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COVID-19 and Bangladesh: Socio-Economic Analysis towards the Future Correspondence

**Momotaj Begum¹, Md. Shaikh Farid^{1*}, Mohammad Jahangir Alam²
and Swarup Barua¹**

¹*Department of Agricultural Marketing and Business Management, Sylhet Agricultural University, Sylhet, Bangladesh.*

²*Department of Agribusiness and Marketing, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh.*

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Authors MB and MSF conceptualized the idea and designed the overall manuscript structure. Authors MB, MSF and SB did the data collection and analysis. Author MJA reviewed draft manuscript. Authors MB, MSF, SB and MJA finalized the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 has caused gigantic negative effects on populace wellbeing, society, education, and the economy in Bangladesh. The aim is to deliver a comprehensive overview of the observed and the possible impacts that could appear in the coming days. The study is based on secondary information. During the early period, due to a lack of accurate facts about the case affected and death tension up-and-down among the nations. The total number of confirmed cases is increasing following geometric patterns in Bangladesh. Dairy farmers, vegetable producers, pharmaceuticals, poultry farmers are in deep crisis due to lower prices. Also, the pandemic has seriously affected

*Corresponding author: E-mail: farid.ambm@sau.ac.bd;

educational systems, banking, FDI, ready-made garments, remittances, etc. Finally, it is not possible to mitigate the effects of pandemic individually but the integrated effort from the state authority as well as concern people of all sectors need to come forward.

Keywords: COVID-19; social; economic; impact; future; correspondence; Bangladesh.

1. INTRODUCTION

Newly emerging SARS virus is not the first time emerges to the world; it belongs to the family of coronavirus. Although these viruses are common in animal but some of them are affect human being [1,2]. However, a new strain of the coronavirus family emerged in Wuhan (Hubei provinces) of China in December 2019 which infected thousands of people of the globe. The World Health Organization (WHO) named the virus as 2019 novel coronavirus and present reference name for the virus is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). This virus affected lower respiratory tract of patients with pneumonia [3]. The outbreak began from a wholesale market of Wuhan where workers slaughtered animal like dog, pig, rat, cat, civet and snakes etc. [4]. Although novel coronavirus was first traced in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 the number of affected people is gradually increased within a month and spreading in Italy, USA, France, Iran, Thailand, South Korea, Japan and many more which is knocking the world for experiencing such outbreak [3]. Therefore this outbreak is considered as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern and recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020 [5,6]. The virus is transmitted by close contact that is defined as 1 metres (3 feet) by WHO and 2 metres (6 feet) by Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [7,8] and by small droplets produced during sneezing, coughing even talking [8]. People may also be affected by this virus by touching a contaminated surface and then without washing their hand touching their face [7,8]. WHO recommended some preventive measure which includes washing hand through water and soap often for at-least 20 seconds, avoiding touching the eyes, mouths or nose with unwashed hands, practicing good respiratory hygiene, staying at home, avoiding crowded place, maintaining social distance, covering ones mouth when coughing and sneezing, self-isolated himself if someone suspected himself that he might be affected [9,10]. On April 4, 2020, about 1469223 coronavirus infected people have been identified in more than 200 countries including Bangladesh

[11] where almost 316482 people have recovered and more than 86256 deaths have been reported [12].

On March 8, 2020, a coronavirus pandemic was first confirmed in Bangladesh by The Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) [13]. To stop the spread of this virus, there are lots of actions taken by the government of the affected countries like regional or national quarantine throughout the country and the world, travel restriction, hazard control in workplace, cancellation and postponements of events, curfews, boarder enclosure and screening at airports and train station etc. These kinds of preventive measures like lockdown the borders may hinder the normal flow of raw materials, products and services, capitals, humans which resulting in business and production shutdowns at least temporarily [14]. This pandemic has led to acute global socioeconomic disruption such as extensive fear of supply shortage resulting panic buying. According to UNESCO, nationwide or local basis about 188 countries closed schools, college and universities which affecting more or less 90% of the world's students [15]. All major economies like G7 countries who jointly share 65% of the manufacturing of the world, 60% of world's demand and supply (GDP) and 41% of world exports have been heavily affected by these pandemic and other countries will follow these [16]. Mauro (2020) termed such outcomes as 'macroeconomic flu' - a temporary negative demand and supply shock - causing fall of output temporarily, followed by recovery quickly and possibility of full catch-up on the shortfall. But that happens when it is a normal flu not like COVID-19 outbreak which is seemingly producing large scale, global, and possibly persistent economic disruption [17]. To prevent the outbreak of coronavirus, the Government of Bangladesh also declared ten day shut-down on 22 March which is effective from 26 March to 4 April [18] later the shut-down is increased to 10 April 2020. As of 4 April 2020, the Government of Bangladesh has confirmed testing 2086 samples among which there are a total of 70 confirmed cases, 30 recoveries, and 8 deaths in the country [13]. As doing so, the economy of Bangladesh is under threat. There are so many papers have

