

Global economic stagnation due to a worse coronavirus pandemic and massive lockdown, and humanitarian disaster!

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Abstract

The novel Coronavirus was first commenced from an outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Then the virus failed to control and quickly spread worldwide. On the one hand, the doctors and nurses provide day and night services to the patients. On the other hand, Scientists have been working day and night to prevent this epidemic and invent the vaccine. But in the meantime, the outbreak has caused the global economy to collapse, and the situation is evolving daily. Indeed, the calculation of actual losses depends on a few factors. Such as the dimension of coronavirus infections, how long they will last, and policymakers will take measures to minimise health risks and economic harm.

The UN¹ estimates that the global currency will reduce by USD 2 trillion. Many people will lose jobs due to the coronavirus pandemic. During this catastrophic pandemic, people's purchasing power will decrease, which will slow down the economy. Therefore, investment in the economy has to be reinforced to create employment. However, these investments need to be managed efficiently and bring transparency. It will have to increase government expenditure and protect the poor. Secretary-General of UN Mr António Guterres has launched a USD 2 billion² global humanitarian response plan for the most vulnerable. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development report, developing countries could lose at least USD 220 billion in income, and development has called for USD 2.5 trillion to support them. Also, World Bank has declared USD 14 billion³ for fast track package to strengthen the coronavirus pandemic response in developing countries, protect the poor and

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¹ United Nations

² <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/coronavirus.html>

³ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/02/world-bank-fast-tracks-1-billion-covid-19-support-for-india>

vulnerable, support businesses, and recover the economy. And, according to World Bank Group's broader economic program revealed, provide up to USD 160 billion⁴ in support to client countries over the next 15 months.

This article aims to present the deadly negative impact of Covid-19 on globalisation, global health, trade, travel and tourism, food-agriculture production, education system, social activities, supply-chain, workforce, and industrial development. So far, the pandemic has caused more than 502 million cases and 6.19 million deaths worldwide with a CFR⁵ of 1.2%, and in Bangladesh, 1.95 million total confirmed cases and 29,124 deaths, thus a mortality rate of 1.5%. This paper has discussed the social communities in the transmission of COVID19, the resulting economic catastrophe, and the struggle for life and livelihood. This paper may help raise awareness about the virus.

Keywords COVID-19 · GDP growth · CFR · Pandemic

1. Introduction

There was reported by various media outlets in December 2019 that a seafood market in Wuhan, China, was a potential place for the virus to spread. The coronavirus later became a pandemic, which subsequently spread worldwide.

It is an ongoing global pandemic of novel coronavirus 2019, or in short, it is called COVID19, which is caused by the deadly acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus2 or SARS-CoV-2.

As a result, on 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a public health emergency of international concern and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 16 April 2022, the pandemic has caused more than 502 million cases and 6.19 million⁶ deaths worldwide, with a case fatality rate (CFR)⁷ of 1.2%, making it one of the deadliest in history. So far, 11.2 billion Doses have been vaccinated worldwide, with 70.54% of the world's population receiving at least one dose of the Covid-19 vaccine.

$$\text{CFR}(\%) = \frac{\text{Number of deaths from disease}}{\text{Number of diagnosed of disease}} \times 100$$

Owing to the infectious nature of COVID19, most countries declared a lockdown. On the other hand, this virus also spreads in Bangladesh. As a result,

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/04/02/the-world-bank-group-moves-quickly-to-help-countries-respond-to-covid-19> It is deploying up to \$160 billion in financial support, \$55 billion of which will be for Africa, over the next 15 months to help countries protect the poor and vulnerable, support businesses, and bolster economic recovery.

⁵ case fatality rate

⁶ Data source: <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/data/mortality> or Johns Hopkins University (JHU)/dated:16 Apr.2022

⁷ Formula source: <https://ourworldindata.org> and this formula has used for analysis

to protect the population, the government announced a “lockdown” across the country from 23 March 2020 to 30 May 2020. It took some necessary steps to spread awareness to keep them away from the virus pandemic. But infections were low from late March 2020 to May 2021 but continued to increase from March 2021 and; a steep increase was seen in July-August 2021.

Then there was a step-by-step lockdown a few times, which has particularly damaged the economy. However, from January/February 2021 to till now, the Bangladesh government has been taking concrete measures to vaccinate people across the country, which has reduced the number of contagious deaths.

As of 16 April 2022, Bangladesh announced 1,952,162 total confirmed cases and 29,124 deaths, thus a mortality rate of 1.5%. Moreover, 0.25 billion doses have been inoculated in Bangladesh, with 70.54% of the country’s population receiving at least one dose of the Covid19 vaccine. These vaccines, Oxford AstraZeneca, Pfizer BioNTech, Moderna, Sinopharm BIBP or Sinovac, are significant. 68.6% are fully vaccinated; also, 6.5% have received booster doses.

