

Combating Covid-19 in Bangladesh: Analyzing from Policy Perspective

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Abstract

The study emphasizes on analyzing the effectiveness of public policy taken by Bangladesh government to counteract COVID-19 pandemic. This paper also figures out the challenges and impediments of implementing policies taken by Bangladesh government in this regard, and suggest some doable recommendations to evaluate the policies properly. Following the directives of WHO, almost all the countries have taken initiatives to combat against this virus. Most of the developing countries like Bangladesh have followed testing and isolation as well as lockdown policy to combat the pandemic. But the question is how much the lockdown policy is effective to control the deadly virus in Bangladesh? New Zealand, Japan, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and some other countries got the benefits of lockdown strategy. It is evident that, one policy may work very well in one country but it may not work in another country due to its local circumstances. The policy taken by developed countries may not work in developing countries like Bangladesh due to its size of population, people's behavior, expectation, and education level, level of awareness, leadership commitment and local cultural perspective. Considering the density of population, economic condition, and citizen's behavior Bangladesh government has taken to slow down the strategy of lockdown.

Key Words: Covid-19, Pandemic, Isolation, Lockdown.

Introduction

The novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV, further referred to as SARS-CoV-2), was first recognized in Wuhan, China. Outbreak of Covid-19, has posed a dangerous threat to global human health and economy. As the corona virus outbreak rapidly, World Health Organization (WHO) declared it as – ‘International public health emergency’. Worldwide countries are struggling to combat the spread of the disease, impacts of novel corona virus have varied a lot between countries. Some countries have been worse hit than others. Differences in governmental policy may response to explain the disparity within countries. ‘Oxford Coronavirus Government Response Tracker’- (OxCGRT) has tabled nine metrics to calculate government stringency index are as follows :school closures, workplace closures, cancellation of public events, restrictions of public events, closures of public transport, stay at home requirements, public information campaigns, restriction on internal movements and international travel controls.

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To tackle down the covid-19 situation policymakers in every country imposed some containment policy with the aim of flattening the curve. Singapore is the first country “winner” of pandemic response by its aggressive approach to contact- tracing and widespread testing. The government of United Kingdom follow the rules of non-therapeutic preventive measure to slow down the rate of transmission. United Kingdom introduced ‘coronavirus act- 2020’ and used emergency power to imposed stay at home order, banning all non-essential travel, shut almost all schools and restriction on public gathering. It became the first country to authorize Pfizer-Biotech vaccine of corona virus.

In china, to extinguish corona outbreak government adopts one of the largest mass mobilization efforts in the history. The mass lockdown and restrictions on travel made it possible to mitigate the spread of covid-19 in China. In addition, 60 million people were forced to stay at home only in Wuhan and China government did it successfully due to its authoritarian political system (Hussain. R. and Aslam.2020).

Each and every country has taken different policy by considering its own circumstances, education level and awareness level. One policy may work very well in one country and it may not work in another country (Rodrik. D. 2008). As the countries local circumstances and leadership commitment may vary so it is required to consider local conditions as well as local people awareness level and their education level before formulating any policy. That’s why different countries formulated and implemented their policy by ensuring stakeholders participation.

Bangladesh is also not exception and formulating different policy to combat against deadly virus. Most of the cases, Bangladesh initiated its policy by following incremental policy making model and some cases followed both incremental and rational model. Government introduced ample policies to combat against corona and most of the cases did not make any feasibility study before formulating policy regarding corona. For this reason, it is experiencing rapid spread of COVID-19 after the detection of first case 8 march 2020. To date, April 18, 2021 the total confirmed case is 718950 and the death toll is 10385. Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world and a lower middle- income country, so maintaining social distance and lockdown are difficult here. However, Bangladesh government has taken various steps to response the outbreak such as- lockdown, isolation, social distancing, local or regional shutdown, increase public awareness, announced several financial stimulus packages etc. There are so many limitations as Bangladesh is dealing with covid-19 with its limited resources. So, Collaboration between government, citizen, experts, along with international support enable the country to minimize the impact and combat against the pandemic.

