

AWARENESS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE POPULATION OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

The current research investigation employed a cross-sectional research approach to examine the level of awareness regarding the Covid-19 pandemic and its many repercussions among the population of Bangladesh, with a specific focus on its economic consequences. The present study employed a quantitative approach to systematically gather and analyze data from a carefully chosen and representative sample of 385 participants. The results of our research reveal a wide range of levels of awareness on Covid-19 seen across the various demographic groups in Bangladesh, illustrating an intricate pattern of comprehension and the spread of knowledge.

The findings of our study highlight that a significant segment of the Bangladeshi populace exhibited a basic understanding of the presence of the Covid-19 virus. However, a notable deficiency in knowledge was observed regarding the preventive actions required to effectively reduce its transmission. The results of this study suggest that there is a need for extensive educational programs and public health campaigns in order to effectively communicate crucial information that can help reduce the spread of the virus.

Furthermore, our analysis focused on the economic aspect of the Covid-19 epidemic in Bangladesh. The research conducted reveals a clear indication that a considerable segment of the populace encountered severe financial difficulties throughout the epidemic, hence intensifying previous socio-economic inequalities. Significantly, a substantial proportion of persons encountered unemployment, exacerbating the prevailing economic hardship.

Key Words: COVID-19, Pandemic Awareness, Pandemic Impact, Economic Consequences

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting from the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, has turned into an immensely critical worldwide health crisis in the 21st century. Since the commencement of its initial breakout in Wuhan, China, during the latter part of 2019, the virus has swiftly disseminated across various continents, exerting a substantial impact on many individuals and significantly transforming global cultures and economy.

The current global pandemic caused by the novel coronavirus illness (COVID-19) is widely regarded as the most significant outbreak of atypical pneumonia since the comparatively less severe 2003 epidemic of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) (Hawryluck et al., 2004). The World Health Organization has officially designated the COVID-19 pandemic as a global public health emergency. The direction of the COVID-19 pandemic, the anticipated amount of infections and fatalities, and the likelihood of an impairment of daily life due to quarantine measures remain erratic, as conceded by experts (Zandifar & Badrfam, 2020).

Bangladesh is a visually captivating and alluring nation situated in Southeast Asia, characterized by its status as a middle-income country. The economy of the region is seeing rapid growth. Over the past decade, significant advancements have been observed across all domains, encompassing the realm of women's empowerment. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a detrimental impact on all sectors of Bangladesh's economy. COVID-19 is a potentially severe acute respiratory infection that is attributed to a newly identified strain of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. While population dispersion is occurring in several locations, the precise mechanism of viral transmission between individuals remains uncertain. (*Coronavirus Disease (COVID-2019) Bangladesh Situation Reports*, n.d.) The COVID-19 situation in Bangladesh is progressively deteriorating on a daily basis. On 16 March 2020, the Government of Bangladesh implemented the closure of all educational institutions as well as public and private offices as a measure to mitigate the spread of the outbreak. In addition to the prohibition of public meetings, the suspension of travel from countries with elevated transmission risk, including China, Iran, and Italy, was implemented (*Bangladesh Confirms First Case of Coronavirus*, n.d.).

The present study was designed by the researchers with the aim of obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the COVID-19 situation in Bangladesh, as well as assessing the level of knowledge among the Bangladeshi population. This research was informed by a thorough analysis of secondary literature. The study aims to ascertain the number of individuals

who have contracted the virus and determine the proportion of additional family members who have also been infected. This study aims to explore the many preventive measures individuals have employed to mitigate the risk of diseases, as well as the pharmaceutical interventions they have utilized to maintain optimal bodily health. Additionally, we will obtain insights into the proportion of individuals who underwent testing for the coronavirus, as well as the respective percentages of positive and negative test results. A significant number of individuals have succumbed to the virus under consideration, prompting an inquiry into the corresponding fatality rate. When individuals have positive findings for the coronavirus, it provides insights into the preventive measures they have undertaken. This study aims to investigate the impact of the coronavirus on individuals' lives by examining the changes that have occurred. We were able to effectively communicate the perceptions of individuals regarding the subject matter.

Therefore, the main objectives of this paper are: (a) To find out Bangladeshi people's financial situation during and after the COVID-19. (b) To find out Bangladeshi people's consciousness during and after the COVID-19. Our null hypothesis is the level of awareness of Bangladeshi people have a positive impact on their information acquisition.

