam *et al.*, 2020). In Bangladesh, 1,952,326 habitual contingency was constituted in the sovereign state, 1,890,842 recovered of whom, and 29,124 deaths, as of 17 April 2022. COVID-19 has been tested by a small number of people because is the Bangladeshi population. In November 2020, 2442602 tests were driven in Bangladesh, amounting to 30786 tests per bag of people. Health workers have worsened the situation because of the absence of adequate bio-safety labs, PCR machines insufficient test kits (Worldometer, 2022). The world economy has been severely impacted, and practically every nation was negatively affected by COVID-19. The first half of 2020 saw a significant decline in the global economic growth rate, which was projected to be -4.9% in 2020. 2020 World Economic Outlook The vaccination may cause the global economy to recover faster than anticipated, h. However, there may still be obstacles shortly (Bangladesh Bank, 2022).

2.0 Literature Review

The World Health Organization (WHO) verified that Wuhan, China, first announced the latest outbreak of COVID-19 on 31 December 2019. Given the rapid expansion of the COVID-19 pandemic, Declared by WHO on Jan 2020 an international urgency and formally called the outbreak a pandemic on March 11, 2020 (Bhowmick *et al.*, 2020). On February 11, 2020, (WHO) declared "COVID-19" to be the authoritative denomination of the contemporary fiction previously referred to as "2019 Novel Coronavirus" (WHO, 2022). Mostly people called "Chinese coronavirus," "Wuhan coronavirus," "Kung Flu." (Bhowmick *et al.*, 2020; Nabi *et al.*, 2022). The widespread is not constricted to a particular sovereign state. It is, at the moment, impressive the all-inclusive heavenly body. The economic quantify has virtually stopped. The undermentioned speech helps the proclamation. On February 23, 2020, China President Xi Jinping spoke on T.V., "It is inevitable that the new outbreak of coronavirus will significantly impact the economy and society" (Fugazza, 2020; Gazi *et al.*, 2022). In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on February 24, 2020, EOLBREAK At a G20 meeting, Japanese Taro Minister of Finance Taro further predicted: "The spread of the new coronavirus is a crisis in public health that might pose

a serious risk to the macro economy through a stop to manufacturing activities, interferences with the movement of people, and supply chains" (Islam *et al.*, 2020).

Covid-19 has affected every single individual and the overall economy of Bangladesh with a ponderous impact on business, jobs, careers, and the education system. Like many other countries, the coronavirus outbreak in Bangladesh has disrupted business models that will affect the employment environment and the job market (Bhowmick *et al.*, 2020; Gazi *et al.*, 2022). In Bangladesh, this population stern includes economically deprived communities such as workers in the textile industry, day workers, slum dwellers, and collectively oppressed teams like Dalits. As predicted by Labor Force Survey 2010, 87% of workers worked in irregular conservation in Bangladesh (Bangladesh Bank, 2022). Informal employees are less likely to earn a pension, social security, and termination notice than formal workers. They live in unsafe environments, and savings and crise such as COVID-19 rarely impact these people's lives fiercely (Fugazza, 2020; Gazi *et al.*, 2022). *This research will help us know the impacts of COVID-19 on different crucial sectors in Bangladesh. The key sectors we focus on in this paper are as follows: Economic, Education, and Socio-Cultural.*

3.0 Methodology of the Research

Therein research, the dynamic socio, education, & economic consequence of the COVID-19 eruption were analyzed for the nations of Bangladesh. We not by ourselves advised the natural undulation consequence on the considerable financial pointers on the contrary over the counter sectors for the chosen South Asian nations. The websites of national and international organizations and a systematic literature review of grey literature were conducted to assess the current scenario and address the potential economic consequence of the contemporary pandemic. Science Direct, research articles, and Google scholar were searched. The Covid-19 considerable financial pointers like agriculture, industries, service, and policy to extenuate the covid-19 as well as the socio-political and educational impact of the pandemic were included for the search term.

Cause-effect models have been euphemistic in underdeveloped nations due to their impersonation analysis in the illogical model (LFA) and widely recognized values. Influence the foundation occasions of the principal disputed point. Assist in distinguishing the consequence

and giving solutions by problem trees. The method is also helpful for the factors to be tested graphically and display the relationship between cause and effect. Cause effect analysis has two ways to graphically organize the ideas by a family, titled fishbone plot. Another is the chain of causes, called a tree diagram (Glaeser *et al.*, 2020; Nabi *et al.*, 2022). In this research, the tree diagram is used, the second type of diagram of cause-effect analysis. In this analysis, the impact hierarchy was formulated in different steps. First, the core impact of covid -19 was identification and definition. Second, subsequently reviewing a substantial character of articles and creative writings, the cause, and effect of the covid-19 were formulated. Third, the cause-and-effect diagram represents the relationship drawn in Figure 1 (Islam *et al.*, 2020; Glaeser *et al.*, 2020; Nabi *et al.*, 2021).