Not only has the novel coronavirus outbreak caused human deaths worldwide, but it has also affected health, medical care, and healthcare capacity. It has also significantly impacted food-agriculture, economy-workforce, globalisation, tourism, education, religion, transportation (road, railway, air and waterway), etc. In addition, the virus outbreak has a devastating effect on aviation. As a result, in February 2020, the capacity of International air passengers decreased by 8%. By 30 March 2020, the capacity of passengers decreased by 33%, namely 411 million passengers reduced, at a potential loss of USD 90 billion⁸ in revenue from air traffic, and a large number of employees has jobless in the aviation industry. Furthermore, COVID19 has led to a global humanitarian catastrophe.

The Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic has affected all aspects of forceful and social life intensity. Public transport mode has been restricted due to government restrictions and scare of virus transmission. The transport sector, including roads, aviation, railways and water traffic, has been deadly affected. Passenger and freight transport has also been severely affected due to the complex supply and demand system for COVID19.

This time of COVID19 and the implemented lockdown system have affected the uncertainty regarding economic growth. Global growth uncertainty⁹ in 2020 was expected to decrease to 3% and 6.3% for a developed economy. Besides, Bangladesh’s GDP fell from 8.15 (2019) to 2-3% (see the table1 and figure1). The supply chain system collapsed around the world. Low- and middle-income countries with poorly developed health systems face more significant challenges and risks in controlling Covid-19 than high-income countries.

⁸ Effects of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Civil Aviation: Economic Impact Analysis- Montréal, Canada 2 April 2020

⁹ the global growth forecast by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2020

2. Objective

The purpose of this article is to illustrate the devastating effect of the deadly virus, such as the COVID19 virus on people's food, health-healthcare, medicine, travel and business, employment, social activities, education, as well as global trade and economy around the world, and the real struggle for life and livelihood.

3. Economic Crisis for the Novel Coronavirus and the Great Lockdown

3.1 The economic growth crashing scenarios due to coronavirus pandemic

According to WB 2020 data, it has been forecasted that the economic growth will slump in each of the region's eight countries due to COVID-19.

And Bangladesh's economy will be expressively squeezed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The national economy will decline due to the reduction of global demand, such as in the RMG sector. Therefore, it will create unemployment, deep poverty, starvation, suicide and corruption. In FY 2018/19, Bangladesh achieved 8.15% growth.

According to the World Bank data, GDP growth is projected for Bangladesh at 2 to 3 per cent in the current fiscal year (2019/20). It also said Bangladesh's economy would grow 1.2 to 2.9 % in the following FY 2020/21 and 2.8 to 3.9% in the FY 2021/22. It further expressed that Bangladesh will face a more prolonged recession (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: South Asia Economic Focus (%) with growth crashing in this FY year

Country	2019 (e)	2020 (f) to 2020 (f)	2021(f) to 2021(f)	2022 (f) to 2022 (f)
Bangladesh	8.2	2.0 to 3.0	1.2 to 2.9	2.8 to 3.9
Afghanistan	2.9	-5.9 to -3.8	3.3 to 3.9	5.2 to 6.2
Bhutan	3.9	2.2 to 2.9	2.0 to 2.5	3.1 to 3.5
India	6.1	4.8 to 5.0	1.5 to 2.8	4.0 to 5.0
Maldives	5.2	-13.0 to -8.5	6.3 to 7.3	5.0 to 5.5
Nepal	7.1	1.5 to 2.8	1.4 to 2.9	2.7 to 3.6
Pakistan	3.3	-2.2 to -1.3	0.3 to 0.9	3.2 to 3.3
Sri Lanka	2.6	-3.0 to -0.5	0.2 to 1.2	2.0 to 2.5

Notes: The 2020 and 2021 numbers represent the lower and upper bounds of the forecast range. For India, 2020 refers to FY19/20. e: Estimate f: Forecast.

Data source: World Bank/2020

Figure 2: South Asia’s economy significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic



Moreover, overall output massive loss around the world. The economy and human beings are closely related. Now, the doctors have a front line for service for suffering people by COVID-19, so the farmers should start agriculture output for food supply for humanity. And food output is a basic need for the survival of human beings. So, we can begin economic activities again. According to IMF World Economic Outlook, the worse economic recession has been caused by the ‘Great Lockdown’. In this circumstance, it has been creating a global economic and financial crisis. Also, in April 2020, the global GDP will fall to -3%, a reduction of 6.3% points from January 2020 (see Table 2, Figures 2 and 3).