been published among most of them studied epidemiological, demographic, and clinical issues of the virus and its outbreak. Very few studied about the world economy but it is essential to identify the economic impact of coronavirus pandemic. This paper attempts to identify the current and future likely economic implications of the coronavirus pandemic in Bangladesh. Therefore it aims to deliver a comprehensive and indicative overview on the observed and the possible impacts that could emerge in the coming days. The main attempt of this study is to summarize the literature about pandemic and its socio-economic impact on Bangladesh economy.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper cannot produce any quantitative estimate of the future as it is too early stage of outbreak of coronavirus in Bangladesh. The study is designed on the basis of secondary information. The current article is a narrative review of the existing literature on social, economic impacts on COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh. As we are in the initial stage of coronavirus outbreak the available information is limited and it is difficult to find publications that only show how the coronavirus outbreak impacts the economy of Bangladesh. A search was undertaken using the search terms “novel coronavirus”, “COVID-19”, “nCoV”, “Social impact”, “Economic Impact”, “Agricultural Impact”, “Health Impact” in various permutations and combinations. To have a better understanding, we collected the information from materials published so far by different media outlets, think tanks, research agencies, policy experts and newspapers. Besides this, the internet has been used as another source of information. On reviewing the above citations it was not possible to conduct a formal systematic review or meta-analysis given the nature of the above publications, it was instead decided to conduct a narrative review, giving priority to the few observational studies available and briefly summarizing the salient themes from the other publication types. Three broad themes are used to organize the review: (a) observational studies reporting on impacts of COVID-19 on populations of the society. (b) addressing the economic impact of COVID-19 on which the three main sector of Bangladesh economy such as agriculture sector, industrial sector as well as service sector are broadly categorize and discussed. (c) addressing the impact of COVID-19 on health, education, banking and financial

service, tourism and travel agency as a part of service sector.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In organizing the research, an increasing amount of discussion is taking place in the forms of opinions, perspectives, reviews and blogs which is contributed by the experts and research think tanks. Throughout the rest of the paper some of these are discussed which suggest that the pandemic is going to generate long-run and most probably persistent demolition across society and economy of the country.

3.1 Social Impacts

Qiu et al. [19] studied that the SARS outbreak in 2013 in China had a large impact on society of China. Social panic waved in the society because of a lack of faithful official information, and spread of rumors. Recent outbreak of COVID-19 is also creating panic not only in China but the whole globe as it is a pandemic. Covid-19 also caused a very severe impact on society, particularly in Bangladesh. During the early period of the Covid-19 outbreak, panic surged in the society. Since lack trustful and official information about the case affected and death, people started to believe the rumors which are spread through social media, mobile phone, word of mouth and many other ways. Experts criticized that not enough tests were conducted in the country that has a population of over 160 million [20]. Newspaper reports and social media continued to report about additional deaths of patients with COVID-19 symptoms. Some of the deceased were treated at COVID-19 isolation centers at hospitals in the districts and others were denied treatment, though no tests were conducted to confirm contagion. Since prevention measures of Covid-19 such as wearing a mask, washing hands through soap or sanitizer surprisingly the worth of the hand sanitizer and mask were high by the unethical business person. On the other hand this pandemic also impact on religion by cancellation of the prayers in mosque, temple and churches of many affected countries. Worship through live stream is offered by many churches and temples [21]. Similarly in Bangladesh religious mass gathering are discouraged by the government. Most of the people of in Bangladesh are Muslim and the rural religious scholars protest against this government declaration and people started to gather in mosque and pray for recovery from this virus. This large togetherness of religious

people poses a threat for Bangladesh [22]. Not only that the price level also increased dramatically for example, Prices of hand sanitizers and face masks have increased abnormally. Without giving any explanation retailers hiked the price of masks up to 400%. Though masks were available at high prices on footpaths, most of the drug store was found to be out of stock of masks and sanitizer after the announcement of detecting coronavirus in three persons in the country [23]. Since people were panicking about this outbreak and the government of Bangladesh has taken initiatives of lockdown people started to purchase daily necessary abnormally because peoples psychology is affected and they thought that product will be out of stock from the market and price will be increased further and they started to store the product for next several months. However, there is a link between crime and poverty. Many have lost their jobs and livelihoods due to the pandemic as a result crime during pandemic increased. Domestic violence has increased all over the world due to the current situation and Bangladesh is no exception to this. Domestic violence can be verbal, financial, psychological and sexual violence that happens at the hands of people living under the same roof or sharing the same bed. As people cannot go out of the home due to lockdown and think safe from corona virus there is one group of people who may suffer very differently and much severely from this social distancing of domestic violence and sexual abuse. Banna et al. [24] investigate that directives of lockdown may increase domestic violence against women, with social services focused on mitigating risks limited in their capacity to conduct much-needed outreach during quarantine. Higher levels of stress, anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms were observed in females.