Bangladesh policy to combat against Covid-19

It is required to face corona pandemic as a nation rather than a group of people. Right now, all political parties should set aside their ideological differences and work together to curb the spread of corona virus. The fact is that both incumbent and opposition parties is claiming each other for the mismanagement and corruption in health sector. However, Bangladesh government has taken some steps to control deadly virus of corona. Though

it was not satisfactory and enough to protect corona. The first corona infected patient was identified on March 8, 2020 and just after 10 days later, first corona-infected patient died in the country. Many experts speculated that corona virus may have entered earlier than that but had not been detected due to inadequate monitoring (Perera, 2020). Up to April 19, 2021 the death toll stood at 10,497 and a total of 723,221 people have been identified in the country as infected with corona. A total of five (5) people died of corona on March 2020, while 7559 on December and 8994 on March 2021. However, experts showed their worriedness on inefficiency of testing which many cases undetected in the country. According to the report of DGHS, from April 8 to May 9, 2020, the number of deaths per day was 10 and in August the death per seven day moving on average 45 and in April 2021, the death per seven day moving on average 80. Again the terrible thing is that the death figure turned triple on 15 April 2021. The death toll and corona infected ratio has been rising since May 31, 2020, while the government has withdrawn the national holiday and reopen government offices and public transports. Meanwhile on June 30, 2020 the World Health Organization has warned that is not even close to ending. So, it is required to analyze the measures of government to control the spread of corona.

Bangladesh government took more than 600 policies to fight against corona since March, 2021. In most of the cases government failed to ensure the participation of the stakeholders to formulate the policy. So, government just followed the previous model and some cases changes or reforms previous policy. For this reason, government faced challenges to implement the policy.

Government holiday and lockdown

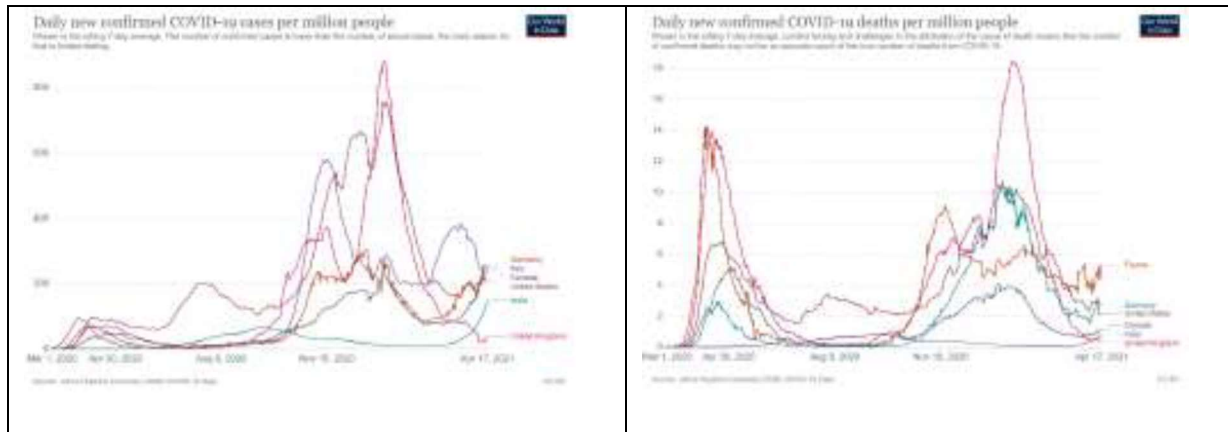
As a part of preventive measure against the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, government had no other option but to continue lockdown. Bangladesh government announced general holiday from March 26 to April 4 and extended shutdown till May 30. In a partial lockdown outlines limited people's movement that enable low community transmission of covid-19 infection and will increase death rate slowly. The recent initiative of government is full lockdown that mostly effective against community transmission and to reduce death rate, but in result- business, economic sector hampered severely, increasing gender based violence, and sufferings for essentials due to price hike, mostly the low income people.

However, Government lifted lockdown after the end of public holiday on May 30, then the identification rates of corona patients have been upward since May 31, 2020. In our socio-economic condition lockdown is not the proper solution to combat against covid-19 virus rather government focus on - increasing testing, screening, strict quarantine of the infected people, contact tracking and surveillance also.