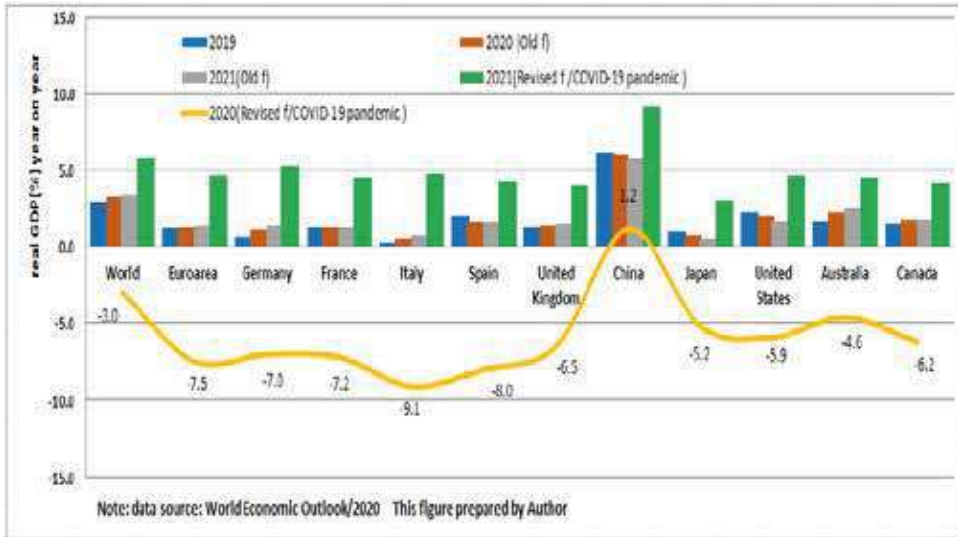
Table 2: Global Economic growth projection (%) with growth crashing in this FY year (2020)

	2019	2020 (Old f)	2021 (Old f)	2020(Revised f/ COVID19 pandemic)	2021(Revised f/ COVID19 pandemic)
World	2.9	3.3	3.4	-3.0	5.8
Euro area	1.2	1.3	1.4	-7.5	4.7
Germany	0.6	1.1	1.4	-7.0	5.2
France	1.3	1.3	1.3	-7.2	4.5
Italy	0.2	0.5	0.7	-9.1	4.8
Spain	2.0	1.6	1.6	-8.0	4.3
United Kingdom	1.3	1.4	1.5	-6.5	4.0
China	6.1	6.0	5.8	1.2	9.2
Japan	1.0	0.7	0.5	-5.2	3.0
United States	2.3	2.0	1.7	-5.9	4.7
Australia	1.7	2.3	2.6	-4.6	4.5
Canada	1.5	1.8	1.8	-6.2	4.2

Note: f: Forecast

Data source: World Economic Outlook

Figure 2: Globally, the economic growth slump scenario due to coronavirus pandemic



According to the IMF Outlook data, GDP growth is projected for a world negative (-) 3% decline in the current fiscal year (2019/20). But the global economy will grow 5.8% in the succeeding FY 2020/21. And in the Euro area, GDP growth is projected for a world negative (-) 7.5% decline in the current fiscal year (2019/20). But the Euro area economy will grow 4.7% in FY 2020/21. On the other hand, in China, after slumping to 1.2% growth this year (FY 2019/20), provided the pandemic disappears in the second half of this year and economic activities return to normal, as well as the Chinese economy will see a big jump next year (FY 2020/21) with a record growth of 9.2%.

3.2 Economic growth and fluctuations

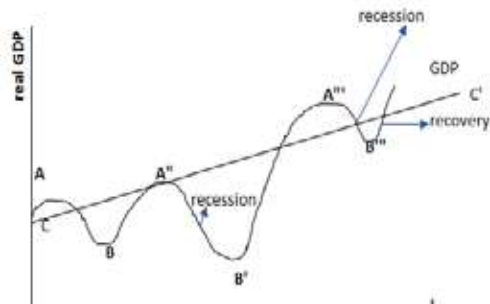
The world economy performs fluctuations in the level of macroeconomic activity. At times, macroeconomic variables such as income, consumption, investment, employment, output, etc., rise and at other times, these vice versa. From this figure, CC' is the economic growth trend line. This fluctuation in macroeconomic variables is called 'business/trade cycles'. The capitalistic economy reveals exchange periods of boom and depression. So, the cyclical fluctuations are somewhat regular and steady but not random. These cycles as the short-term movements in GNP¹⁰. According to Keynesian theory (the general theory 1936), "A trade cycle is composed of periods of good trade characterised by rising prices and low unemployment percentages, alternating with periods of bad trade characterised by falling prices and high unemployment percentages." On the other hand, Wesley Mitchell said there are four phases in this cycle which are as below-

¹⁰ Gross national product

Figure 3: Economic growth trend line¹¹

1. boom/peak
2. recession
3. depression/ trough
4. recovery/ revival

here CC' = growth trend line,
 B, B'' and B''' = trough/depression,
 A'' and A''' = peak/boom.