According to Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association (BNWLA), February 2020 saw a sharp rise in rape. There were 98 rapes committed in January, 92 in February, 67 in March, 76 in April, 94 in May and 174 in June. Many crimes were not reported to the police amid the pandemic [25,26]. However, the healthcare workers who have treated patients and become infected have been criticized socially and have faced social stigma from local people. In many locations public protests were observed against the establishment of quarantine facilities, COVID-19 care hospitals, and clinics. Social humiliation is a common practice of law enforcement authorities and government officials.

On many occasions, family members left the infected and the deceased in the hospitals. The deceased were even denied burials in local graveyards, which are basic cultural rights as a Muslim [27].

3.2 Economic Impact

The COVID-19 outbreak has already started to affect different sectors of economy. Firstly the immediate impact of the pandemic is temporary shutdown of factories and businesses in an affected country; as a result production is declined. For example, productions in China and some other countries have already been temporarily suspended by many large multinational companies, and transport routes through air and sea to and from China and many other economies have already been closed down, resulting in a partial or full border locked down [28,29]. Barua [14] studied that the pandemic could affect international relationships by affecting the existing and the upcoming economic programs under government to government (G2G) cooperation particularly between China and other economies. Due to the outbreaks, China backed public projects under investment or aid frameworks have come to halt - as materials and project staff cannot travel back and forth resulting delays or cancellation of G2G aid or investment programs as China and their partner countries. Currently, China has about 7000 projects underway in 69 countries under the G2G cooperation framework, which could have a big hit due to this pandemic. In Bangladesh, Major undertakings like Padma Bridge, Padma Rail Link, Karnaphuli Road Tunnel and the Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project include monetary and specialized contribution from China, the two of which are required to be antagonistically influenced. Beside these, the three prominent sectors of the economy of Bangladesh that are Agriculture, Industry and service sectors which contributed 18%, 29% and 53% to the GDP of the country respectively are adversely affected by the coronavirus pandemic [30]. The Asian Development Bank (2020) predicts that Bangladesh will lose roughly \$3 billion in its GDP simultaneously work cuts for around 9 million individuals. In particular sectoral situations, the most noteworthy GDP misfortune and employment cuts will be good to go division including money related area, exchange and open administrations by \$ 1.14 billion and 2,01,106 individuals separately followed by agribusiness (\$637 million, 4,58,000 individuals),

the travel industry (\$510 million, 50,000 people), development and utilities (\$ 400 million, 1.18 million people) and transport administration (\$334 million, 67,000 people) [31]. Hence COVID-19 pandemic hits directly agriculture, industrial and service sectors of Bangladesh economy which reflect the Economic impact of the pandemic.

3.2.1 Agriculture sector

Gatiso et al. [32] uncovered that farming creation had diminished during the EVD pestilence, contrasted with their earlier year's creation (i.e., before the episode). This decrease underway could be because of a lessening in the size of cultivable ranches activated by the end of business sectors and absence of go between who buy rural items from ranch entryways and transport them to the market places. In Bangladesh dairy farmers have sought immediate support from the government as they cannot sell milk due to the countrywide lockdown in the aftermath of the new coronavirus. Everyday around 12 to 15 million litres of milk remain unsold across the country, which caused BDT 570 million in daily losses to the marginal dairy farmers. Bangladesh currently produces 9.9 million tonnes of milk annually, which is 70% of the total national demand. But about 12 to 15 million litres of milk have remained unsold for lockdown. The country's dairy farmers are in deep crisis because they are forced to sell milk at BDT 10 to BDT 12 a litre somewhere in the country while in other areas they cannot sell at all [33]. On other hand Bangladesh's fares make up over 70% of the crabs in the Chinese market. China quit bringing in crabs this year in an offer to stem the episode of another covid-19 [34]. In April 2013, the H7N9 avian flu scourge caused the value list of meat and poultry and their items to tumble to 101.5 on a year-on-year premise. Because of the episode, China's poultry industry endured lost more than RMB 40 billion. Simultaneously, customers' trust in poultry items declined, which had a significant impact on meat and poultry costs [19]. Thus Bangladesh Poultry Industries Central Council (BPICC) said that the offer of poultry chicken and eggs has dropped in the market because of shutdown which has caused destruction on the poultry business. BPICC as of now anticipated their misfortune will be between Tk1, 150 crore, and Tk 1,650 crore. In the case of vegetables it is assumed that due to the outbreak of Covid-19 Bangladesh will lose \$20 million export earnings [35].