Coronavirus infection are on rise. Now the infection rate is 23.36% where the overall infection rate is 13.86%. Probably the main reason people think that corona-19 may be gone. People are not following the hygiene rules they are not wearing mask and even do not maintain the social distance despite repeated warning of government. In this case people should be more responsible than authorities as coronavirus means a destruction

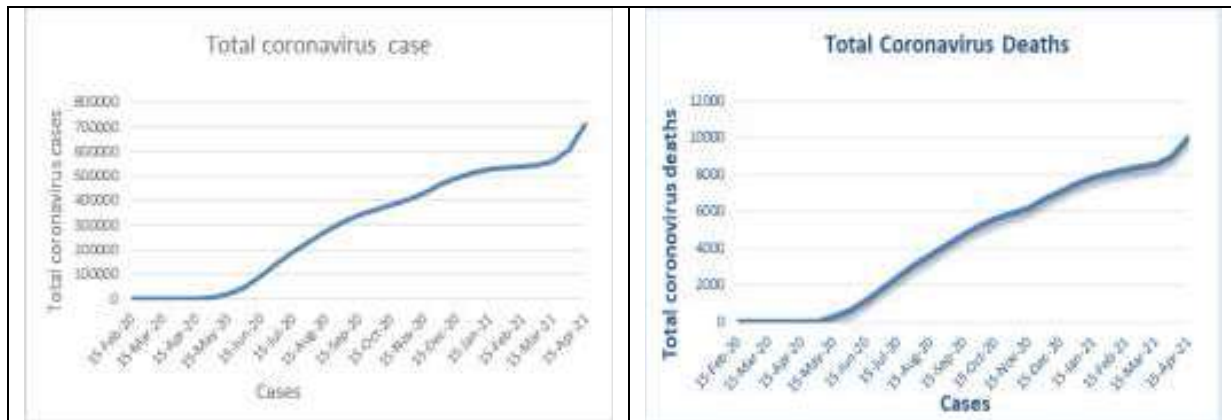
to a family. Only the students are not physically present in their educational institution, wherein all of government and private offices, factories, transport, assembly and gatherings, trade are not stop alike normal as before after may 2020. So people think there is nothing fear about coronavirus.

Chart1: Covid-19 Trend World wide



Source: John Hopkins University, CSSE COVID-19 Data

Chart 2: Covid-19 trend ,Bangladesh



Source: Worldometer.info

The figures show that the number of corona positive cases are uprising in a jiffy, in the month of March 2021 due to the negligence of following government rules and government decisions though it has been decreasing since the month of July 2020. Experts have mentioned several reasons behind the sudden increase rate of infection- A new strain of coronavirus that discovered in UK last September is one of the reason for sudden increase of infection. Because many of Bangladeshi who have not stopped coming and those who came were not quarantined and isolated properly. Experts says it

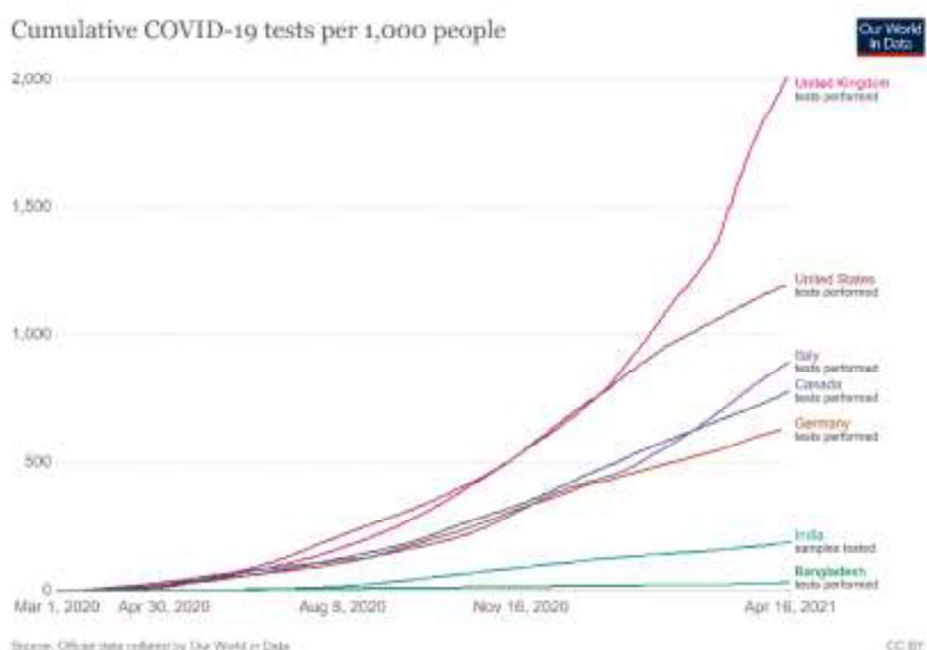
could spread as much as 70% including to affect the children and young. And in winter coronavirus didn't grow much so people become callous about their health concern and rules of hygiene. Again in February 2021 when people started vaccinating the rate of wearing masks has dropped. Surprisingly the covid-19 virus constantly mutate into new variant, the recent South African variant is more infectious and threatening to the host-humans. Alarming thing is that during first wave lungs severely affected after the 8th-14th day of being infected, but this time within 4 to 5 days the virus damaging the lungs severely near to 70%.