The world economic activities have been recession stage due to the worst COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, they need recovery. Now the question, how does recovery starts from this recession and trough (B''')? This upward growth trend line (CC') has shown ups-and-downs movements in GDP.

Actually like, depression or boom can never be long-lasting. Also, like the boom and depression, the recession is another phase of this cycle. The boom crashes, and a recession begins when the economy reaches a boom point of activity and ends when it reaches its trough or depression. The economy grows between recession and boom. A recession is a substantial decline in economic activity spread across the economy lasting more than a few months. It usually is visible in global macroeconomic indicators such as output, employment, real income and other indications. This global recession has been due to the worst pandemic after World War II.

Moreover, according to IMF data in April 2020, the real GDP is declining at an annual rate of 3% in April 2020. These forecasts represent significant downward revisions in the above Tables and Figures 1-3. Consequently, globally, the unemployment rate has been rising, the trade deficit increasing significantly, and the global GDP has been declining. Whether we follow the Wesley Mitchell or Keynesian model, we must take careful steps to ensure transparency. It is true that in the short-run period, the interest rate is stable.

Moreover, it is possible to reduce interest rates but not necessarily reduce them due to “liquidity traps”. According to Keynes, the business cycle is caused by variations in the rate of investment caused by fluctuations in the Marginal Efficiency of Capita (MEC). And these cycles are periodic fluctuations of employment, income and output. However, the reserves required to replace capital goods are exhausted in the recession. During this period, Interest rates may also be lower because the amount of liquidity money kept in the commercial bank is idle. Therefore, an investor can obtain a loan quickly from the bank. And the opportunity for investment demand will increase due to consumer demand stability. As a result, the chance of recovery will be created from the recession due to the coronavirus pandemic.

¹¹ This figure prepared by Author

In Bangladesh, there are 168 million people¹², and the number of deaths due to coronavirus is much lower in Europe, America and neighbouring India. So lockdown should not be increased in Bangladesh. We are again in favour of an open economy. And we must follow WHO guidelines to protect ourselves in the pursuit of life and livelihood. We should use masks and get vaccinated. The country should participate in various economic activities. Exposure to the virus will produce antibodies in humans. It is how the virus will be defeated.

3.3 Lives vs Livelihoods

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the reality of being isolated has had a massive impact on people's lives and livelihoods worldwide. The enormous worse effect on the macro and micro economics of the COVID-19 pandemic, therefore, has questioned lives or livelihood (see Figure 5). And for this reason, there are several middle and low-income countries, such as India, Bangladesh, Brazil, Russia, and South Africa, that are easing lockdown even though cases of infection by the COVID19 pandemic are still rising. An article reports that more than 85% of wetlands were destroyed, more than a third of all land was dedicated, and almost 75% of available freshwater to crops and livestock production for this pandemic. Also, Bangladesh is now suffering a steeper rise in COVID-19 cases. New infections have increased by more than 42,000 in a couple of weeks. Even if the country reported 709 deaths related to COVID-19, the actual number would be higher as all suspected patients were not tested due to limited capacity. It is also vital to balance a healthy population and economic growth. Because health and economic prosperity are directly related; therefore, there is not possible to choices for a person either "health issue" or "food" for self or their family even starve children". Of course, we are all going through a massively complex situation. Also, it is a very tough situation for poor elderly widows, the rickshaw-puller who no longer has passengers, ready-made garment labours, and construction labour. In these circumstances, we need a balance between "food and health" for lives vs livelihoods.

In the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, social distancing has been universally accepted and is the most effective solution. Consequently, the government declared public holidays to prevent the spread of the disease, which holidays were extended in several steps. But millions of families depend on daily wages for their livelihood and are trying to survive. For this reason, the economy should be reopened in the face of harsh realities. But if we want to make lockdown easier, we must follow WHO guidelines and wear masks when we go out.

So, reopen the economy, and open the World. Now in 2020 and all of the world has been back to 700 years. It could not be a reality, but it is reality! "stay at home" is not an actual solution for surviving humanity. According to United Nations World Population Predictions 2019, the current world population is 7.9 billion as of December 2020. Around half of humankind, 4.5 billion people, have

¹² Data source: IMF/Apr 15,2022

been confined to their homes under lockdown. We should as soon return to business and as soon as reopen the economy for prosper.