The findings of this study will make a significant contribution to the wider global knowledge regarding pandemic response and preparedness, while also providing useful insights into the specific context of Bangladesh. Additionally, this study will provide insights into the efficacy of awareness campaigns, the capacity of communities to adapt, and the significance of information dissemination during a public health emergency. The primary objective of this study is to provide valuable insights for the development of policies and implementation of practices that can effectively improve pandemic resilience and preparedness, not only within the context of Bangladesh but also on a global scale.

In the midst of the persistent challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is imperative to grasp the significant impacts of awareness and information on matters pertaining to public health, societal welfare, and economic equilibrium. The primary objective of this study is to conduct a thorough examination of the awareness landscape in Bangladesh and its consequences for the population. The final aim is to make a valuable contribution towards fostering a society that is well-informed, adequately prepared, and resilient in the context of pandemics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The global ramifications of the COVID-19 outbreak in China were significant, and Bangladesh was not exempt from its effects. The COVID-19 epidemic has caused significant disruptions to multiple facets of Bangladeshi society, including both its economic landscape and the emotional well-being of its populace. The objective of this literature review is to present a thorough examination of research undertaken in Bangladesh, elucidating the diverse effects of COVID-19 on the nation's economy, mental well-being, education, and livelihood.

(Alam et al., 2020) research was undertaken to assess the prospective repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic landscape of Bangladesh. The empirical analysis conducted in this study examined a range of recent studies and reports, which identified noteworthy effects on diverse economic indicators. These indicators encompassed the Readymade Garments Sector, Foreign Remittance, Bank and Financial Institutions, Food and Agriculture, Local Trade, Foreign Trade (Export and Import), GDP (Gross Domestic Product), SDGs (Sustainable Development Goal), Government Revenue, and Employment. The present study highlights the interdependence between public health and economic matters, underscoring the imperative for governmental entities in Bangladesh to implement measures aimed at alleviating potential risks to the economy. The global COVID-19 epidemic has precipitated a notable increase in mental health issues, both on a global scale and within the context of Bangladesh. (Das et al., 2021) study examines the effects of the lockdown and quarantine restrictions implemented by the Bangladeshi government on the daily lives and health of individuals. This study examines the impact of the pandemic on the socioeconomic condition, healthcare infrastructure, and general way of life in Bangladesh. (Abir et al., 2021) a cross-sectional study was undertaken to investigate the psychological ramifications of COVID-19 on the population of Bangladesh. The results of their study suggest that a notable percentage of participants encountered feelings of fear, panic, distress, anxiety, and despair. The research conducted in this study has successfully discovered a range of parameters that are linked to varying degrees of psychological impact. These factors include geographic location, level of education, marital status, employment status, and adherence to protective measures. (Banna et al., 2022) study revealed that a considerable proportion of participants experienced symptoms of anxiety, depression, and stress within the ongoing pandemic. The research also emphasized the significance of views pertaining to the impact of the pandemic on several aspects of life, such as life events, mental health, employment, the economy, education, and healthcare, in

relation to mental health outcomes.

Besides, (Tanchi et al., 2020) an internet-based questionnaire was conducted to evaluate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the higher education sector in Bangladesh. The results of their study indicated that students encountered a range of challenges, such as anxiety, sadness, inadequate internet connectivity, and an unfavorable study environment within their homes. Students hailing from remote regions and socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds faced a multitude of formidable obstacles. This report proposes a set of recommendations aimed at enhancing the educational system, targeting authorities and policymakers. (Dutta & Smita, 2020) study investigated the effects of the COVID-19 epidemic on higher education in Bangladesh, focusing specifically on the experiences and perspectives of university students. The qualitative research methodology revealed several issues encountered by students, including disruptions in the learning process, diminished motivation and study hours, as well as physical, mental, and economic difficulties. The survey additionally brought attention to concerns pertaining to online education, including the lack of accessibility to electronic equipment, restricted internet connectivity, elevated expenses associated with internet usage, and challenges encountered when navigating online platforms. (Paul et al., 2021) study focus on the socioeconomic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the vulnerable population of low-income individuals in Bangladesh, namely those reliant on daily wages for their livelihoods. The findings of their study revealed that a considerable proportion of participants expressed experiencing adverse consequences on their means of subsistence, with individuals engaged in daily wage labor being the most severely impacted. The respondents experienced stress due to a combination of factors, including the worry of contracting COVID-19 and the limited availability of livelihood opportunities.