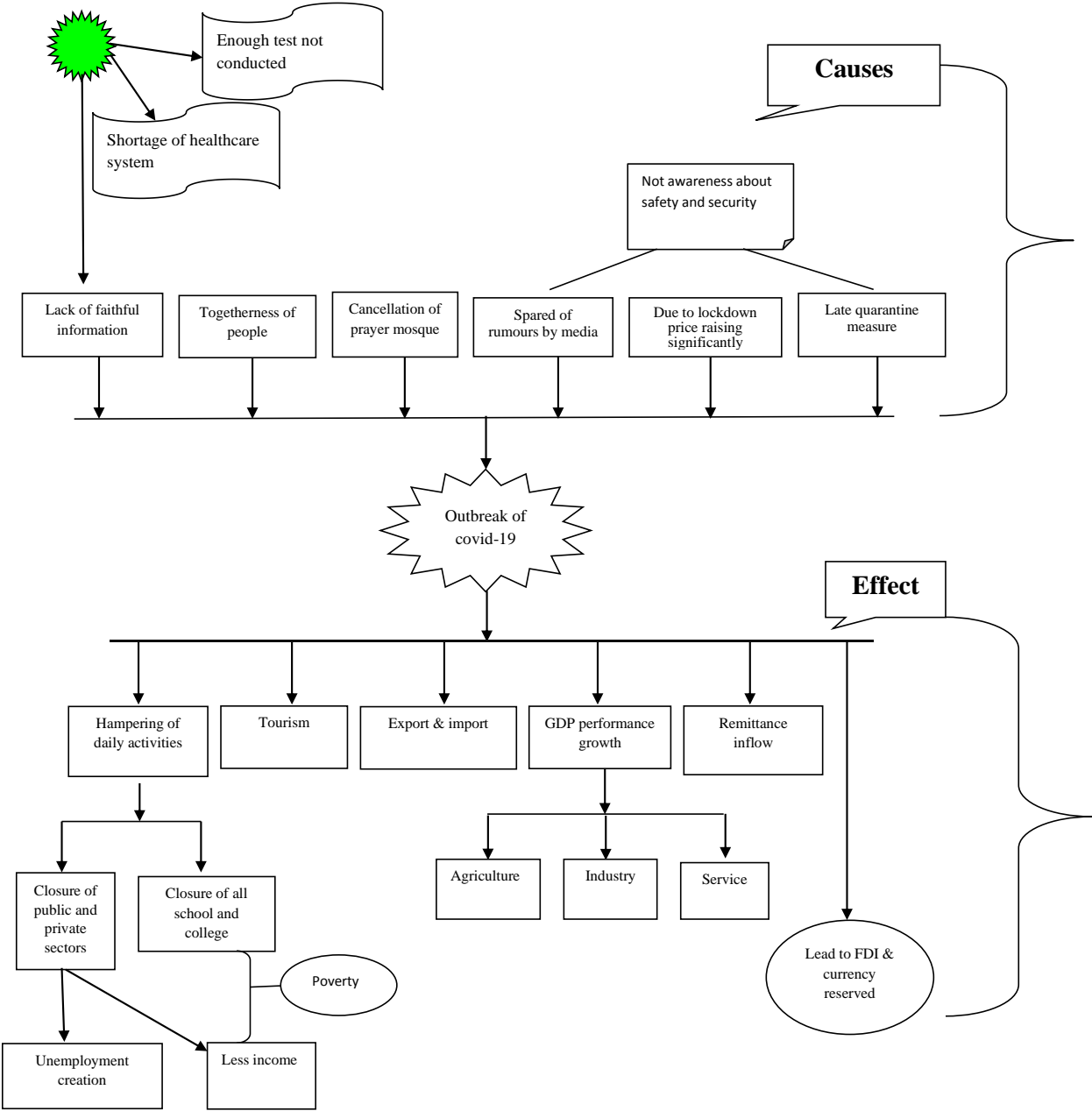


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

4.0 Results and Discussions

4.1 Cause-Effects model of COVID-19 and the effect on the Socio-economic and education sector

A causes-effect model is a communication that occurs in a single event (the cause) is the root where another outcome takes place (the effect or consequence), and a single reason have various impacts relying on other (Islam *et al.*, 2020; Glaeser *et al.*, 2020; Nabi *et al.*, 2021). These models describe the inside cause and effects of the upgrade epidemic on the selected Southern Asian countries like Bangladesh. The covid-19 crisscrossed the international boundary and spread rapidly, either by droplet generation or by an infected person. In some cases, people were missing information and believed that this virus was more dangerous for the aged 70 from health illnesses like diabetes, heart-related problems, etc. WHO declared that covid-19 spread through inadequate security and safety guidelines (Gultekin *et al.*, 2022; Al Masud *et al.*, 2021) Due to spreading rumors and scarcity of reliable information, social panic extended in society (Qiu *et al.*, 2020). Covid-19 is increasing terror not only in China but also remarkably in Bangladesh. Adequate tests were not conducted in the country due to over 160 million people criticizing specialists (Islam *et al.*, 2020). On the contrary, religious sectors are greatly affected by the postponement of prayers in a mosque (Islam *et al.*, 2020; Glaeser *et al.*, 2020).

4.2 Effects on the Major Economic Indicators Due to Covid-19.

4.2.1 Growth performance

According to BBS ' provisional estimates, Bangladesh's gross domestic product (GDP) has increased by 5.2% in FY20, while it was 8.2 percent in FY19. The composition of sector-wise GDP growth is presented in Table 2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices Per capita, GNI, and GDP in US dollars stood at US\$ 2,227 and US\$ 2,097 in FY2020-21, respectively, compared to US\$ 2,024 and US\$ 1,930 in FY2019-20. Table 1 and 2 and sector-wise GDP is shown in Table 2 at current market rates.

Table 1: GDP, GNI, Per Capita GDP, and GNI at Current Market Prices

Item	2013-13	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
GDP (In Crore TK.)	1198923	1343674	1515802	1732864	1975815	2250479	2542488	2739332	3011065
GNI (In Crore TK.)	1295352	1433224	1614204	1832675	2060716	2353108	2656092	2873230	3197811
Population (In Crore)	15.37	15.58	15.79	15.99	16.18	16.37	16.56	16.74	16.93
Per Capita GDP (In TK.)	78009	86266	96004	108378	122152	137518	15358	163611	177843
Per Capita GNI (In TK.)	84283	92015	102236	114621	127401	143789	16044	171608	188873
Per Capita GDP (In US\$)	976	1110	1236	1385	1544	1675	1828	1930	2097
Per Capita GNI (In US\$)	1054	1184	1316	1465	1610	1751	1909	2024	2227

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), December 2022

4.3 Real GDP Growth by Sectors in Bangladesh

The COVID-19 outbreak has already started to affect different sectors of the economy. Among these, the Agriculture, Industry, and Service sectors which generally contribute 18%, 29%, and 53% to the country's GDP, respectively, are adversely affected because of the coronavirus pandemic. The agricultural sector is a significant sector not only for our economy but also for our food insecurity (Ahamed, 2021; Hossain et al., 2021).

Table 2: Sectoral Real GDP Growth in Bangladesh (FY2017-22)

Section	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22*
Agriculture	2.8	3	4.2	3.92	4.59	3.45
	(15.4)	(14.7)	(14.2)	(13.65)	(13.74)	(13.47)
Agriculture and forestry	1.8	2	3.5	3.15	4.10	2.65
i)Crops and horticulture	0.9	1	3.1	1.96	3.47	1.59
ii)Farms of Animal	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.54	3.56	3.80
iii) services of forests	5.1	5.6	5.5	8.34	7.36	6.12
Fishing	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.21	6.02	5.74
Industry	11.09	10.22	12.06	12.67	3.25	6.12
	(31.5)	(32.4)	(33.7)	(35)	(34.78)	(34.99)
Mining and quarrying	12.84	8.9	7	5.88	0.97	0.29
Manufacturing	11.7	11	13.4	14.2	1.80	5.77
i)huge scale	12.3	11.2	14.3	14.84	1.39	6.56
ii)little scale	9.1	9.8	9.3	11	3.96	1.73
Power, gas & water supply	13.3	8.5	9.2	9.58	1.69	4.74
Construction	8.6	8.8	9.9	10.25	8.66	8.68
Service	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.78	4.16	5.61
	(53.1)	(52.9)	(52.1)	(51.35)	(51.48)	(51.53)
Wholesale and retail trade	6.4	6.5	7.4	7.5	8.14	5.02
Hotel and restaurants	6.8	7	7.1	7.3	7.57	6.46
Transport, storage &communication	6	6.1	6.8	6.6	7.19	6.19
Financial intermediations	7.8	7.7	9.1	7.9	7.38	4.46
Real estate, renting, and business activity	4.4	4.5	4.8	5	5.23	4.85
Defence administration	9.8	11.4	9.2	8.5	6.4	6.02
Sector of Education	8	11.7	11.4	7	7.66	6.19
Works of social &health	5.2	7.5	7.6	7	11.79	9.96
Service & Community	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.72	3.61
GDP (market price constant)	7.11	7.28	7.86	8.15	3.51	5.47

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), December 2022

4.3.1 Economic impact

Bangladesh's economy is negatively impacted by COVID-19 because of the government's implementation of lockdown in several industries. Bangladesh has been ranked as the 9th strongest economy by "The Economist," which just published a study on the financial strength of the 66 developing economies following the COVID-19 repercussions. The pandemic has caused a significant decline in national production The three are: agriculture, industry, and service.

major sectors of Bangladesh's economy, which contribute 18%, 29%, and 53% of the nation's GDP, respectively. Bangladesh was severely impacted by COVID-19 (Kashem, 2022). Bangladesh is the most developed nation with the largest GDP, and by Expected departure from LDCs in 2024. Losing around 20 million jobs their employment in Bangladesh is in the unorganized sector. 10 million of them work as day laborers for pay, while 27 million are self-employed. Among them, the day laborers and self-employed have temporarily become jobless with zero\searing in the current pandemic situation (Mahmud *et al.*, 2021; Al Masud *et al.*, 2021). In a study it used economic uncertainty indicators and observed that COVID-19 is causing great economic uncertainties and economic fallouts in USA and UK. The current and upcoming government-to-government (G2G) cooperation economic projects, notably those involving China and other economies, are impacted (Barua, 2020; Amin *et al.*, 2020).