In the cases of death rate we noticed that the death rate is alarming. Death toll hits triple digits for the first time in April 16, 2021.

Testing and isolation

Testing is crucial to detect the infected people and to combat against community spread of virus. But in some cases, government has taken some policy to hide irregularities and corruption in the field of health sector by imposing restrictions in disclosure of information (TIB, 2020). They also found that government has reduced corona virus positivity rate and claimed success of government by taking some policy. The report also explained that the fees for testing in private hospital and government laboratories putting the poor people in a risk and make some opportunities for doing corruption in testing. A large-scale testing allows to quickly identify and isolate the known cases to prevent them from coming into contact with others and slow the rate of community transmission. In Bangladesh Testing coverage has been increasing gradually. In March, 2020 only IEDCR tested corona but now more than 257 authorized lab are testing corona. But in compare to South Asian countries, it is now nearing Sri Lanka (4727/1000000), lower than India and Nepal. In compare to death rate, Bangladesh is the lowest among the selective countries. As the aged people are facing more risk due to corona and the aged population rate in USA, Spain and UK are higher than that of Bangladesh. As a result, the death rate in western countries likes UK, Spain and USA is higher than that of Bangladesh. At the same time, it is also noted that government timely initiative made it possible to lessen the death rate due to corona.

We can see by the chart that the position of Bangladesh in coronavirus testing rate is lower than the selective countries that shown in graph. Bangladesh is the third most affected country after India and Pakistan. Till April 12, 2021 the number of testes case is 5002865 and confirmed case is 684756.

Chart 3: Cumulative Covid -19 test

Source: our world in data.org

Government has taken some policy to Use of technology

To control the spread of corona virus, it is necessary to use technology to trace the contract of infected people. According to national preparedness and response plan for covid-19, Bangladesh suggests disseminating the WHO definition of “contracts” and develops protocols and standard operating procedures (SOP) for contract tracing. Moreover, it suggests establishing and implementing electronic data management using Go-Data software. Till now, no software developed to trace the contracts of corona infectious patients. Though, ICT Division of Bangladesh government has established a national digital platform of “Shohojoddha- A Plasma Network”. As convalescent plasma therapy is an important method to help the corona patient to recover from corona infection. This network can support technologically to get the information of plasma bank. A Covid-19 dashboard has been developed and is updated daily, this portal displayed data from laboratory, number of people in quarantine and isolation and the number of deaths. MIS also includes E-health with “Shastho Batayan” is the major tele-medicine operator under DGES.

Collective efforts

Experts identified some reasons for increasing corona patients in the country. First of all lockdown has not been effective, people have left capital city of Dhaka for any kind of program and to get together on their holidays and gone to own villages and everything

has been re-opened after public holidays. As a result, the rate of identification of patients with corona and death rate have been increased. Another problem was lack of coordination in implementing government decision. In that case, coordination among different ministries and departments as well as collective efforts is essential to control the outbreak of corona.

As it's a pandemic, it's time to unify the nation for a better resilience. Here, being a parent organization, the government must be humble enough in bringing the stakeholders under an umbrella undermining political as well as ideological differences. Besides there must be a 'policy space', so that the authority could response to emerging problems as well as feel the gap of towards obtaining policy goals. We have already discussed about the tendency of adopting incremental policy, in this context this policy space can play a major role in coping up with the changing difficulties arouse from the Covid-19 situation.