On the other hand, (Ehsan & Jahan, 2022) objective of this study was to get insight into the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on women residing in Bangladesh. The study briefly alludes to the impact of the epidemic on mothers in the country, indicating that they may have had distinct obstacles. Finally, (Yeasmin et al., 2020) explored the ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic on the psychological well-being of children residing in Bangladesh over the period of lockdown. The research revealed a notable percentage of children who encountered disruptions in their mental well-being. Various factors, including the educational attainment of parents, the presence of COVID-19 infection within the family, the employment situation of parents, and parental behavior, were identified as influential elements affecting the mental

health outcomes of children.

The COVID-19 epidemic has had significant and multifaceted effects on the country of Bangladesh. The literature review examines several studies that have underscored the extensive impacts on the economy, mental well-being, education, and lives of the populace. The COVID-19 pandemic has had substantial economic consequences. The Readymade Garments Sector, which plays a vital role in the economic landscape of Bangladesh, experienced significant disruptions that had adverse effects on both employment and production. The economic crisis in destination nations has an impact on foreign remittances, which serve as a crucial source of income for numerous individuals in Bangladesh. The banking and financial sector encountered difficulties, while the food and agriculture industries, as well as local trade, experienced disruptions. The export and import operations experienced significant effects, resulting in variations in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and potential hindrances in the progress towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The fiscal resources of the government under strain, resulting in a consequential impact on employment prospects. In light of these circumstances, it is imperative for governments and policymakers to adopt measures aimed at mitigating these economic risks and safeguarding economic stability.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exerted a substantial influence on the mental well-being of the populace in Bangladesh. The heightened psychological anguish observed in recent times can be attributed to the dread and worry induced by the COVID-19 pandemic, along with the consequential interruptions resulting from lockdowns and quarantine protocols. Various factors, including geographical location, level of education, work status, and adherence to protective measures, have exerted an influence on the psychological repercussions experienced. The implementation of interventions designed to safeguard the mental well-being of individuals, particularly in the context of a pandemic, is of utmost importance. When formulating solutions, it is imperative for public health researchers and policymakers to take into account these issues.

The education industry in Bangladesh has also had significant impacts. The ongoing global pandemic has brought to the forefront the issue of the digital gap, wherein students are confronted with several obstacles pertaining to internet connectivity, online educational platforms, and availability of electronic gadgets. The aforementioned obstacles are further exacerbated for pupils hailing from remote regions and underprivileged socio-economic backgrounds. In order to uphold the accessibility and efficacy of education, it is imperative for policymakers and educational institutions to actively confront these challenges.

The economic well-being of persons employed in daily wage labor and those with lower income levels has been significantly affected. The decline in available options for individuals engaged in daily wage labor has resulted in heightened levels of stress and financial adversity. There exists a necessity for implementing interventions aimed at providing support to these vulnerable populations both during and in the aftermath of the pandemic.

The well-being of both moms and children has been negatively impacted in terms of their mental health. Mothers, who frequently assume the primary burden of caregiving obligations, have encountered distinct obstacles throughout the pandemic. The emotional well-being of children has been significantly affected by disturbances to their daily routines and educational experiences. It is imperative to implement strategies aimed at enhancing the psychological well-being of both mothers and children.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on many facets of Bangladeshi society. The impact of the pandemic has been extensive and diverse, encompassing various aspects like as the economy, mental health, education, and livelihoods. The literature review examines many research that offer useful insights into the implications highlighted, emphasizing the necessity of implementing comprehensive strategies and treatments to effectively tackle the problems presented by the pandemic. Bangladesh, akin to other nations globally, persists in confronting the consequences of the epidemic, underscoring the significance of persistent endeavors to alleviate its impacts and foster a society characterized by enhanced resilience.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Research Design

The present study utilized a cross-sectional research design to examine the level of awareness regarding the Covid-19 epidemic and its implications among the population of Bangladesh. The researchers employed a quantitative methodology to gather and examine data from a representative sample of 385 participants.

Data Collection

Population and Sampling

The target population of the study comprised individuals from Bangladesh representing diverse demographic characteristics. The researchers employed a purposive selection method to carefully choose a total of 385 participants, aiming to get a comprehensive sample of various age groups, genders, and geographic areas within the country of Bangladesh.