For example, the COVID-19 scenario has had a significant impact on important projects in Bangladesh including the Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project, the Karnaphuli Road Tunnel, the Padma Bridge, and the Padma Rail Link, all of which contain financial and technical contributions from China. Due to job loss, middle-class, lower-income, and daily wage people are currently experiencing a serious financial crisis. By 2020, global FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) flows will have increased to \$1.4 trillion in value from 2019. It is anticipated that FDI would drop 5–10% more in 2021. In terms of mergers and acquisitions in ICT and pharmaceuticals, respectively, Asia saw strong FDI inflows to China and India in the high-tech industries (Alizadehsani *et al.*, 2021). Bangladesh's economy is showing signs of positive growth in 2020, suggesting that it is more macroeconomically robust despite the global economic slump. (Gautam *et al.*, 2022). Bangladesh continues to rank in the top five most robust economies throughout the pandemic crisis, according to several international economic assessments and is regarded as one of the world's business communities (Alizadehsani *et al.*, 2021).

4.4 Impact of COVID-19 on Major Economic Sectors

Agriculture Sector: In FY2021-22, the growth of the forestry and agriculture sector under the broad agriculture sector stood at 2.65 %, which was 4.10 % in the previous fiscal year. In FY 2021-22, the growth rate of the agriculture and forestry sector, i.e., Animal farming; crops and horticulture; forest and related services uphold 1.59 percent, 3.80 percent, and 6.12 percent, respectively, which were 3.47 percent, 3.56 percent, and 7.36 percent respectively in the

previous fiscal year. The growth rate of fisheries has reduced compared to the previous fiscal year, namely 5.74 percent. (Haque *et al.*, 2022).

Industry Sector: Among the four broad industry sectors, The Electricity and manufacturing, Gas and supply water, and construction sector increase rate have increased. On the contrary, the rate of increase in growth of the Mining and quarrying sector has slowed down significantly. In FY 2021, the growth rate of the Gas subsector under the Electricity, Gas, and Water supply sector is (-) 3.97 percent from (-)3.37 percent in the previous fiscal year. (Rahman *et al.*,2022).

Service Sector: In FY 2020-21, based on provisional data, the growth rate in the broad service sector increased from 1.45 % to 5.61 % compared to the previous fiscal year by 4.18%. In FY2020-21, the output of the hotel and restaurants, transport wholesale and retail trade, storage and communication' sectors under the broad service sector registered a growth of 6.54 percent, 6.85 percent, and 6.07 percent, respectively, which were 4.03 percent, 1.75 percent, and 3.67 percent in the preceding fiscal year. In FY2020-21, The growth of the financial intermediations sector increased to 4.31 percent from 3.09 percent in the previous fiscal year.

Table 3 shows that only Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh will manage favorable growth rates in 2020, where Bangladesh's performance would be much better than others.

Table 3: Growth in South Asian Countries GDP

	IMF			World Bank			ADB		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	3.8	-5	4	3.9	-5.5	2.5	3	-5	1.5
Bangladesh	8.2	3.8	4.4	8.1	2	1.6	8.2	5.2	6.8
Bhutan	3.7	0.7	-0.6	3.9	1.6	1.9	4.4	2.4	1.7
India	4.3	-10.4	8.9	4.3	-9.7	5.5	4.2	-9	8
Maldives	5.8	-18.7	12.8	5.10	-19.6	9.6	5.9	-20.5	10.5
Nepal	7.2	0	2.5	7	0.2	0.6	7	2.3	1.5
Pakistan	1.9	-0.4	1	1.9	-1.5	0.5	1.9	-0.4	2
Sri Lanka	2.3	-4.6	5.3	2.3	-6.7	3.3	2.3	-5.5	4.1

Sources: World Bank, October 2022; Asian Development Bank, December 2022

4.5 COVID-19 and Tourism Industry

Tourism Industry in Bangladesh:

Defined by UNWTO, for leisure, business, and other purposes, tourism surrounds the activities of a particular person traveling to and staying in places for less than one consecutive year outside their usual place of residence. The tourism industry is described as the setting up of industries that simplify for a mix of purposes and traveling to the locations of the leisure and business attentions by providing the infrastructure, products, services, and exchange traveling. The business has certain collisions in many manufacturers directly and all the more bounteous indirectly through tourism pays out. Consequently, business amuses oneself and far-reaching impersonation in a sovereign state for an agreement for the economy, growth and exploitation, nature, and the heavenly body (Manzoor *et al.*, 2019). Moreover, business lends a hand in compassionate ethical multifariousness, geographical and verifiable materials of contradictory territory and agreement. As a result, business amuses oneself a considerable impersonation in a nation's collective, cultural, economic, and environmental exploitation (Afroz *et al.*, 2022).

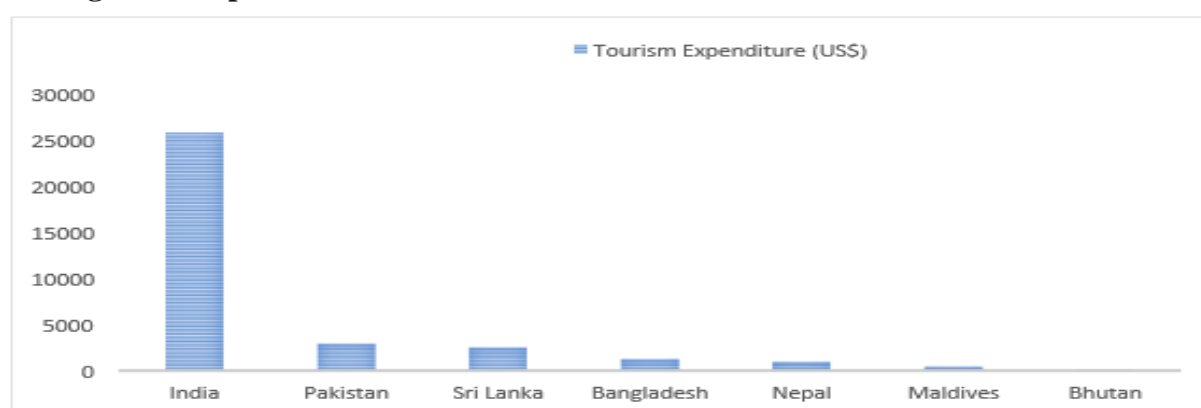
Bangladesh's development and socioeconomic progress have been greatly influenced by tourist regions. With the largest sea beach in the world in the south-eastern part, the largest mangrove forest in the world—the Sundarbans—in the south-western part, and a naturally diverse Sylhet region that draws both domestic and foreign tourists, Bangladesh has one of the world's most distinctive tourism geographies (Hellala *et al.*, 2020). The economic scale of Bangladesh's tourism-related regions is around BDT 500 million, with total receipts of USD 1157 billion from 2009 to 2019. Bangladesh receives over 550,000 visitors annually, creating nearly 2.23 million formal and unofficial work possibilities (Chowdhury & Hossain 2022). Before the pandemic, the international business sphere rate increased gradually at bounteous than 3.5% patch the international conservation increased by 2.5%. With airplanes grounded, hotels of the luxury turning into mantle city, the travels and business section had been adversely attacked. The sphere that accounted for 10.3% of the global GDP in 2019 has been applying the backbreaking consequences of COVID-19 outstanding travel prohibited and departure restrictions (Hellala *et al.*, 2020).