Economy matters but life matters more About 13 percent people have become unemployed in the country due to Covid-19 pandemic (BIDS, 2020)

The report also predicts that the country's overall poverty is to increase by 25.13%, where rural poverty will be 24.23% and urban poverty will be 27.52%. It is difficult to continue economic activities and corona issues simultaneously. Because of the long period of lockdown, impacted all over the economic sector and so on severely. So, Government make a priority to save people first and economy later. It is important to note that the government of Bangladesh has taken several important measures to combat these social problems. As a part of financial support, the government announced that loan payers need not pay until June 30, and credit card users will be waived from their fees/ interests against late payment of their due bills until May 30. Due to a restriction in movement as well as closure of major banks during the lockdown, the government has increased the limit of monthly transaction on mobile financial services. For the agriculture sector, the government instructed banks to provide loan at only 4 percent interest rate. Besides payment period for import of raw materials, agricultural implements and chemical fertilizers have also been extended. Most importantly, for the agriculture sector, a refinance scheme of BDT50 billion has been declared with an interest of only 4 percent at the customer end. To help other different industrial sectors, the government has declared stimulus packages of BDT667.5 billion especially for those industries who are badly impacted by COVID-19. A BDT30 billion of the refinancing scheme has been declared for the low-income professionals, farmers and micro businessmen where the customer will be able to pay the loan flexibly including a grace period of one to two years (Islam, Lamia). Most of the countries in the world took stimulus package to recover economy from the drastic attack of corona on economy. Chinese government announced USD 79 billion to support economic sector to overcome the effect of corona. Moreover, the government also encouraged all of the banks to distribute more loans to the small

industries with low interest rate to continue their economic production and in some cases relief the taxes (Reuters, 2020). The government of Italy announces EUR 285 billion as an economic support package while Spain EUR 200 billion, South Korea USD 9.8 billion, France EUR 45 billion, Germany EUR 550 billion, USA USD 104 billion and UK USD 300 billion as an economic support package to recover their economy amid the global pandemic. In this perspective, government announced stimulus package to tackle the drastic impact of corona on economy.

Vaccination

Bangladesh has taken quick action to combat Covid-19 by rolling out a national vaccination program. “Covid-19 Emergency response and pandemic preparedness project” helps to procure safe and effective vaccine. Till April 16, 2021, a total 5.6 million people had received the first dose and 930,151 people the second dose of the Covid-19 vaccine. Wherein the national coverage of 1st dose is 11.4% and Dhaka city coverage is 36.6% (DGHS). The government decide to continue vaccination during ongoing lockdown.

Case management and infection prevention

According to DGHS, as of 11 April 2021 there are 10,364 general beds dedicated to Covid-19 treatment countrywide and 672 dedicated ICU beds in the country. The figure is not satisfactory. Recently, Bangladesh Government take a ground breaking steps to combat against corona virus as Bangladesh is facing a second wave of covid-19 and around 160,000 people have tested positive in covid-19 in last month and a half. Deaths have increased by five times and hospitals are filling up with patients. So there is an urgent need to expand health care service that's why government has prepared the DNCC market as a modern dedicated Covid-19 hospital that conclude 1000 dedicated bed for covid-19 patient.

Economic relief package

Bangladesh reported first corona case on March 8 and imposed nationwide shutdown on March 26. The two prime sectors of economy- Ready Made Garments (RMG) and Small and Medium Enterprises have mainly halted operations since then. This shutdown posed huge number of workers jobless and enhanced the poverty level. Considering the situation world Bank has predicted that GDP growth rate of Bangladesh may come down to 2 to 3%, Even, International Monetary Fund has forecasted the growth rate may go down to 2%.(The Dhaka Tribune, 2020). But surprisingly Bangladesh achieved 5.2% of GDP growth. To overcome the drastic economic impact of covid-19, Bangladesh