3.2.2 Industrial sector

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the supply chain and demand for the apparel sector because of challenges of raw material source and cancelled orders. According to the country's commerce minister "More than \$2.6 billion worth of orders in Bangladesh's garment sector has been withdrawn and new cancellations are coming up" Choudhury S. R. (2020) revealed Bangladesh piece of clothing manufacturing plants are probably going to battle to pay some 4.1 million laborers in the area, who are low workers. BGMEA's site appeared about \$2.67 billion worth of requests — or 828 million bits of attire in 966 manufacturing plants — have just been dropped or suspended, and it influences around 1.96 million specialists so far [36]. On the other hand global production of Cotton is largely dominated by India, China, the US, Pakistan, and Brazil. As demand of cotton in China is declined for their long time lockdown due to coronavirus pandemic that resulting demand-supply mismatch in international market [37]. Along with this, decrease in yarn exports for India to China will mean an even greater excess supply of yarn and lower prices in the international market. Crude cotton in the Gondal (Gujarat) showcase shed right around 10 percent to exchange at Rs 4,280 a quintal in the main seven day stretch of March from a degree of Rs 4,755 per month prior. Cotton yarn lost 2-3 percent in the course of the most recent one month, while engineered yarn declined by 4-5 percent during the previous one month, following a fall in unrefined costs [38]. Since India is the largest importer of cotton of Bangladesh falling price of cotton in the international market may affect the cotton industry of Bangladesh [Fig. 1].

Similarly, the pharmaceutical industry is affected as Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), which is raw materials for the pharmaceutical sector, is import dependent. About 95% of all APIs worth Tk 5,000 crore is imported annually from abroad, the largest quantity from China, followed by South Korea and India. Since it is an import dependent industry, so it will face hard times. On the other hand, the COVID-19 outbreak is expected to lead to higher demand of sanitizing chemicals, and other medications in the short-term to seek prevention and basic treatment measures [39]. At the same time due to lockdown of the country and officially shut down all the industry and offices for a long period of time it is expected that the workers productive capacity will be reduced. After lockdown period

when people will started to go to their work place they will afraid of communicating their co-worker and have negatively affected their psychology as well as their communication capacity. Banna et al. [24] investigate the mental health of the

general adult population in Bangladesh during the COVID-19 pandemic and findings indicate that COVID-19 pandemic is associated with increased mental health and acute or long-term post-traumatic stress disorder.

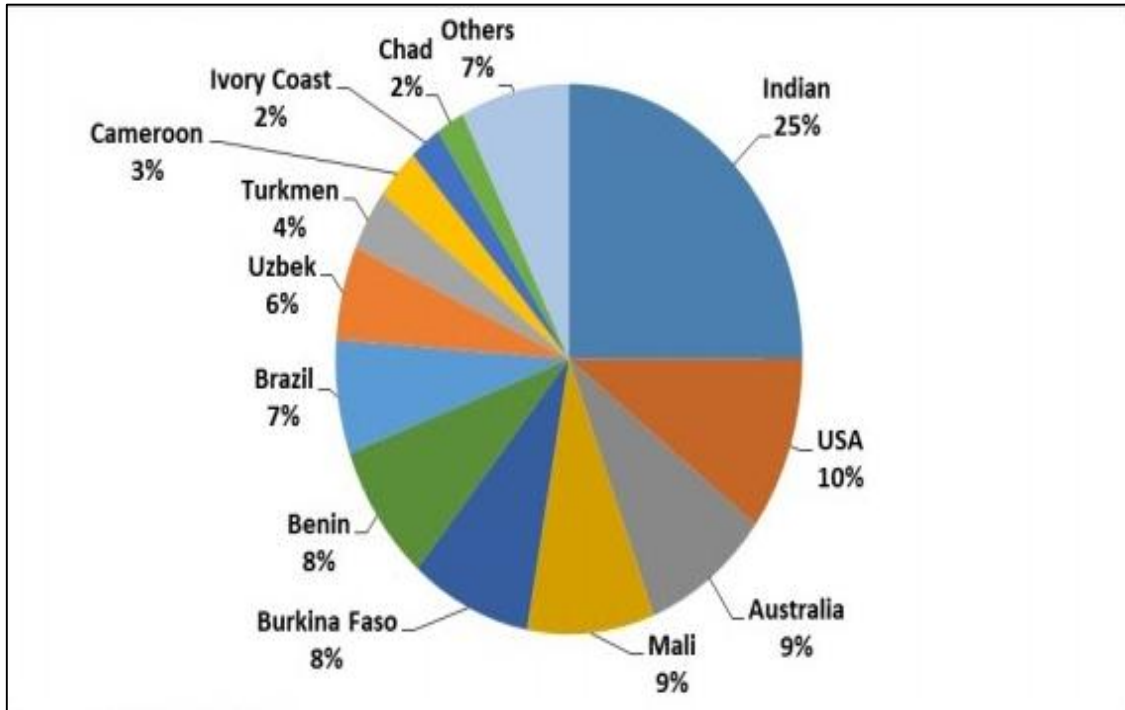


Fig. 1. Partner country's share of cotton import by Bangladesh

Source: Author, Based on the data generated from Bangladesh Bank-2020 (Lightcastle analytics wing (2020)