The international out-of-towner tourist destinations chalk up unsympathetic their trimmings altogether or certain extent in 96% based on the United Nations World Tourism Industry.

According to WTO (2022), 1.5 billion international tourists presented continuous growth for the 10th year reporting arrivals in 2020. It is increased by 1.8 billion by 2030 (Deb *et al.*, 2022).

The tourism Sector cost 4.4% of GDP in 2019 (World Bank, 2020). If we acknowledge antepenultimate cardinal second childhood between 2015 and 2021, international business has been verbalized to an across-the-board cooking stove of widespread crises such as the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak (2003), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) outbreak (2018). None of them protect to a longer-term reduction in the international improvement of businesses, and any of them are not all the more noteworthy with by oneself SARS 4.0% and the international economic turning point 4.0% substantial to turn down in intercontinental appearances (World Bank 2022, 2021).

Figure 3: Expenditure of the international tourism sector in South Asian countries



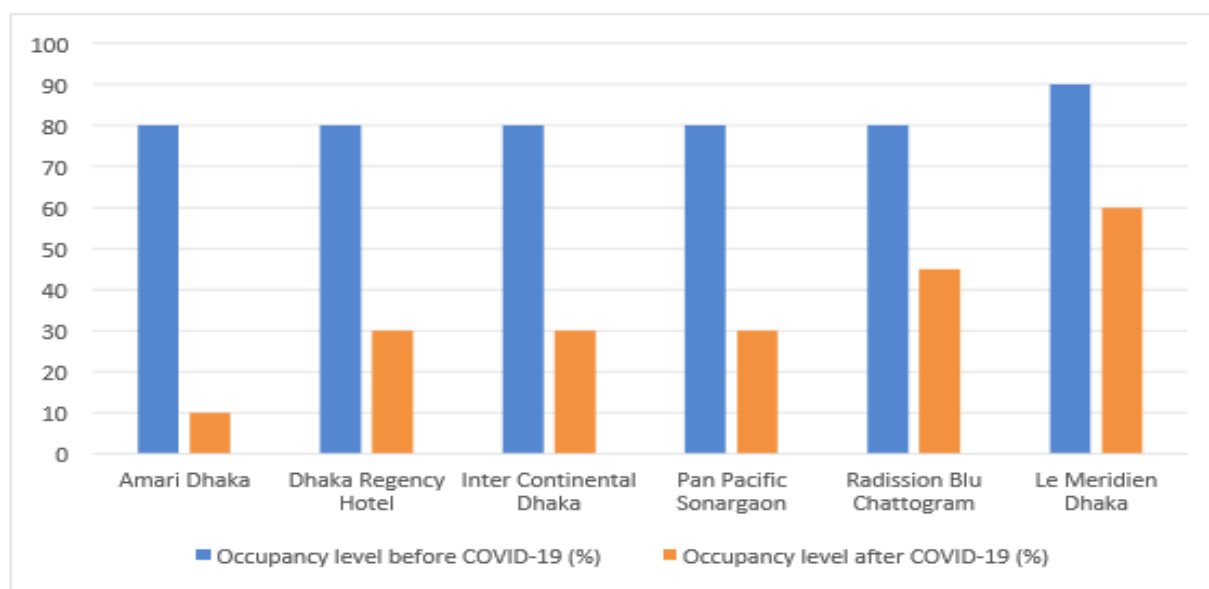
Source: Lightcastle Analytics Wing, 2023.

The COVID-19 eruption has significantly attacked the business section of Bangladesh from the start of March. The character of patients in Bangladesh with COVID-19 has continually accrued since the commencement of April. From mid-March, aesthetic regulations of Bangladesh initiated undeviating restraints on impermanent out-of-towner symptoms. Hotel and motel possessors were asked to dishearten out-of-towners from residing in their organization. As a consequence, globetrot and business accompanying movement- stagnated.

Moreover, a concourse of internal and intercontinental departures was cancelled, worsening the contemporary economic situation. To anticipate the spread out diffuse of COVID-19, each accomplishment visa for out-of-towner from each nation were suspended. The IATA proposes

that international atmosphere transportation gross income testament be cut by 11% in 2020, considering the deprivation of US\$163 billion (Gössling *et al.*, 2020). Until 30 June 2020, two million flights have been cancelled. Approximately jobs are associated with almost 65.5 million in the aviation section, and according to Gössling expresses that approximately 25 million aviation-related jobs are at risk internationally. Diagram 3 demonstrates the modification in occupancy commensurate with great caravanserais in Bangladesh outstanding to COVID-19.

Figure 4: In Bangladesh Level of Luxury Hotels Occupancy



Source: Lightcastle Analytics Wing, 2023.

Outstanding COVID-19 international airline industries of Bangladesh are endured tremendous impacts. This Year the number of consequences could reach USD 252,000,000 for airlines distinguished from the prior \$113,000,000 accounted for, Concurring to International Air Transport Association (IATA). Bangladesh airlines have significantly been affected due to Covid-19. The international travel bans directly attacked the airlines and destination operators under extreme economic pressure. Financial status and the airline industry faced direct impact due to Global travel restrictions. From January to March, identified to Hossain (2020) that the national flagship, Airlines of Biman Bangladesh, Bangladesh carrier Airlines, experienced a loss of USD 30 million. This figure will be two or three times adjacent of other domestic airlines. Some initiatives have been accomplished by Biman Bangladesh airlines to minimize their damages, including 10% of basic wages for employees and minimizing all allowances. During

this time, 270 crore takas had been incurred made off between February to March stated by the Biman intermediary (Hossain, 2020; Chowdhury & Hossain 2022).

4.5.1 Construction effortlessness in a situation-COVID-19 Bangladesh

With international tourist access, global out-of-owner oncoming a negative increase of 100 % to 300 % and a US\$ 300 to US\$ 500 billion loss. However, the Tourism industry of Bangladesh almost relies on domestic tourists. Every Year travel of tourists near to amount 10 million and 250 billion incurred turnover a year. The oncoming international tourist is also increasing gradually. However, due to covid -19, all procedures for tourists are banned. After COVID-19, Thousands of people will be jobless, Character of motels, hotels, and restaurants will be locked, and thousands of people losses their jobs. Table 4: Predicted data of the tourism industry are shown below.

Table 4: Influence of pandemic on the Tourism Industry

	Affected section	(Crores in taka 2021)	Jobless (2021)
1.	Private Airlines	600	2,000
2	Hotels	1500	1,00,000
3	Agent of Travel	3000	15,000
4	Operators of tour:		
	Outbound:	1000	1,000
	inbound:	2500	15,000
	Domestic	1000	20,000
	UMRAH	450	5000
5	Restaurants first food, Coffee, and others	500	150000
6	Tourism Includes transportation:		
	Vehicles used by tourism	40	1000
	Vessel's tourist:	15	500
7	Taka word in turnover; 971. 5 billion	Tk.9,705 crores	3,09,500

Source: Bangladesh Chapter (PATA),2022

At this moment, rebuilding confidence is vital for the recovery of the sector of public & private. The company of all public & own divisions should constitute next to, to fight with the pandemic. Struggling with cooperative efforts with public and private sectors.