This lockdown and social distancing would create selfishness, suicides, mental depression, poverty, starvation, and homicide. Also, it emphasises that widespread great lockdown could be creating industry-firm bankruptcies, unprecedented unemployment, poor will be poorer, and as a consequence, economic depressions and recession.

Presently, the world is blocked because of Corona. Day by day, the death rate is on the rise. The supply chain has collapsed; the wheel of the economy has stagnant. Also, air-water-land transport communication was closed. All in all, human life has come to a stale worldwide in extreme uncertainty. The current situation in the world economy has worsened due to this pandemic.

For this reason, many countries, including Europe, America, Canada, Japan, and South Korea, have made the lockdown easy. Has revived the economy for life and livelihood. In addition, the governments of those countries have undertaken various schemes with financial benefits to multiple institutions and people.

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Like other countries, Bangladesh's economy has been taken a blow by the Covid19 pandemic. For this reason, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh unveils a new stimulus package of BDT 727,500¹³ million to overcome the likely economic impact on the country due to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, which is nearly 2.86% of GDP. The first of the four packages, BDT 300,000 million, will be provided to affected industries and service sector organisations through banks as low-interest loans. The second of these packages, BDT 200,000 million, will be provided to affected small and medium enterprises (SMEs), including cottage industries, as a low-interest loan. The third package, Bangladesh Bank's Export Development Fund (EDF), will be increased from USD 3.5 billion to USD 5 billion to facilitate raw material imports under back-to-back letters of credit (LC). The Prime Minister said that this package would add USD1.5 billion to the EDF while its interest rate would be less than 2%. Under the fourth package, the Bangladesh bank will introduce a new credit facility of BDT 50,000 million as a "Pre-shipment Credit Refinance Scheme", and its interest would be 7 per cent.

3.1 Adverse humanitarian scenario due to coronavirus pandemic

The crisis could lead to new growth in the rural areas of the poor, low-middle income families to the poorest of the poor, and the rise of social chaos such as murder, suicide, hijack, and harassment. After all, if we fall into an unexpectedly deep crisis, our humanity can plunge to the bottom of the black hole!

¹³ Source: The Daily Star (5 April 2020) news/ <https://www.thedailystar.net/coronavirus-deadly-new-threat/news/combating-coronavirus-pm-announces-tk-727cr-stimulus-package-1889764>.

• **The scenario for social distancing and COVID19 disease**

1. in Bangladesh, neighbours have stopped burial at the family graveyard after their death
2. if relatives, friends' colleagues and others have died of COVID-19 or other illnesses, there is not possible to attend their funeral
3. in Bangladesh, homeowners and neighbours are abusing with coronavirus infected people and their families, even house owner has to evict to people infected with the coronavirus
4. also, some doctors and nurses are facing abuse of homeowners in the capital Dhaka. It is alleged that some house owner is forcing them to leave their homes because they are giving service to coronavirus-affected people.
5. poor are having poorer
6. those who have more money are buying more food and accumulating food
7. the COVID-19 has severely disrupted individuals, families, societies and the state. Everyday life has changed drastically. Like other countries in the world, Bangladesh is under unprecedented pressure
8. in this catastrophic situation; in some cases, people are desperate to fear
9. suspicion of having coronas, and children have thrown their mothers into the forest
10. in Bangladesh, an ambulance driver left a dying patient on the street.
11. in the capital Dhaka Bangladesh, a woman with chronic kidney disease died. But the neighbours, locals, relatives and relatives suspected that she had been infected with coronavirus and went to the house for burial. His two sons sat with his mother's body for the day but did not get any help. Later, with the help of police, the boys buried their mother
12. the victims of COVID were declared guilty and, like zoo animals as have been behaviour with other family members. The neighbours made them almost alone.

To sum up, nothing could be more inhuman than throwing mother into the woods. Abraham Lincoln said, - "No man is poor with a Godly mother."

The reality, GOD, is justice, and human is injustice! Abraham Lincoln said- "My concern is not whether God is on our side; my greatest concern is to be on God's side, for God is always right."

Infections and death by COVID19 are increasing daily worldwide. In this situation, there is a risk of growing fear and selfishness. Right now, there is needed courage and sympathy. Needs friend's hand, honest neighbour's help. Government, political leaders, religious leaders, teachers and locally accepted people should also come forward in this task. In this circumstance, people have to understand what is wrong. It is essential to explain why it is wrong.