Data Collection Instrument

The data was gathered by means of a meticulously designed survey questionnaire that was tailored expressly for the purposes of this research. The survey instrument had a combination of closed-ended questions and Likert-scale items, enabling the acquisition of both quantitative and ordinal data. Data collected from the survey were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 26.

Survey Administration

The survey was delivered by research assistants who had received appropriate training. The administration of the survey was conducted in many modes, including in-person, over the phone, and through internet platforms. This diverse approach was employed in order to enhance participation rates. The participants were provided with a guarantee of confidentiality and anonymity for their comments, and their informed consent was obtained before they agreed to take part in the study.

Variables

Dependent Variable

Awareness of Covid-19 Pandemic: This variable measured the level of awareness of Covid-19 among respondents. It was assessed using Likert-scale questions and categorized into low, moderate, and high levels of awareness.

Independent Variables

Variable measured the level of Government websites and announcements, news channels, social media, healthcare professionals, and friends and family.

The equation is-

$$Y=a+bX_1+bX_2+bX_3+bX_4+bX_5+E$$

Where,

Y is the dependent variable, X is the independent variable, a is the intercept, b is the slope, and E is error term.

Ethical Considerations

The present study maintained ethical standards during the entirety of the data collection procedure. All participants provided informed consent, and measures were taken to carefully protect their anonymity and privacy. The study was carried out in adherence to ethical principles and laws.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, we delve into the study of descriptive statistics and the use of the chi-square test to explore the hypothesis and patterns within our data. This part of the paper displays the culmination of our efforts in obtaining and analyzing data, throwing light on the consequences of our research attempts. Our purpose is to provide a full insight into the observed trends, patterns, and connections, while also addressing their consequences and significance in the context of our research aims

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for Demographic Characteristics

		Gender	Age	Education	Marital status	Income
N	Valid	385	385	385	385	385
Mean		1.4519	2.5974	3.6545	1.8649	1.7896
Std. Error of Mean		.02540	.05737	.09982	.03421	.03769
Median		1.0000	2.0000	4.0000	2.0000	2.0000
Mode		1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Std. Deviation		.49833	1.12569	1.95859	.67116	.73944
Skewness		.194	.224	.215	.580	.978
Std. Error of Skewness		.124	.124	.124	.124	.124
Kurtosis		-1.973	-.892	-1.114	.798	1.521
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.248	.248	.248	.248	.248

The mean gender, as shown in Table 1, is 1.45, which is closer to 1 (male) than 2 (female). Based on the median gender of 1, the proportion of males in this sample is greater than that of females. The mean age of 2.59 indicates that a greater proportion of the individuals in this sample are under the age of 26. Between a "PhD" and a "Master's degree" is the average level of education, at 3.65. Between "Married" and "Single" is the average marital status, at 1.86. 1.79 is the mean income, which falls within the range of "\$60,000 to \$70,000" and "\$50,000 to \$60,000." Two is the median income, or the range of \$60,000 to \$70,000. A skewness value of .194, which is positive, signifies a marginal right skew, implying that a greater proportion of respondents fall into the category denoted as 1. The kurtosis of a distribution denoted as -1.973

suggests that the data are less peaked and have thinner tails in comparison to a normal distribution.

Table 2: Please rate your level of awareness about Covid-19

		Frequen cy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Informed at All	17	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Not Very Informed	33	8.6	8.6	13.0
	Somewhat Informed	95	24.7	24.7	37.7
	Moderately Informed	130	33.8	33.8	71.4
	Very Informed	110	28.6	28.6	100.0
	Total	385	100.0	100.0	

The responses to the participant survey regarding their level of awareness regarding Covid-19 in the context of your research on Covid-19 awareness among the populace of Bangladesh are displayed in Table 2. Five distinct levels of participant awareness are detailed in the table, spanning from "Not Informed at All" to "Very Informed." The analysis of the data indicates that a considerable proportion of the respondents (33.8%) belonged to the "Moderately Informed" group, suggesting a considerable degree of knowledge regarding the Covid-19 pandemic. 28.6% of the respondents fall into the "Very Informed" category, which follows closely behind.