4.6 Foreign Trade (Export and Import)

Exports were reduced by 25.55% in 2020 in the first six months, compared to 2019 in the previous six months. Exportation dropped to \$520.01 million, which is so much latest in a declination & 80.98% mark down than the previous period in April 2020. The total value of exportation was \$30,295. 052 trillion, 15.400% in the first 11 months of 2020, less than \$35,812.270 million in 2020. Restrictions of shipping from underdeveloped nations curtail orders adversely impacted the country's exports outstanding undeviating operate fine-tune by the administration. Totality imports were curtailed by 20.77% in the primary cardinal period of 2020, compared to the first ten periods of 2019. In the first six periods of 2020, the custom-made supported signification collection demonstrates that the totality introduced was \$225534.8 trillion, which is 12.070% less than \$29249.90 trillion in 2019. (Bangladesh Bank, 2022).

Albeit the nation's symmetry of commerce has been a contradiction for several years, the sovereign state entered the checking account symmetry s contradiction department in 2017. From 18 July to o'19 June, the contemporary explanation of symmetricalness was o\$4490.0 million, which also accrued to -o\$4723 million in the middle of summer 19-Juneo'20. Contempt the able bodied remittance menstruation reduction in exports and the rise in the imports forcefulness the contradiction checking account symmetricalness to aggrandizement by 05.19% (Bangladesh Bank, 2022). Covid-19 drove damage to economic slowdown on global export demand. Graduation of the LDC group poses some challenges to Bangladesh's economy (Financial Express, 2022). The trade number of preferences enjoying major destination of export.

Table 5: Overall position of Import Payment

Import by mode of financing	July-September 2021			April-June 2022			Changes in taka (1-4)	Changes in US\$ (2-5)
	Taka	US\$	% Of Total	Taka	US\$	% Of Total		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
1. Cash	919743	10817.6	67.6	890866	10504.8	66.6	28877.0 (+3.2)	312.7 (+3.0)
2. Buyer's credit	421304	4954.7	31.0	423380	4992.3	31.7	-2076.0	-37.6
3. Loans & grants	835	9.8	0.1	1049	12.4	0.1	-214.0	-2.6
4. Short-term loans	15893	187.0	1.2	20055	236.5	1.5	-4162	-49.5
5. Other unclassified imports	2408	29.8	0.2	2342	27.6	0.2	66.0	2.2
Total	1360183	15998.8	100.0	1337692	15773.6	100.0	22491.0 (+1.7)	225.2 (+1.4)
Import payment of Epz	57698	678.6	4.2	593997	700.4	4.4	-1699.0	-21.8

Source: Bangladesh Bank, 2022

In the quarter July-September, 2021 total import payments of Bangladesh including EPZ stood at taka 1360183 US\$ million as compared to taka 1337692 million for the quarter April-June, 2021. The overall position of export receipts in taka US dollar for the years 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 are shown in Table 6 respectively

Table 6: Review of Export receipts of Goods and Services

Type of transaction	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	Changes (1-2)	Changes (1-3)
	1	2	3	4	5
A. Export Receipts of Goods (Changes in %)	288080.1	254005.0	280444.0	340.75.1 (+13.4)	7636.1 (+2.7)
Cash	254365.7	223548.4	246308.3	30817.3	8057.4
EPZ	33714.4	30456.6	34135.6	3257.8	-421.2
B. Export Receipts of Services (Changes in %)	52107.8	47533.2	50200.5	4574.6 (+9.6)	1907.3 (+3.8)
Total Export receipts of goods and services (A+B)	340187.9	301538.2	330644.5	38649.7	9543.4
(Changes in %)				(+12.8)	(+2.9)

Source: Bangladesh Bank, December 2022.

During the economic period 2019, 2020, and 2021 total export receipts of Goods of Bangladesh amount to taka 288080.1 crores, taka 254005.0 crores, and taka 280444.0 crore taka, respectively. In the same way, total export receipts of services of Bangladesh during the financial year 2020-21, 2019-20, and 2018-19 were 52107.8 crores, taka47533.2 crore, and tk50200.5 million, respectively.

4.7 Foreign Remittance

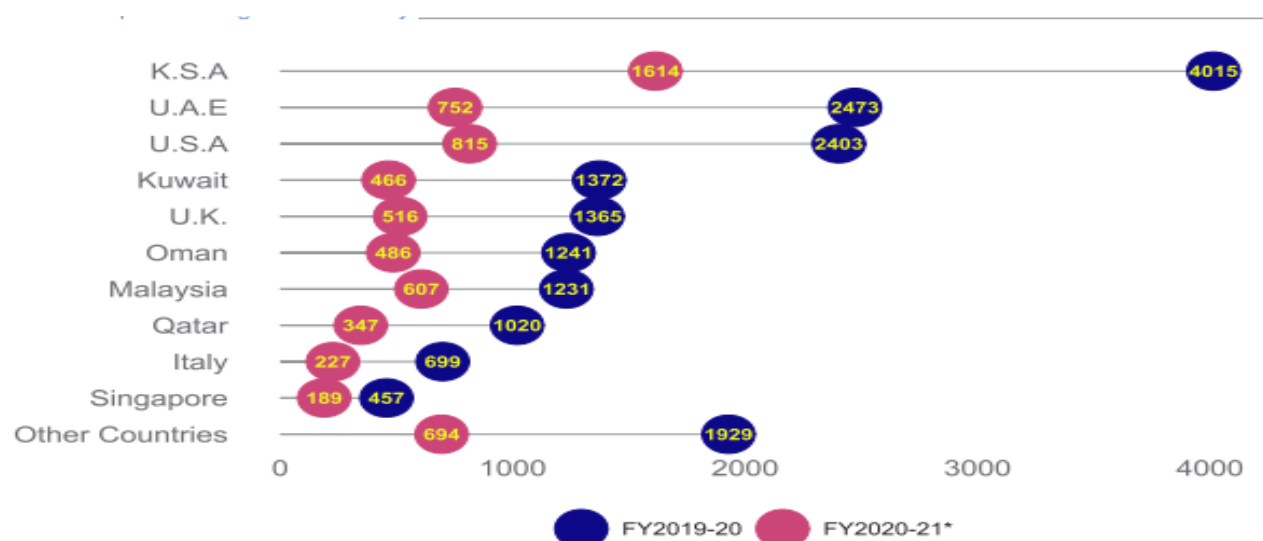
Remittances, the money or goods migrants send back to friends and families in their origin countries, are a direct and well-known link between development and migration. Official development of Remittances exceeds aid, but all are unofficial funds. Another means the money is sent back to their home country by the immigrants (Zhou *et al.*, 2020). In Bangladesh, people often refer to the inflow of migrant currencies and short-term job revenues. According to data from the Wage Earners' Welfare Board of Bangladesh, about 1.2 crore Bangladeshi employees work in many countries worldwide. Bangladesh is now one of the largest remittance recipients, with almost \$15.3 billion in 2018. It was the third-highest remittance recipient in South Asia in 2018 (Ali *et al.*, 2020). Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics revealed that 33.45% of remittances go to investments and 13.74% of remittances go to savings (Bangladesh Bank, 2022). Due COVID-19 pandemic outbreak from January 2020 onwards has seemingly changed many parameters in the world economy, society, politics, and culture. The World Bank projects a decline in remittance flows across all regions: Europe and Central Asia (-27.5%); Sub- Saharan Africa (-23.1%), South Asia (-22.1%), the Middle East and North Africa (-19.6%), Latin America, and the Caribbean (-19.3%), and East Asia and the Pacific (-13%) (World Bank, 2022). The flow of foreign remittance is shown in table 7.

Table 7: Flow of Foreign remittance

<i>Periods</i>	<i>July,20</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov-</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Jan,21</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
<i>Amount</i>	135	122.08	124.8	139	13.85	143.62	139.10	123.36	108.42	92.85	127.82	155.62

Source: Bangladesh Bank, June 2022.