The coronavirus affects the rich and the poor. Many may be starving or starving during the ongoing tragedy in the world. We should know how the people

of these communities are living in the lockdown going on in the countries around the world.

Many other socially backward, marginalised and isolated communities need help right now. Among them are the handicapped, disabled, the washer, the weaver, the tailor, the butcher, the barber, the cobbler and many others. Besides, forgetting those begging on the road and staying on the road will not be correct. In addition, people of small ethnic groups, especially farmers, day labourers, railway workers and those living in slums, should pay special attention to the government.

Also, many homeless people are being put in shelters, but nobody even acknowledges the existence of sex workers. According to BBC news 19 April 2020, there is a considerable number of sex workers around the world, and in most of the countries of the world, especially developing and least developing countries, the financial situation of sex workers is made worse because sex workers often have no savings. Now, there is no liquid cash due to the lockdown for the coronavirus pandemic, so they are afraid to survive without liquid money. There are many numbers of the third gender or third sex people in the world. Like the sex workers floating in the crisis in the world, they are desperate. Because they earn a living by collecting donations and alms from people from different markets and streets. So, the UN, WB, IMF, EU, ADB, NGO and government should take a financial step for these floating people.

According to UNESCO (in mid-April 2020), 192 countries have closed all schools and universities of pre-primary, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary levels of education. Around 1.6 billion students, namely 80% of the world's students, are now being kept out of educational institutions by country-wide closures, which will negatively impact the students, especially the most vulnerable students. Many children do not have the opportunity to study at home and lack food and medical treatment. Their parents may force them to work as a financial burden on the family. In that case, many children will drop out of school. In many countries like Bangladesh, children will be deprived of education, and early marriage will occur.

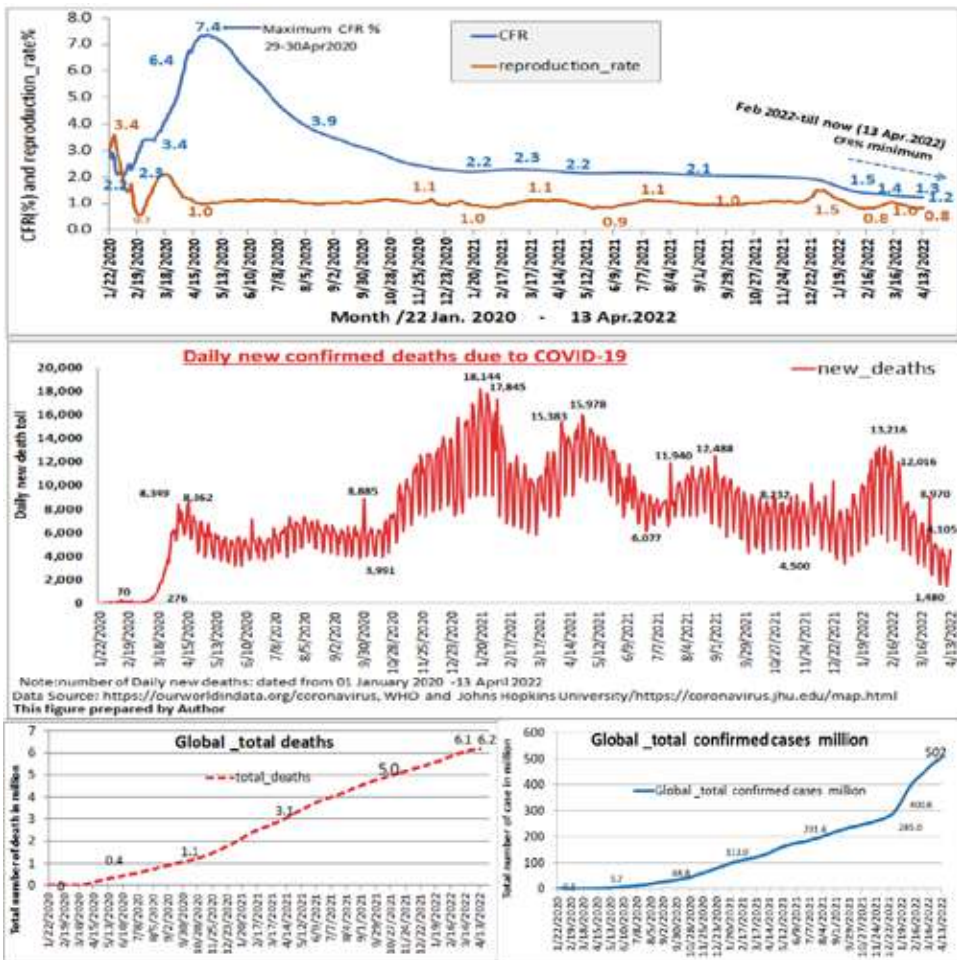
On 2 June 2020, the coronavirus outbreak globally confirmed cases of 6.31 million¹⁴, a death toll of 0.38 million and recovered 2.72 million people. The case fatality rate (CFR) was 6.0%. And in the USA, there is a total number of confirmed cases of 1.81 million, a death toll of 0.105 million and recovered 0.46 million people and a CFR of 5.8% (less than earlier). In Brazil, the total confirmed cases were 0.53 million, the death toll was 29,937 people and recovered 211,080 people, and CFR was 5.7%. In Spain, the total confirmed case was 0.24 million, the death toll was 27,127 and recovered 150,376 people, and CFR was 11.3%. In Italy, the total confirmed cases were 0.23 million, the death toll was 33,475 people and recovered 158,355 people, and CFR was 14.4%. In France, the total