Conversely, the "Not Informed at All" classification represents the most negligible proportion of respondents, amounting to a mere 4.4%. This indicates that a small proportion of

respondents possessed minimal or no understanding of the Covid-19 pandemic. The proportions of participants classified as "Somewhat Informed" and "Not Very Informed" are as follows: 24.7% and 8.6%, respectively. These figures indicate that a considerable portion of the respondents possessed a moderate level of awareness, situated between the extremities of being poorly informed and highly informed.

The aforementioned results underscore the wide array of Covid-19 awareness levels present among the populace of Bangladesh. Moreover, they emphasize the criticality of implementing focused public health education and awareness initiatives to fill in knowledge gaps and guarantee a more comprehensive comprehension of the pandemic among the populace. The potential consequences of the observed discrepancies in awareness levels as documented in this research could significantly impact public health endeavors, encompassing the distribution of precise information, adoption of vaccines, and adherence to safety protocols.

Table 3: Have you followed recommended preventive measures

		Frequen cy	Percen t	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	22	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Rarely	67	17.4	17.4	23.1
	Occasio nally	133	34.5	34.5	57.7
	Often	115	29.9	29.9	87.5
	Always	48	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	385	100.0	100.0	

The adherence of study participants to the advised preventive measures in light of the Covid-19 pandemic is depicted in Table 3. The data is classified into five distinct adherence levels, which span from "Never" to "Always." The results suggest that a significant proportion of the respondents (34.5% or 29.9%) indicated that they adhered to the advised preventive measures on a "occasional" or "frequent" basis. The aforementioned responses indicate a comparatively elevated degree of adherence to protocols and strategies designed to mitigate the transmission of Covid-19. A considerable proportion of the participants (17.4%) expressed that they adhered to these measures "Only Sporadically." This finding implies that a subset of the sample

population might benefit from supplementary motivation or information in order to enhance their compliance with Covid-19 preventive measures.

While the percentage of respondents who stated they always adhered to recommended preventive measures was relatively low at 12.5%, this still constitutes a significant portion of the sample. This cohort exemplifies the beneficial outcomes that can result from maintaining strict adherence to public health protocols throughout the pandemic.

On the contrary, 5.7% of the participants indicated that they had "Never" adhered to the advised preventive measures. This represents a minority segment of the sample that potentially has a need for additional instruction and encouragement to adopt safer practices.

The findings underscore the criticality of continuous public health initiatives, educational programs, and communication strategies to strengthen and enhance compliance with Covid-19 preventive protocols within the populace of Bangladesh. It is vital to increase compliance with these measures in order to prevent the virus's transmission and lessen its adverse effects on public health.

Table 4: Have you or anyone in your household faced financial challenges due to the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g., job loss, reduced income)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	297	77.1	77.1	77.1
	No	88	22.9	22.9	100.0
	Total	385	100.0	100.0	

The data pertaining to the financial difficulties encountered by participants or members of their households due to the Covid-19 pandemic, including unemployment or diminished income, are displayed in Table 4. According to the results, a substantial majority of the participants (77.1%) acknowledged encountering financial difficulties as a consequence of the pandemic. This implies that a considerable segment of the Bangladeshi populace has been significantly impacted economically by Covid-19. Possible difficulties include unemployment, diminished income, or additional financial adversities.

Conversely, a notable proportion of the respondents (22.9%) indicated that neither they nor their households had encountered any financial difficulties in the wake of the pandemic. This cohort comprises individuals who have successfully preserved their financial stability or have not been substantially impacted by the pandemic's economic repercussions.

The aforementioned findings highlight the extensive economic ramifications of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bangladesh, which have impacted a substantial segment of the populace's means of subsistence. The considerable proportion of participants who have encountered financial difficulties underscores the necessity for social and economic assistance programs to alleviate the consequences and aid those who have been negatively impacted.

The implementation of efficient policy measures and support structures is critical in order to mitigate the economic repercussions of the pandemic and safeguard the welfare of households and individuals who persistently confront these difficulties. In conjunction with public health measures, it is an essential component of pandemic management that merits consideration and attention in the larger response to the Covid-19 crisis in Bangladesh.

Table 5: How would you rate the government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic in Bangladesh

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vey Ineffective	53	13.8	13.8	13.8
	Ineffective	84	21.8	21.8	35.6
	Neutral	99	25.7	25.7	61.3
	Effective	111	28.8	28.8	90.1

	Very Effective	38	9.9	9.9	100.0
	Total	385	100.0	100.0	

The evaluation of the response of the Bangladeshi government to the Covid-19 pandemic is displayed in Table 5. On a scale of "Very Ineffective" to "Very Effective," participants were provided with five ratings for the government's response. A significant proportion of respondents (13.8%) held the opinion that the government's response was "Absolutely Ineffective." This signifies a degree of discontentment and apprehension concerning the efficacy of the government's measures in containment of the pandemic.