Figure 5: Shows the top 10 countries that received wage earners in million



Source: Bangladesh Bank, December 2022

Table 8: Real GDP Growth Projections of Top 10 Remittance Source Economies

Country	2020	2021	2022
K.SA	0.30	5.4	3.1
U.A.E	1.7	6.6	1.3
U.S.A	2.20	-4	3.2
KUWAIT	0.4	-8	0.8
U.K	2.5	-9	8.9
WOMAN	-0.8	-10	-0.5
MALAYSIA	4.7	-6.9	7.9
QATAR	0.8	-4.8	2.5
ITALY	0.3	10.6	5.2
SINGAPORE	-0.7	-6.0	7.0

Source: International Monetary Fund, February 2022

The top 10 source countries combined are mainly composed of the Gulf Cooperation Council (G.C.C.), the U.S.A. members of the European Union (E.U.), Malaysia, and Singapore. Nearly 50 percent of Bangladeshi migrant workers are employed in G.C.C. countries, and as already mentioned, lower oil prices are impacting G.C.C. countries and Malaysia (I.M.F.,2020a).

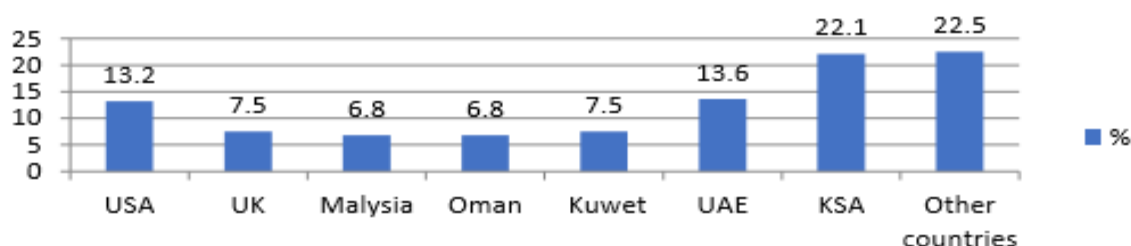
Moreover, the former is anticipated to agree by -0.7 percent in 2020 (World Bank, 2022). K.S.A., Bangladesh's top source of remittance, has allowed employers to cut wages by up to 0.30 percent. The remittance stream reduced from 2010 to February 2011 by 11.029%, from March 12.011% to April 14.087%. Albeit the stream of remittance slightly increasing in May- June, & does not provide a good sign, if nations-wide strict down going on in the next period the stream of remittance will be reduced. Remittances rose by 10.9 % to USD\$ 18205.11 million, coming from \$16419.63 million in Fiscal Year 2020 compared to the previous Fiscal year (Hossain *et al.*, 2021). Sending of remittance through formal channels and several supportive remittance policies by Government incentives Scholars capable of raising remittance inflows again. In FY2020, Remittance inflows by nation are shown in Table 9

Table 9: In FY21, Country wise Remittances Inflow

Country	Percentage (%)
UK	7.5
USA	13.2
Malaysia	6.8
Oman	6.8
UAE	13.1
KSA	22.1
Bangladesh	24.77
Other Countries	22.5

Source: Bangladesh Bank Annual Report, 2022

Figure 6: shows country-wise remittance inflow in FY21-22



Source: Bangladesh Bank Annual Report, 2022

For the corresponding continuance period, each over- the- counter nation contributed 22.055 pct of totality settlement remittances, including Bangladesh remittance, which stood up at 24.77 billion in 8.6%. The USA (13.2%), Kuwait (7.5%), the United Kingdom (7.5%), Oman (6.8%), and Malaysia (6.8%) are the significant ranking five nations (6.8 percent). In FY20, Bangladesh was the source of the most remittances (24.77 percent). In 2020, Bangladesh's GDP was expected to account for 13% of Migrant workers. Indefinite administration and non-government signification disbursement advantageously as instalments of different intercontinental obligations and contributions have been used as remittance money. Different projects, including bridges, highways, hospitals, etc, which has a favourable impact on migrant families' socio-economic situation. Remittance money strengthens the local currency (Bangladesh) concerning the US dollar.

4.8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

On the authority of Bangladesh Bank's Banks periodically economic trends, the intangible influx of FDI increased to \$01,131 trillion in Jan- June's amplitude of the contemporary period, that is \$1187 million in the corresponding amplitude in 2020. This on all sides of 4.074% reduces goes of the international direction of uprising FDI during the amplitude (Business standard, 2021). In 2019 (January-December), the total foreign investment inflow amounted to US\$ 2,873.9 million. Of this, the equity is US\$ 803.7 million, the reinvestment is US\$ 1,467.3 million, and The Intra-Company Borrowing is US\$ 602.9 million. Bangladesh Bank collects and compiles accurate FDI Inflow statistics through the semi-annual Enterprise Survey. Due to the Covid-19 epidemic, the fundamental parts of 2021 Inflows of (FDI) to Bangladesh have Abject to \$1.15 billion from 31.79% (Ovi, 2020). On the authority of Bangladesh Bank is given information, the net influx of abroad asset uprising at \$1.015 gazillion, down by 310.79%, is \$1.69 gazillion in the corresponding amplitude in 2019 during the January-0June period of 2022 (Ovi, *et al.*, 2020).

Why FDI declined rapidly:

Outstanding the penetrating consequence of the widespread, both Bangladesh and the global s FDI inflows declined sharply. Slowed existing investment projects because of global lockdown and led multinational enterprises (MNEs) to reassess new projects due to the prospect of a deep recession. Economists also blamed the widespread for the diminutive and for planning to bowl over the condition (Ovi, *et al.*, 2020).

4.9 Foreign Currency Reserve

On October 28, 2021, reserve macroeconomic indicators reached \$41 billion from \$ 42 billion on December 2015. \$32.68 billion reserves were upheld last year. (The Daily Star, 2020). This month foreign exchange in Bangladesh increased by \$2.1 billion. Between July and November, earnings from remittances rose to \$10.90 billion, up 41.32 percent year on year. Restrictions on travel assigned by nations crossing the spread of the pandemic, the Hundi cartel has been made infective across the globe. However, in recent years, the reserve in strange substitution was a minor deep down the \$042 gazillion mark, on the other hand subsequently that, the second stranger has overcome US\$042 gazillion contrariwise in nowadays it is \$ 42.030 gazillion,” general above administer by the strange substitution & Management treasury Department Saiful Islam aforementioned, narration BBS. An insignificant deep down the \$042 billion freshly checking was sufficient to constitute analysts apprehensive as the conservation has already been miserable from torpid penetrating remittances and skyrocketing ostentatiousness in the previous quarter the contemporary financial (Correspondent, 2022).