¹⁴ <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html> COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University (JHU) dated 2 June 2020

confirmed case was 0.19 million, the death toll was 28,836 people and recovered 68,558 people, and CFR was 15.2%. In the UK, the total confirmed cases were 0.28 million, the death toll was 39,127 people and recovered 1,221 people, and CFR was 14.1%.

At the same time (2 June 2020) in Bangladesh, the number of deaths due to coronavirus was much less. And in Bangladesh, the total confirmed case was 52,445 people, the death toll was 709 and recovered by 11,120 people, and CFR was 1.4%.

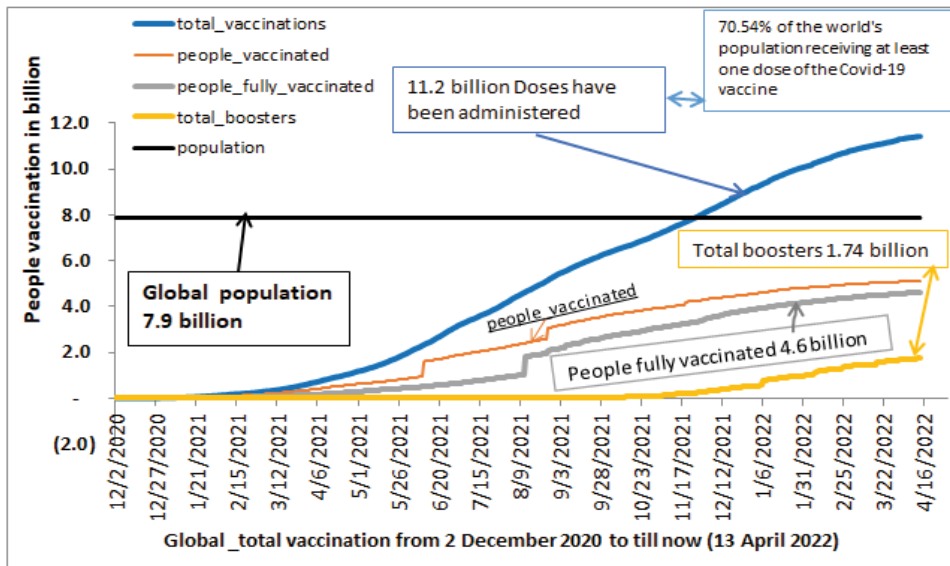
Figure 4: Estimated case fatality rate CFR (%), confirmed case and death tolls due to coronavirus



(Recalculation and prepared by Author)

Data Source: WHO/ <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus> and CFR formula from WHO

Figure 5: Global Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccinations scenario



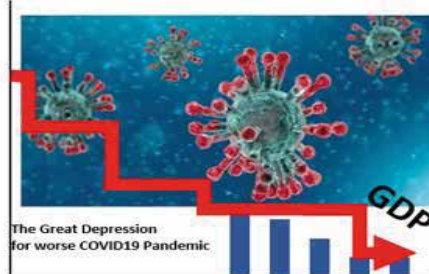
(Recalculation and prepared by Author)

Data Source: WHO/ <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>, CFR formula from WHO, Johns Hopkins University/<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html> and population data IMF/2022