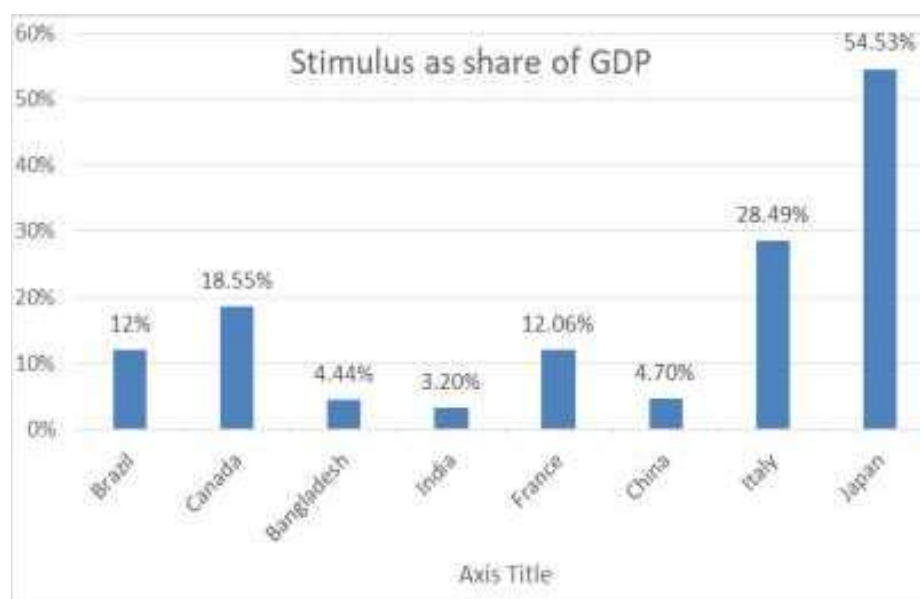
government has taken series of economic policies including some stimulus package. Bangladesh Government approved a total 23 stimulus packages with an overall outlay of 1.24 trillion tk. Which is 4.44% of total GDP.s

Table 1: Covid-19 fund announced by government:

Name of package	In core taka	As share of GDP	Number of recipients
Salary support for export oriented industry	5000	0.178	3,500,000 persons
Capital facilities for the affected large industries and service sector organization	40,000	1.426	2,549 entities
Capital facilities to small and medium enterprises	20,000	0.713	41,069 persons
Export development fund introduced by Bangladesh Bank	12,750	0.454	2,379 entities
Pre-shipment credit refinance scheme	5.000	0.178	N/A
Agriculture refinance scheme	12.705	0.454	89,934 persons
Refinancing scheme for low income farmers and small traders	3000	0.107	100,277 persons
Loans	3200	0.114	N/A
Government subsidy for interest waiver	2000	0.071	N/A
Credit guarantee scheme	2000	0.071	N/A
Special honorarium to doctor nurses an health workers	100	0.004	N/A
Health insurance	750	0.027	42 persons
Distribution of free food item	2500	0.089	2,3400000 households
Distribution of rice	770	0.027	N/A
Distribution of cash amount to the targeted people	1258	0.045	34,97,353 households
Increase the coverage of the allowance program	815	0.029	156.218 persons
Procurement of boro	860	0.031	N/A
Agricultural subsidies	9500	0.339	N/A

Source: The Financial Express: February 24, 2021

Though government distributed 120 trillion TK. for recovering economy but in most of the cases

Chart 4: Stimulus as share of GDP

Source: Statista; April 1, 2021.

Global collective leadership and partnership

Bangladesh government has been tried to make a global partnership since April, 2020. To make a strong collective global leadership and partnership Prime minister Sheikh Hasina has made a call on April 23, 2020 in a virtual conference “Enhancing Regional Cooperation in South Asia to combat Covid-19 related Impact on Economic” organized by the World Economic Forum and placed her five(5) points proposal to make a collective responsibility to combat against corona. She also emphasized to form a global leadership from G7, G20 and OECD and also urged UN lead multilateral system to go ahead. As a part of global partnership, World Bank has approved USD 100 million for Bangladesh through International Development Association (IDA) to tackle corona pandemic (World Bank 2020). Moreover, SAARC Development Fund has finalized USD 5 million funds to combat against corona among SAARC members countries (Ministry of Finance, 2020). In addition, Asian Development Bank (ADB) also approved USD 300000 fund to support Bangladesh to fight against corona. Apart from these support Bangladesh government requested to approve foreign aid to tackle corona pandemic

Table 2: Fund requested by Bangladesh Government

Organization	Fund Requested
World Bank	USD 850 million
International Monetary Fund(IMF)	USD 750 million
Asian Development Bank(ADB)	USD 600 million
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank(AIIB)	USD 250 million
Islamic Development Bank(IDB)	USD 150 million

Source: Saif. S & Islam., J. (5th April, 2020)

Again The World Bank approved \$500 million to help Bangladesh for vaccinate 54 million people against covid-19 in 18 march 2021.