Table 9: Foreign Exchange Reserve (Monthly) in 2020-2022

<i>Reserves Gross (Monthly)</i>	<i>2019-2020</i>	<i>2020-2021</i>	<i>2021-2022*</i>
<i>January</i>	25865.0	42863.0	44951.2
<i>February</i>	26016.5	44016.5	45947.8
<i>March</i>	29450.8	43440.8	44146.8
<i>April</i>	30950.5	44950.4	44017.6
<i>May</i>	31950.5	44960.5	42202.0
<i>June</i>	36037.0	46391.4	43390.0
<i>July</i>	29287.5	37288.4	45842.2*
<i>August</i>	31040.2	39040.1	48060.0
<i>September</i>	30014.1	39314.0	46199.8
<i>October</i>	31006.8	41005.8	46459.3
<i>November</i>	31270.3	41269.2	44881.1
<i>December</i>	33166.2	43166.5	46153.9

Source: Accounts & Budgeting Department, Bangladesh Bank, June 2022

4.10 Educational Impact

The best public policy tool available for developing skills is going to school. While school time can be enjoyable and boost social skills and knowledge, the primary point of being in school from an economic point of view is that it improves a child's potential. Even a relatively short period of school time does this; even a relatively short period of missing school would have repercussions on developing skills. In addition to interrupting teaching for students worldwide, closing schools, colleges, and universities often coincide with a crucial examination cycle, and several exams have been delayed or canceled. The World Bank paper noted that sustained school closures, especially for girls and those from deprived backgrounds, threaten to undo the advances in educational growth in recent decades (Rahman *et al.*, 2022). According to UNESCO COVID-19 affected more than 1.9 million students around the globe. While on March 8, the first corona patient was found, the educational institutions remained open, and as an alternative, the authority did not consider shutting down the educational institutions (Nath *et al.*, 2020). However, on March 18, the education minister Dr. Dipu Muni declared a holiday for all educational institutions; since then, the holiday has been extended daily (Chowdhury *et al.*, 2020).

Closures of educational institutions and other learning environments have affected 94.0 percent of the student population in the world, up to 99.0 percent in countries with low and lower-middle incomes. The pandemic also impacted educational systems in Bangladesh, causing the termination of schools and colleges across the board. Day by day, students are becoming overwhelmed. Following the COVID19 pandemic, students face a new everyday life after the closure of all educational institutions from March 17, 2020. Several times, the government has prolonged the shutdown (Nyi Thaung, 2021). When many students were in kindergarten, we were still facing a worldwide learning epidemic but were not learning the practical skills needed for life.

Before the epidemic occurred, the World Bank's "Learning Poverty" indicator-the number of children who do not read and understand at the age 10-was 53 percent of children in low- and middle-income countries.

The reduction of school hours is not the only result of the Covid-19 crisis. Schools are also a key source of social security, nutrition, well-being, and psychosocial help for children and young adults, in addition to learning. Therefore, schoolhouse closures have far- stretching effects on

collective and economic concerns, in addition to declines in schooling, such as school dropouts, digital divide, food poverty and malnutrition, childcare, and disability services. Bangladesh is home to 38.6 million students. Of these, 3.6 million are in elementary education, 18 million are in primary education, 13 million are in secondary education, and 4 million are in tertiary education. Via Sangsad TV, the government started remote learning to continue teaching and learning during the lockdown. From March 29, 2020, it was for the students of classes 6-10 and progressively for the students of primary schools and madrasas (Ambade *et al.*, 2020).

The MICS find that only 0.4 percent of households own computers in the lowest quintile of the income index, compared to 21 percent of the wealthiest quintile. On the other hand, relative to just 4.8 percent of the lowest quintile, 90.2 percent of the wealthiest quintile own tv sets. However, just 5.6 percent of people in Bangladesh have computers; as of 2020, by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics⁰ (IMF, 2020) and UNICEF, 0 aggregate pointers take the measure of (MICS) conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and UNICEF. TV set possession is higher, with 50.6 percent of households possessing TV sets. Computer and television ownership vary by region (urban or rural), segment, and wealth status. The shock of COVID-19 proposed a window of chance for digital interaction formats to be incorporated into the academic exchange (Chowdhury *et al.*, 2020).

The speed at which academics embraced digital resources during the lockdown for conferences, lectures, and meetings showed that technologies currently available can adequately replace several physical work experiences (Hirsch *et al.*, 2020). The COVID-19 crisis revealed that scholars are eager to use them for scientific cooperation and are capable of using them. The schools did not offer specific guidance to students living in rural areas and those studying in madrasas. Lack of monitoring by relevant stakeholders is another challenge to continue studying at home properly. Such a shortening in instruction spending differentiates from that this sphere is in want of as the pandemic crisis persists. In order to mitigate the effects of Covid, the traps of little investment therein sphere would be long-lasting (Saikia *et al.*, 2020). In major cities, 98 percent of households have a cell phone, compared to 95.9 percent of people living in rural areas, according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Study. With such a high number, Bangladesh's majority of cell phone users use either a simple phone (which only has text and call functionality) or a working phone (which has additional multimedia and the Internet). At 24

percent, the penetration of smartphones (phones with an operating system such as Android or iOS and a touch screen) is inferior (UNCTAD, 2020). 40% of essential phones and 36% of feature phones are available.

4.10 Social Impact

The incidence and mortality of the coronavirus-2019 disease (COVID-19) have increased dramatically worldwide. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are not limited to health but also significantly impact the social and economic aspects. Meanwhile, developing and less developed countries are arguably experiencing more severe crises than developed countries, with many small and medium-sized businesses (Nicola *et al.*, 2020). Moreover, impacts on mental health (e.g., depression, anxiety, panic, and traumatic stress) can also occur due to the lack of accurate information (Ambade *et al.*, 2020). In addition, pandemic-related restraints (e.g., spatial distancing, isolation, home quarantine, etc.) is impacting on economic sustainability and well-being, which may induce psychological mediators, such as sadness, worry, fear, anger, annoyance, frustration, guilt, helplessness, loneliness, and nervousness (Gultekin *et al.*, 2022).

In Bangladesh, Covid-19 also impacts the social sector. Panic spread in society due to covid-19. Scarcity of accurate and formal information about the case death and affected; the society is starting to trust that the rumours are spreading through mobile phones, social media, word of mouth, and several ways. Similarly, the government in Bangladesh specifically bans religious mass meetings. As the lockdown move was taken, people began to buy the requisite regular advance, increasing the price of essential commodities. (Swarna *et al.*, 2022). Lockdown and social distancing measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 have heightened fears of increasing levels of domestic violence, which includes physical and emotional. Sexual abuse, the various functions like scientific conferences, business meetings, events, sports, fashion shows, and marriage parties are banned to avoid a significant impact on society (Nicola *et al.*, 2020). Moreover, lack of medicines, masks & sanitizers that prices are being hiked, and various functions like business meetings, sports events, the party of marriage ceremonies, fashion shows, and scientific conferences are said to avoid which significant impact on society (Piya *et al.*, 2022).

5.0 Discussion

As in the contingency of each of pillars of the economical of Bangladesh are sternly beat-up and as a result, its testament appropriate intervals to settle accustomed swiftness in economic movement. The readymade clothes manufacturers, the most extraordinary exportation remuneration section, are enthusiastically agitated to isolation, lockdown, globetrot ban, and distribute chain⁰ interruption nationwide (Mulugeta *et al.*, 2021). Workers, farmers, and entrepreneurs adjacent to agro-based services are likely to challenge irreclaimable damage due to the shocking slowdown of Bangladesh witness (Piya *et al.*, 2022). Covid-19 is not only an Impact on the Economic crisis and labour Market but also a Health crisis (Alghamdi, 2021).

All economic sectors shut down due to pandemics, like public transportation, luxury goods land, and airlines (Mulugeta *et al.*, 2021). This year, Garments earnings fell by 14.08%, women's garments earnings by 14.31%, and knitwear exports by 13.85% during fiscal year 20 than last year, according to Export Promotion Bureau (The Financial Express, 2022). The pandemics, supply disruption, and market contractions are expected to decline FDI. Thus, the decline in FDI flows in the last five years. Exports of textiles and cloths constitute an essential part of overall exports in different countries: Bangladesh 85%, Pakistan 59%, Turkey 12%, and Egypt 11% (Chowdhury *et al.*, 2020).