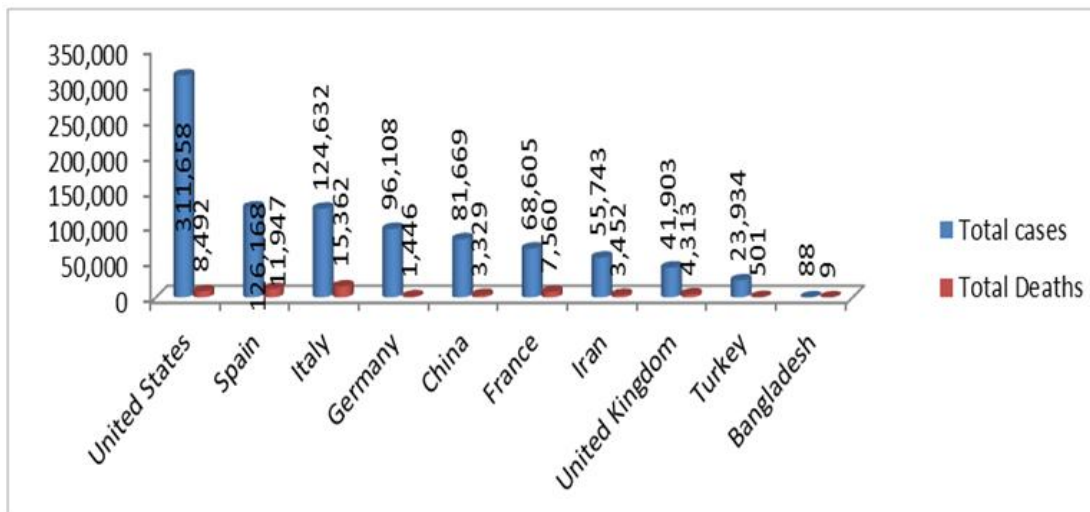


Fig. 2. Country wise total number of infection and death caused by COVID-19

Source: Author, Based on the data as of 5 April, 2020 from www.worldometers.info

3.2.3 Service sector

Among the Economic Sectors in Bangladesh, Service segment is generally significant. The commitment of administration division to the GDP is about 53% [30]. In this way, Service divisions impact the improvement of national economy. There is an idle interest for administrations in Bangladesh. To indicate the need of administrations for gigantic populace of Bangladesh, such areas are to be opened for private business people with required control. The gigantic commitment of administration part and an expanding pattern in that have assumed a significant job in high development of GDP. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, service sector might be hampered badly. Most affected service sectors like health sector, education sector, banking and financial sectors and tourism and travel agency sectors and the implications are discussed.

3.2.4 Health effects

One of the first sectors impacted by an outbreak is the public and private system. The most crucial aspect of an epidemic or pandemic is, and will always remain, human suffering and the loss of lives. When tainted by COVID-19, it can cause fever, hack, breathing issues, and in serious cases pneumonia and extreme intense respiratory disorder, cardiovascular breakdown and consequent passing [14]. The numbers of infected cases and death globally are increasing so rapidly. As of 5 April 2020, the number of infected cases globally stands at 12, 04,782, with 64,849 death cases (www.worldometers.info).

The number is stunningly high when compared to other similar epidemics in the past; for example, the SARS outbreak in China in 2003 affected more than 8000 individuals with over 700 deaths from 1 November, 2002 to 31 July, 2003 [19]. While the virus has already spread across 200 countries and territories, the most affected countries are the US, Spain, Italy, Germany, China, and France showed in Fig. 2. Although coronavirus cases are much lower in Bangladesh compared to the USA, Italy, France and China surprisingly Bangladesh is in third highest position in case of death rate that is 10.22% and first and second position belongs to Italy (12.32%) and France (11.02%). Higher death rate indicates that coronavirus pandemic affects the health sector of Bangladesh adversely and needs more support.

Although it sounds that the number of infected and death case is much lower compared to other countries like USA, Spain, Italy, France and China but if we show the Figs. 3 and 4 which depicts the daily information about coronavirus case of mostly affected countries like China. It provides a clear indication that the gradual rise of infected case is between 4-5 weeks later. If we show the Fig. 4 in the case of Bangladesh which depicts that after 5th weeks there are 88 cases are reported. It seems Bangladesh is in a crucial stage and it may be transmitted and effected more cases. We have entered the crucial fifth week since the coronavirus was first detected in Bangladesh and the rate of infection curve has started to move up sharply as was predicted from the experiences of the other pandemic affected countries.