Zero tolerance against corruption

Nowhere, Bangladesh is battling with two virus- one is the pandemic of corona and the another one is the epidemic of corruption. Following the corruption and irregularities in health sector during covid-19, Bangladesh government, reiterated zero tolerance policy against corruption. TIB expressed that corona virus pandemic exposed the corruption level in health sector and created more scope for making corruption in the country. TIB also found that more than 12% of beneficiaries faced irregularities and mismanagement while enlisting their name as a beneficiary. Moreover, it also created mistrust among mass people regarding health care services and relief distribution. Local Government and Rural Development ministry has suspended 30 Union Parishad Chairman and 64 UP members due to allegation of stealing relief goods since March 2020 amid the corona pandemic. All of them were involved in embezzling relief goods under social safety net programs. Moreover government cancelled the leave of doctors and law enforcing agency during the outbreak, in consequences some of suspended for remained absent in their workplace and negligence to duty. This timely action sent a message to the local government bodies to implement government policy with carefully and sincerely. It is also enhancing the capacity of government to apply government orders and regulations to control the outbreak of corona virus (Islam, Lamia).

Committee formation to fight against corona

Government formed more than forty committees since March 2020, to tackle the outbreak of covid-19(The Daily Prothom Alo, 8th July,2020).All of these committees formed with specialized person from different sectors to prevent covid-19 inside the country. Government formed **National committee for prevention and control of covid-19** where the minister of health and family welfare ministry is the chief of this committee and cabinet secretary, principal secretary of Prime Minister's office, senior secretary, local government division-ministry of local government, senior secretary-Ministry of disaster management and relief, senior secretary-ministry of civil aviation and tourism, PSO armed forces division, director general of health services, director of DGHS, director of IEDCR and some secretaries of different ministries. The major function of this committee is to provide financial or logistics support to prevent covid-19. Moreover, to provide directions to local committees and providing direction in any other related matter.

National coordination committee for prevention and control of covid-19

This committee was formed with 26 members where Prof.ABM Abdullah, Medicine specialist and Chief physician of honorable Prime Minister to review and taking decision on evolving issues of covid-19. The committee formed to continue their function 24/7 through selected members of the committee when necessary through full committee.

Another function of this committee is to send documents to national technical committee or multi-sectorial taskforce or technical advisory group. This committee can also instruct coordination committees of different levels

National Technical committee for prevention and control covid-19

This committee is consisted of 24 members and DG of health service will preside over this committee. All the members of this committee are specialist on health issues. Their major task is to review and implement national plan as well as to review communications materials. Moreover, they can review, adopt, and implement proposals at the directorate level.

Committee in division level for prevention and control of covid-19

This committee is consisted of ten members and major functions is to implement orders from national committee and if any information regarding covid-19 is obtained, this committee will take necessary action in coordination with national committee.

Committee in district level for prevention and control of covid-19

This committee is consisted of 11 members and Deputy commissioner of District is the chief of this committee, civil surgeon is the member secretary of this committee while local member of the parliament and Zilla parishad chairman works as advisor. Their main pivotal task is to implement orders from national committee. In addition, it will ensure logistic and financial support to enhance mass awareness when necessary. Moreover, if any information regarding covid-19 is obtained, this committee can take necessary action in coordination with national committees.

Committee in Upazila level for prevention and control of Covid-19

Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) is the chief of this committee and Upazila health and family planning officer is the member secretary while local member of the parliament works as an advisor of this committee. Officer in charge of police, municipality mayor, upazila livestock officer, upazila education officer, upazila secondary education officer, upazila project implementation officer and upazila social welfare officer are the members of this committee. Their major task is to coordinate with district committee to implement orders from national committee and to take necessary actions regarding any other issues.