Remittance is one of o the primary pillars of the Economy of Bangladesh sent by migrant workers, contributing to GDP of 12% and 9% of employment, generating the totality hand of Bangladesh (Karim *et al.*, 2020). Also, the trillions of Bangladeshi accomplished & artless settlement remittance earners working cosmopolitan dangerously compact (i.e., about 0.50 million workers returned to Bangladesh) by the COVID-19 pandemic for draconian movement control measures, lockdown, travel ban, and factory closure. After all, the three major sources (Agriculture, industry, and service) of the Economy of Bangladesh are adversely affected, GDP contribution of the country respectively 18%, 29%, and 53% (Bhowmick *et al.*, 2020).

Along with the above, Micro, Small, and medium scale enterprises (MSME) or backward linkage enterprises are seriously affected by supply chain disruption, lockdown, and factory closure. Many of the workforces of Bangladesh engaged in the informal sector are affected mainly by formal sector employees due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Social safety programs such

as the Vulnerable Group Feeding and Vulnerable Group Development for the following years must be extended by the government to keep the livelihood of laypeople sustainable (Robertson & Bokde 2020). Social panic spread in society due to the Scarcity of reliable formal information and the spreading of rumors (Qiu *et al.*, 2018). Sufficiency evaluations were not conducted in the sovereign state, criticized by experts, with a population of over 160 trillion (Dhaka Tribune, 2020).

Press reports and conventional media continued to report additional deaths of patients with Covid-19 symptoms. Some of the decreases were treated at Covid-19 isolation centres at hospitals in the districts, and others were executed. (Piya *et al.*, 2022). By the unethical businessman, the price of the mask and hand sanitizer were high for enervating a false face; washing guardianships nailed down cleans or sanitizer. Contrary, religious sectors are also hampered by the postponement of the prayers in mosques and covid-19 (Bhowmick *et al.*, 2020). Along with this, the remittance factor conspicuous furnishes the socio-Economic exploitation of migratory working men and further getting financial solvency that improves workers' living standards (Ambade *et al.*, 2021).

On the other hand, the Coronavirus eruption is threatening 13 trillion guests working man and their livelihoods. Many workers face rough situations by their family members come to their community to spread Coronavirus (Piya *et al.*, 2022). The pandemic is having a significant impact on students' education. Taking any classes and exams is impossible as the schools and exams are closed. However, it is easy to alleviate this situation through an online class, not entirely. Unemployed people had 27 lacks before the pandemic; at this moment, it has doubled (Mulugeta *et al.*, 2021). So, effective policies, initiatives, coordination, and awareness build-up are inevitable to avert the severity of the crises to overcome this pandemic. An unprecedented wake-up call and coordinated efforts are inevitable for governments and private organizations (Alghamdi, 2021).

Policy feedback to engagement on the Consequences of COVID-19

A procedure work model depends on three critical economic pointers. A segment was adopted to determine a practicable and imaginable boulevard to make again losings outstanding to the COVID-19 widespread in the Southern Asian conservation. The procedure feedback expressed by policymakers to cope with the coronavirus -induced has to be broken into three categories: o

1. agriculture, o 2. manufacturing, o and 3. services. Moreover, the most critical economic pointers regarding remittance adjacent procedure and mitigating options were presented in this review paper. A constitutional investigation path relying on less important fountainhead creative was received to illustrate the procedure feedback seized by Southern Asian states during the widespread (Table 12).

Table 12: Procedure feedback of pandemic in the Southern Asiatic conservation

Section	Country	Suggesting actions
Agriculture	Bangladesh	Administer resources into the Agri-Culture nailed down by the Central Bank (Financial Express, 2022).
Manufacturing	Bangladesh	Protect to preserve day-after-day expenses for retentive the pikestaff and working man and Rationing facilities for contractual working men. RMG to retain workers is an export factor (Mulugeta <i>et al.</i> , 2021)
Service	Bangladesh	Special support needs to be given for the import of essential items whereas non-essential items can be put on hold; through reskilling & retraining workers should be retained (Das <i>et al.</i> , 2021)
Remittance	Bangladesh	A database for guest workers should be created so that support from the Government can be provided over these uncertain items that are unable to join their places (Alghamdi, 2021).

Source: Taken from various secondary sources and temper by analysis groups

Bangladesh admittedly reduced international flights, enforced thermal scanner checking, and shut down schoolhouses in response to the eruption of the virus, but offices retained their daily schedules until March 26 (Chowdhury *et al.*, 2020). Henceforth, the preservation of personal hygiene, the practice of social interval and the separation of the infectious individuals, and the quarantine of the suspected individuals who already exist foundations to restrict the transmission (Das *et al.*, 2021). Therefore, to sustain the economy, the government imposed a partial lockdown on May 31, 2020, by opening Private offices and shopping centers and the start of restricted transport modes circulation, although there is a growing pattern in the COVID-19 cases (Mulugeta *et al.*, 2021). Since May, Bangladesh has kept up spatial separation rules and followed the World Health Organization's suggestions, such as the mask-wearing protocol. For financial success, lockdown measures have been facilitated (Ahamed *et al.*, 2021).

6.0 Conclusion

Covid-19 has become widespread; therefore, in December 2019, it emerged from Wuhan in China. This pandemic has proven to be a significant threat to various sectors of Bangladesh. We have to adjust our lifestyles and work processes accordingly. As a determination of the widespread Covid-19, the closure of all business sectors, unemployed people, and the inflow of remittances in Bangladesh is declining, which has a significant effect on the economy. Developing countries obtained a total world remittance of 74 percent. The impact of remittances on economic growth is, therefore, as strong as in Bangladesh. There is a significant influence on the economies of developed countries due to minor shifts in remittance inflows. Overall, the current economic situation will significantly affect the population's livelihoods. The pandemic raises difficulties due to the lack of access to essential health services, knowledge of sanitation, and social welfare. Therefore, the growth of the agricultural sector needs to be emphasized. There will be a need for some years to return to the previous normal condition. By ensuring adequate health measures and awareness, the epidemic can be mitigated. In the research and development industries, the government budget needs to grow of the Govt. To increase their potential, pharmaceutical actors should be encouraged to invest in their R&D phase. However, if we could adjust to the new normal situation, we would be able to maintain at least a moderate level of overall growth.

Recommendations

The Coronavirus contingency is not going to slow down as it seems. A total lockdown is required for at least the most affected areas. To mitigate the threat of Coronavirus, governments were forced to reduce business activity worldwide. In this ongoing situation, people should concern about saving their life by remaining at home and working from home. In this situation, the government should take reasonable steps to take not only to surpass the current situation but also to surpass the unforeseeable pandemic. The government should induce more money to the public sector banks to reduce the consequence. Farmers of Agri-cultural workers should be included in the several assistance packages announced by the government. The government should ensure the supply of masks, gloves, and medical kits to the health workers to contain the virus. The government should give short-term loans to the farmers as agricultural activities are heavily affected.

Limitations and future research

Outstanding to Covid-190 epidemic, therein was a restriction of the rapid survey method on the representation of universal socio, Economic and instructional turning point in Bangladesh. Strong arm interplay with general people was not all-important as the evaluation was performed during the lockdown period. As a youthfulness-dual sovereign state, Bangladesh restricts internet users, and almost young educated people are mobile internet users (Rahman *et al.*, 2022). The given explanation is not sufficiently outstanding to qualify for assembling and collecting information.

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Consent to Publish: We confirm that all of the authors listed in the article have reviewed and approved the paper. We can vouch for that has our unanimous approval.

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