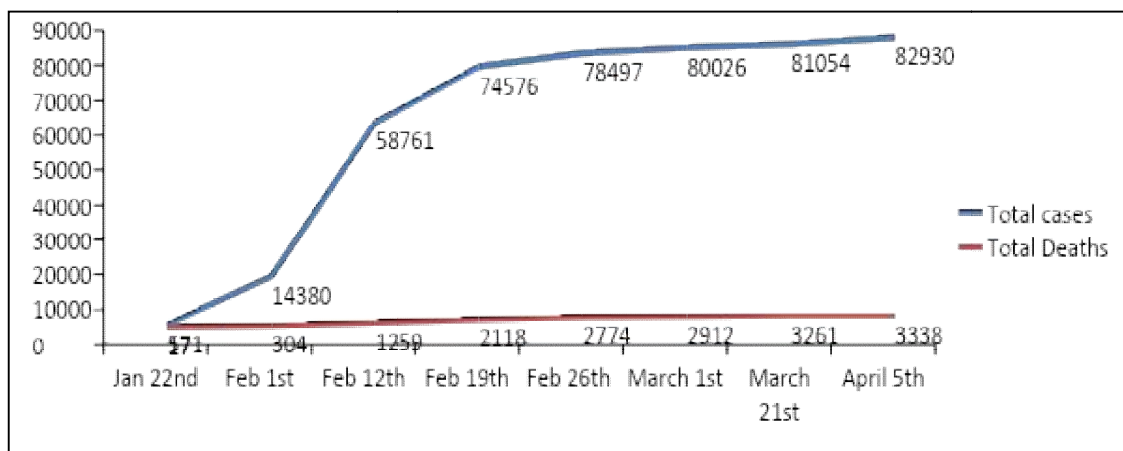


Fig. 3. Total confirmed cases and total deaths in China
Source: Author, Based on the data from IEDCR as of 5 April, 2020

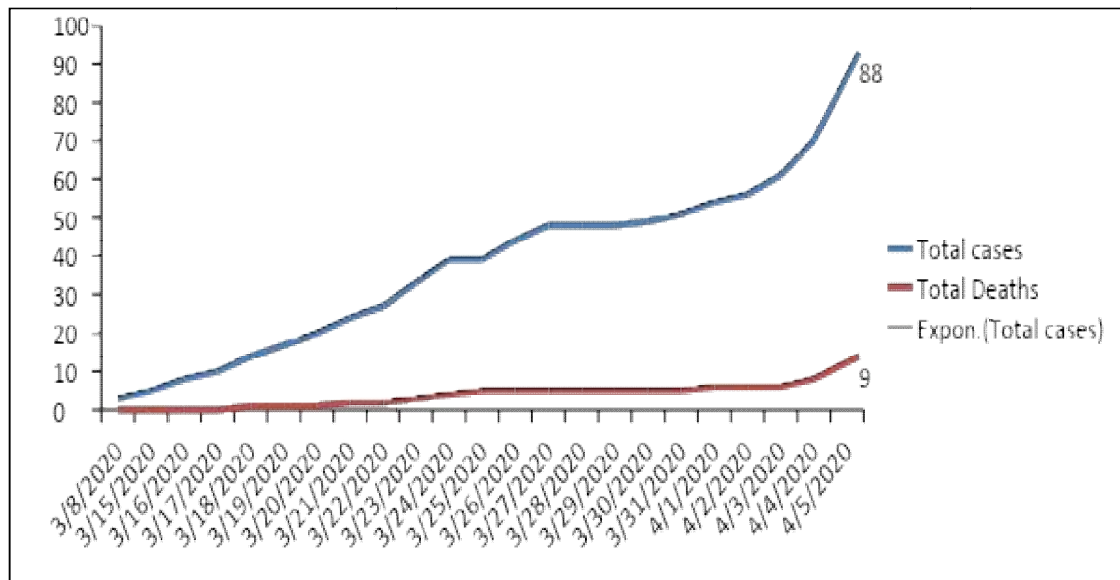


Fig. 4. Total confirmed cases and total deaths in Bangladesh

Source: Author, Based on the data from IEDCR as of 5 April, 202

The very low numbers of testing of suspected patients are still not producing the real picture of the situation but it is clear, as the number of tests increases so does the number of newly detected patients. Ironically the infection pattern in Bangladesh is not similar like other countries. Clearly it is not following the epidemiological trend and prediction. In plain language, science cannot explain the COVID-19 in Bangladesh.

The Government of Bangladesh has set up and fortified its national and neighborhood observation frameworks to forestall and control ailments and has additionally extended its research center limit. Then again the mental effect of Covid-19 was additionally intense. The trouble was progressively unmistakable among the gatherings of specialists and medical caretakers who were working with patients.

Bangladesh stays at high danger of the coronavirus spread as authorities said that Bangladesh's network with the nations where standard rates of the novel infection happened left it with the possibility of infection contamination whenever. According to the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) director Meerjady Sabrina Flora: 'We are at high risk of the coronavirus spread which has compelled us to urgently act to take preventive measures against the spread of the highly contagious novel virus'.