Professor Bay-Nazir Ahmed, a former director of the Department of Disease Control at the Department of Public Health expressed that “the main purpose of forming the committee should be to implement a national plan to combat corona. But the way the committee has been and is still being formed from the beginning, the implementation of the plan has not been possible”.(The Daily Prothom Alo, 8th July,2020). National Technical Advisory Committee holds only two meetings since the inception of this committee on 19th April, 2020. This committee also has five sub-committee but didn't hold any meeting subcommittee meeting since April 2020. All of these committees could not play their role effectively in dealing with corona. Health Minister Zahid Malek

expressed in a meeting at Bangladesh College of Physicians and Surgeons (BCLPS) that “I have been made the chairman of the National Committee as the health minister. The decisions that are being made are not in our knowledge”. Even the recommendations of Advisory committee have not been implemented properly.

Recommendations for Bangladesh

Testing and isolation at mass level is essential as the World Health Organization mentioned earlier that testing, testing, and testing is the only way to curb corona pandemic. Early analysis of covid-19 outbreak in china suggests that mobility restriction can mitigate the spread of corona. Bruin. D. B. Y. et al., (2020) explained that by January 23, 2020 the epidemic had already spread to other cities of China and therefore mobility restriction can modestly delayed the spread of epidemic. Restriction on travelling along with public health interventions and behavioral change reduced the outbreak of SARS in Singapore (Drake et al., 2006). These findings imply the importance of quick response based on early detection and additional risk mitigation measures. Safety concern of health care staff should be address on priority. ICU beds and ventilators are required to combat against deadly virus. Moreover, it is also essential trained staff to operate these instruments. Government can get success by following three major processes of preparedness, prevention and protection. The timely policy taken by the government of Bangladesh is enough to tackle the outbreak of corona and its impact on economy. Effective supervision and transparency is mandatory to stop the disbursement of loans under stimulus package to the loan defaulters. As Bangladesh has a long history of loan defaulter. A study showed that in the FY-2011 a total of 22644 loan defaulters, while in the FY-2019, it goes up to 94313. Moreover, it showed that less than 1% of these defaulters, holding more than 50% of total default loans. Loan defaulting, ongoing liquidity crisis, mismanagement in disbursement may make a threat for the successful implementation of policy. To get the success of above policy, international solidarity, global partnership, and coordination among different agencies within country is prerequisite. The success of policy implementation depends on the participation of stakeholders of the policy. So, it is required to ensure the participation of the beneficiary group of policy and different actors in policy process. Policymakers in worldwide are adopting different policy to confront the economic crisis due to corona pandemic. As, a large portion of the population lives hand to mouth, lockdown is not feasible strictly. Government should consider this reality while enforcing lockdown for few weeks. Robust international cooperation, global collective leadership, and strong public policy can lessen the devastating impact of corona pandemic. As a developing country, Bangladesh can recover its economy by implementing government policy through ensuring proper guidance, monitoring and skilled resource person. Moreover, collective approach can show the way to get the successful implementation of policy.

Conclusion

There must be no gap between reality and policy content in formulating policy. Before setting agenda, there have to be proper study about the reality and capability of selective

sections. Keeping up in this line, first find out the real problems, barriers, and limitations; then set agenda in accordance with these what can be successfully imposed. In this sector, the media including social media as well can play a vital role for articulating issues, On the other hand the bureaucrats will assess the capabilities of government and other organizations respectively. On the question of implementing policy both carrots and sticks can play role but in this pandemic the use of earlier one in a greater degree is time worthy. For example, lockdown is neither a magic bullet nor the best option to eradicate the Covid-19. It's just a way of keeping social distance through forcing people staying at home. Country like Bangladesh, it's impossible. But it can be possible to motivate them to follow the basic rules of lockdown. If the law enforcing agencies use sticks too much, it will raise hatred among people towards obeying rules and they will reluctant to obey rules simultaneously. On the other hand, using carrots, like sympathy towards commons, will bring respect and awareness among them in keeping social distance. The politicians can also motivate people by establishing examples. NGOs, civil society, mass public, media might be compatible watchdogs. And obviously government have to encourage and evaluate them. Without people's participation no single policy could meet the goals. That's why it's first and foremost duty of government to ensure this anyhow. We all know this crisis is going on and in day by day, so 'policy space' is must to face the changeable challenges and there must introduce 'short term evolution' as a necessary step.

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