Figure 6: Combat between Lives vs livelihoods due to virus



Pic.Source: The New Indian Express, 28/05/20



Picture: Global economy downfall, by Author

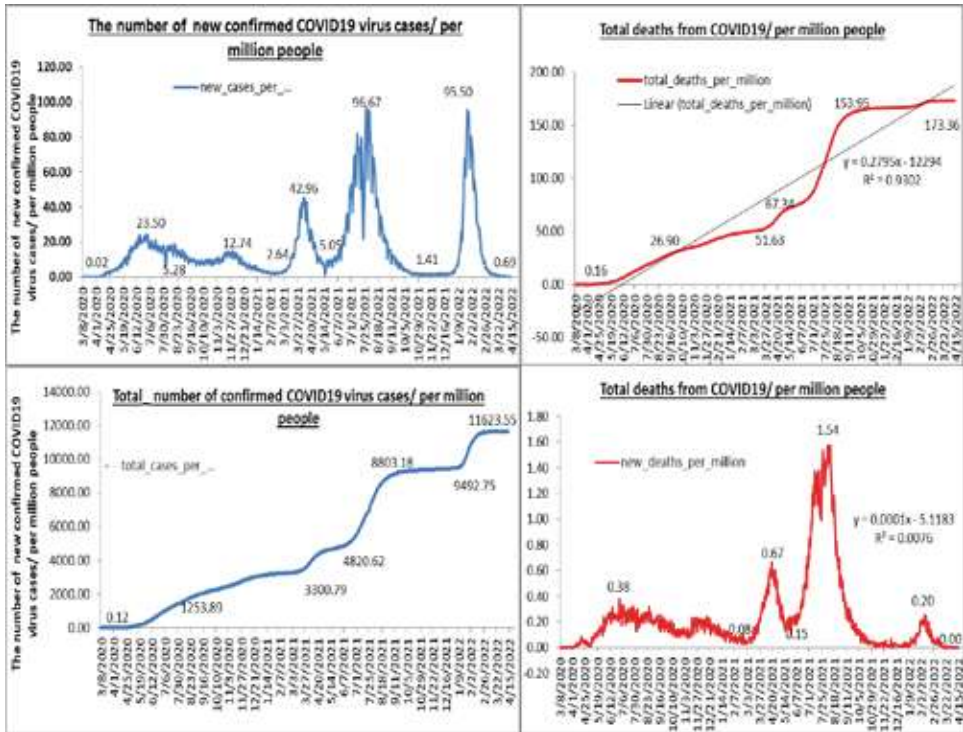


Pic.Source: <https://asiatimes.com/2020/05/life-vs-livelihood-debate-rages-in-virus-hit-india/>



Pic.Source: The Daily Star, May 17, 2020

Figure 7: COVID19 situation in Bangladesh



Data source: 1. <https://ourworldindata.org/COVID19-vaccinations>

2. Johns Hopkins University/<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>

3. Economic and Population data /IMF outlook and Land data, BBS Statistical Yearbook Bangladesh 2020/40th edition

Recalculation and figure prepared by Author

4. Findings

- Many people have lost their jobs and sources of income lost in business. They have a negative impact on import-export, leading to rising unemployment and poverty in both urban and rural areas across the country. As a result, the country’s economy has suffered, and GDP has shrunk
- Globally economy has lost due to the pandemic; although Bangladesh is also in the same situation, some steps have been taken by the Bangladesh government to minimise the economic problem
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, social catastrophe was created among the people, which is inhumane and indescribable
- During pandemics and massive lockdowns, the political, religious and social impact on the community create a humanitarian disaster
- According to April 2022 report, in Bangladesh total confirmed cases are 1.9

million and 29,124 deaths, thus a mortality rate of 1.5%

- By vital steps of the Bangladesh government, there have 0.25 billion doses have been vaccinated in Bangladesh, with 70.54% of the country's population receiving at least one dose of the Covid19 vaccine and 68.6% are fully vaccinated; also, 6.5% have received booster doses.

5. Conclusion

This article presents that the global human community and their lifestyles, social and economic activities and public health challenges are at high risk due to the rapid spread of the existing COVID-19 pandemic.

Given the devastating effects of this COVID19 virus infection on human society, it is pertinent to introduce a multidisciplinary framework of service delivery and integrated health care approaches for proper preparation, response, management and mitigation of health challenges. The pandemic has not only affected the people living at home, but it has also had a profound social, academic, economic and psychological impact on the underprivileged and obsolete, the rich-poor and people of all walks of life.

Millions of families depend on daily wages for their livelihood and struggle to survive. Besides, the economy has to be kept alive in the face of reality. That is why we must follow the guidelines of WHO and wear a mask when going out without going into lockdown. We need to get vaccinated to keep our families and our country safe. We do not know when the pandemic will end.

Moreover, the pandemic has placed an unprecedented burden on the global economy, healthcare and globalisation through frequently travel-event cancellations, employment workers, food chains, academia and healthcare capabilities that need to be normalised through the overall efforts of all to revive the economy. Hopefully, no one anywhere in the world will be hungry or neglected. And the world will go back to a "New Normal".

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