3.2.5 Educational impact

Most governments around the globe have incidentally shut instructive organizations trying to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. As per information discharged by UNESCO on 5 April, 2020 school and college terminations due to COVID-19 were actualized across the nation in 188 nations including restricted terminations, this effects over 1.5 billion understudies around the world, representing 91.3% of enlisted learners (UNESCO, <https://en.unesco.org/>). The pandemic has influenced instructive frameworks in Bangladesh likewise, prompting the across the board terminations of schools and colleges.

On 16 March 2020, Education minister declared the early vacation of all educational institutions (schools, colleges and Universities) for the next April 04, 2020 but the time was extended to April 11, 2020 due to increase the number of infected people [40]. Fig. 5 depicts how the coronavirus affects the educational sector of Bangladesh. There are about 39,936,843 learners are affected among which 3,578,384 are pre-primary learners, 17,338,100 are primary learners, secondary and tertiary learners are 15,869,820 and 3,150,539 respectively. Fig. 5 depicts primary and secondary level of learners are most victim of this coronavirus pandemic. Also, the ministry of higher education postponed the Higher Secondary school certificate examination

for a longer time. It also seriously hampered the number of students who wish to go abroad for higher studies.

Banna et al. [24] found that students of graduate level of education experienced high levels of stress more so that those with undergraduate or higher secondary educations. Concurrently, those with the lowest level of education have the highest rates of increased stress, anxiety symptoms, and depression symptoms during the pandemic. Reason behind the high level of stress among graduate level of students is they are

afraid of the session jam which may delay their completion of graduation as well as enter the job market.

UNESCO is supporting nations in their endeavors to alleviate the quick effect of school terminations, especially for increasingly powerless and impeded networks, and to encourage the progression of training for all through remote learning. By this time the Government of Bangladesh announced to continue the classes at all levels through a digital platform and allocate a special fund.