Moreover, a considerable percentage of respondents (21.8%) deemed the response "Ineffective," signifying their conviction that the actions and undertakings of the government were less than ideal. Indicating neither extreme approval nor disapproval of the government's actions, approximately 25.7% of the participants chose "Neutral," indicating a more balanced or ambivalent perspective. A positive observation is that 28.8% of the respondents rated the government's response as "Effective," which indicates their endorsement and support for the implemented measures. A mere 9.9% of respondents expressed gratification and confidence in the manner in which the government managed the pandemic by rating the response as "Very Effective."

The aforementioned results underscore the divergent levels of public sentiment concerning the Bangladeshi government's handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. The range of perspectives indicates that the actions taken by the government have elicited a variety of responses from the populace. Gaining a comprehension of this spectrum can furnish policymakers with invaluable insights, namely regions where public sentiment is more favorable and those that may require refinement. An essential component in comprehending public opinion, the assessment of the government's reaction to the pandemic can provide valuable insights for shaping policy choices, communications efforts, and approaches intended to tackle the persistent obstacles presented by Covid-19.

Table 6: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	59.041 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	69.907	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.502	1	.479
N of Valid Cases	385		
a. 9 cells (36.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .46.			

With 16 degrees of freedom, the Pearson Chi-Square statistic is 59.041, and the p-value is less than 0.001 ($p = .00000$), indicating a significant association. With 16 degrees of freedom, the Likelihood Ratio statistic is 69.907, and the p-value is less than 0.001 ($p = .000$), providing additional evidence for the significance of the association. An examination for the existence of a linear trend using the Linear-by-Linear Association test reveals no significant association ($p = 0.479$).

Based on the obtained results, the null hypothesis (H_0) that "the level of awareness among the Bangladeshi people positively influences their information acquisition" should be rejected. Conversely, the results indicate that a substantial correlation exists between the degree of consciousness and the procurement of information from the designated outlets. This association is supported by the significant p-values obtained from the Pearson Chi-Square and Likelihood Ratio tests.

Conclusion and Future Study

The global ramifications of the COVID-19 outbreak in China were significant, and Bangladesh was not exempt from its impact. The COVID-19 epidemic has caused significant disruptions to multiple facets of Bangladeshi society, impacting not only its economic landscape but also exerting adverse effects on the emotional well-being of its populace. The COVID-19 pandemic

has had a profound impact on many facets of Bangladeshi society. The impacts of the pandemic have been far-reaching and diverse, spanning various domains like as the economy, mental health, education, and livelihoods.

Our study reveals a wide spectrum of Covid-19 awareness levels across the population of Bangladesh, highlighting the necessity for focused public health education and awareness initiatives. These efforts are crucial in bridging knowledge gaps and fostering a more holistic comprehension of the pandemic among the populace. The findings underscore the necessity of continuous public health campaigns, educational initiatives, and communications efforts to strengthen and enhance compliance with Covid-19 preventative measures throughout the Bangladeshi populace. Enhancing compliance with these procedures is crucial for minimizing the transmission of the virus and minimizing its repercussions on public health. The Covid-19 pandemic in Bangladesh has had economic ramifications that have impacted the livelihoods of a substantial percentage of the people. The considerable proportion of participants indicating financial difficulties underscores the necessity of implementing social and economic support initiatives to alleviate the consequences and provide assistance to individuals who have experienced negative effects.

Furthermore, the assessment of governmental actions in response to the epidemic holds significant importance in comprehending public sentiment and can provide valuable insights for policy formulation, communication efforts, and strategic planning targeted at effectively tackling the persistent obstacles presented by the Covid-19 crisis.

Additional investigation and interventions may be required to augment awareness and comprehension of Covid-19 within the specific context of Bangladesh. This might potentially provide favorable outcomes in terms of the management and containment of the pandemic within the region. It is imperative to acknowledge that the results of this research could potentially be restricted by various considerations, including sample size, response bias, and the cross-sectional design that only captures data at a single moment in time.

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