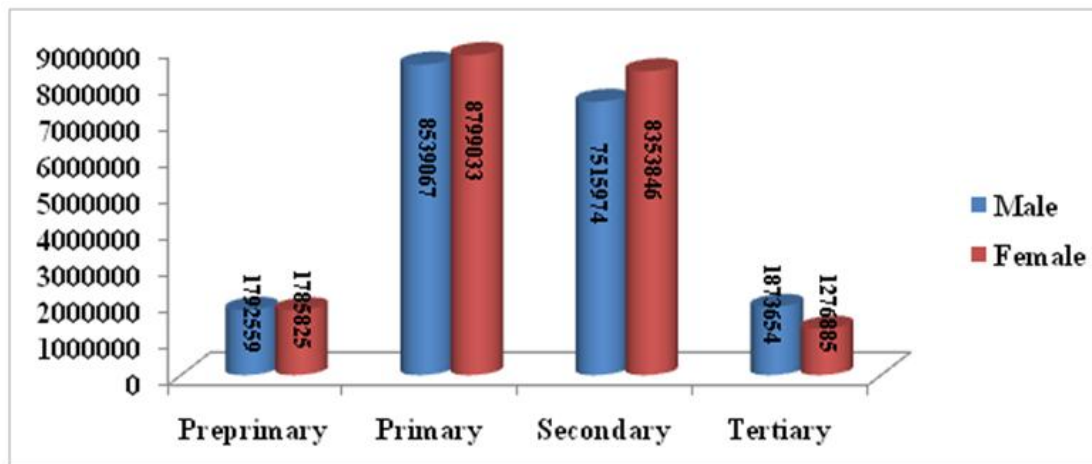


Fig. 5. Total affected learners on 5 April, 2020

Source: Author, based on the data from UNESCO as of 5 April, 2020

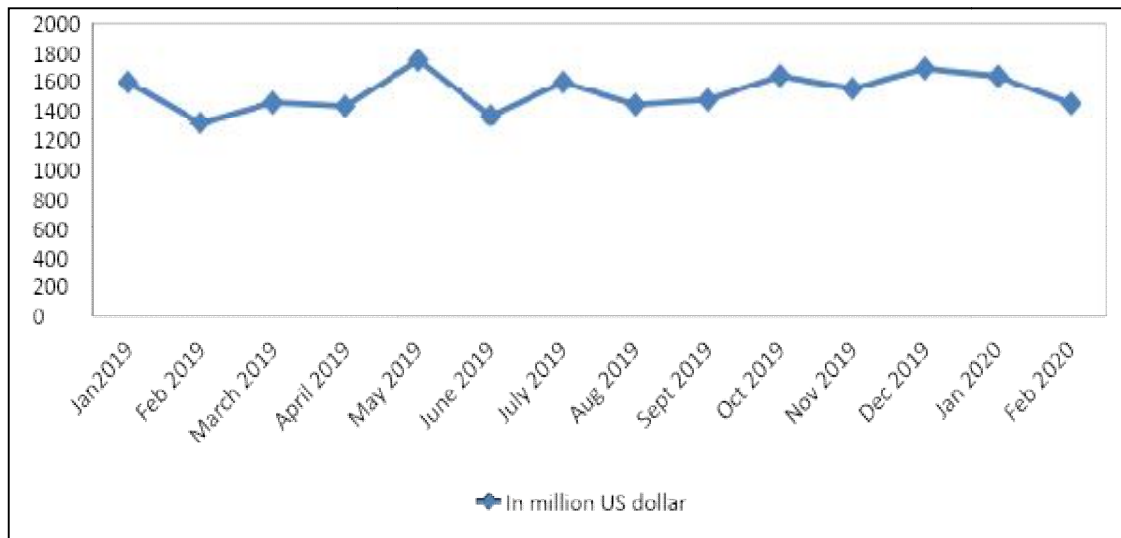


Fig. 6. Remittances earned by Bangladesh in 2019-2020

Source: Author, Based on the Data from Bangladesh Bank-2020

3.2.6 Banking and financial service

Money related division, explicitly the financial area in Bangladesh, could be the most influenced segment. This is on the grounds that banks were the core of all emergencies, for example, the sovereign euro emergency and the worldwide money related emergency. In the event that banks come up short, the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) will be progressively influenced. According to Barua [14] banks globally could face increased credit and default risk since business generate cash insufficient to service debt due to business closures, shut-downs, and lower demand for goods and services during both the pandemic and post-pandemic periods. He also added that many lending or investment decisions being postponed for now may not see light again. While Federal Reserve has already reduced the policy rate to increase liquidity to tackle the impacts, the measure has created increased concern for the health of financial. The World Bank predict that such financial impact of coronavirus will mitigate about 24 million people from escaping poverty in East-Asia and the Pacific alone [41]. The remittance effect could be huge for developing countries that are major exporters of migrant labor and rely on their foreign remittances earned like India and Bangladesh as loss of jobs and delayed or non-payment of wages in different countries might significantly reduce remittance inflows putting extra pressure on their reserve and currency markets [14]. 10 million Bangladeshis working abroad such as Saudi Arabia, Italy, United States sent about USD \$18 billion in FY 2018-19. Fig. 6 depicts remittances in Bangladesh decreased to 1638.53 USD million in January from 1691.68 USD million in December of 2019 [42].

Major currencies such as GBP, Yuan, Euro, and Yen all weakened against US Depreciations could be driven by the decline in trade flows and fewer international transactions, as the pandemic goes worldwide [14]. Financial exchange additionally free fall around USD \$5.22 billion a week ago of March, compelling the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission to establish an electrical switch to control the slide – stopping exchanging if costs fell beneath a specific level.

3.2.7 Tourism and travel agency

Tourism and hospitality industry is adversely affected by the pandemic. Tounta P. [43]

summarized the coronavirus outbreak affecting the global tourism and hotel business due to travel restrictions, fear of illness abroad, fear of using airports and other centers of mass gatherings etc. Similarly, travel agencies constitute a fragmented sector in Bangladesh, and owing to COVID-19, many small ones are expected to close shop. Airlines and hotels have also been badly hit. However Tourism and Hotel Business in Bangladesh will be affected by the pandemic. Lower tourist spending will affect not only hotels, restaurants, taxi enterprises, and tourist guides, but also food processing and agriculture. According to The Asian Development Bank (ADB) (2020) revenue from tourism will decline by 0.001% in the best-case scenario, 0.002% in the moderate case scenario and 0.003% in the worst-case scenario [31].

4. CONCLUSION

As pandemic just spread in Bangladesh the end of this pandemic is uncertain. In this situation recovery from disease is the main concern rather than considering the economic impact. Overall, the current economic situation may seriously undermine the livelihood of the underprivileged cohort of the population. As a developing country Bangladesh always faces challenges like lack of access to basic healthcare, knowledge of hygiene and social safety net and the pandemic is likely to increase these challenges, exponentially. Although this pandemic hits the economy of Bangladesh as well as world economy badly some important step should be considered to reduce the overall impact of this pandemic in Bangladesh. The issues that need to be emphasized in the development of agriculture and the benefit of the farmer are:

- Expansion of the sale of rice and flour to the Upazila stage at the fixed rates by the government in the open market so that ultra-profit traders can't syndicate and raise unnecessary prices.
- Keeping an eye on our current most trusted crop, so that there is no shortage of irrigation in Boro rice;
- Keep an eye on crops in the *Haor* area so as not to be affected by heavy rains or floods in advance; to increase the supply of agricultural commodities such as fertilizers, fuel oils, pesticides, herbs and other seeds;
- Give advance instructions to the farmers about the crops to be harvested next season; reduce the cost of irrigation and agricultural equipment;

- Keeping a watchful eye on raising subsidies in agriculture.
- The government should encourage pharmaceutical players to invest in their research and development processes to increase their capacity to ramp up production of possible vaccines as soon as possible.
- More investment in public health and development sector
- Last but not least, those patients in coronas are not deprived of healthcare.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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