

Covid 19 Impact in Rural Livelihood: Case of Bangladesh Villages

Mohammed Kamrul Hasan*
Kazi Foyez Ahmed**

Abstract

The global epidemic of Corona (Covid 19) has also affected rural lifestyles in terms of sudden uncertainty in the job, return migration to the village, uncertainty in going of remitter expatriates, complexity at flight schedules, and other hazards. In this stressful living condition, this fieldwork was conducted in a Bangladesh village just after the end of a long period of lockdown. The objectives of the study were to identify different directions among the Covid 19 affected rural population and documented and delineated lockdown/shutdown on the living condition and social happening at a village. This fieldwork was conducted at Allahabad village in an Upazila of Cumilla District. Also in Baniachu village of HajiganjUpazila under Chandpur district. Open discussion with the village people, individual interview, observation, and comparisons of living conditions before and during the Covid 19 pandemic.

The living styles are reflected in different innovative ways. Sustainable Development Goals have been hampered by the Corona epidemic on the one hand the opportunity to make money on the other. When the lockdown's public life was disrupted the government-directed ban on trade and transportation of vegetables was exempted. Those who have returned to the country from abroad in the villages are not able to return abroad even after a certain period has elapsed during the Corona epidemic. Many young people returning from abroad wanted the opportunity to do something in this country. Our GDP would have grown at a much higher rate if the government had been able to utilize this skilled manpower by renewing contracts with foreign companies by seeking relevant information on trained workers returning home. The corona epidemic in the village has also brought about a change in the profession. Due to the dam of the Gumti river, we do not see much flood in the Cumilla district. In that case, four crops are produced in our lands

* Director (Project), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)

** Assistant Director (Rural Education and Social Development) Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)

every year. In that case, no economic hardship was observed in the agricultural families in the rural areas. But all the family members living abroad and there was a severe lockdown in those countries that could not send foreign currency. Many development projects in Bangladesh are being worked on by foreign workers. At present, it is possible to train the local manpower by employing the demographic dividend in Bangladesh and employing them in a ratio with the foreign workers. This will play an appropriate role in the implementation of Bangladesh's five-year plan and global SDGs.

Keywords: COVID-19, Sustainability, SDGs, lockdown, GDP, Demographic Dividend, Five-Year Plan.

Introduction

The global epidemic of Corona (Covid 19) has also affected rural lifestyles in terms of sudden uncertainty in the job, return migration to the village, uncertainty in going of remitter expatriates, complexity at flight schedules, and other hazards. When the world was on the move targeting SDGs, Bangladesh was no exception. Bangladesh was being transformed into a middle-income country, on the other hand, the vision was to build a high-middle-income country in 2024 and 2030 and a developed Bangladesh in 2041. But the world was not ready for the Corona epidemic of 2019, just like Bangladesh. At present, the highest development projects have been undertaken in the infrastructure sector in Bangladesh. Besides, the present government is moving ahead to implement My Village My City to extend all the facilities of the city to the village. In addition, efforts are being made to provide all government services in a digitalized way which will ensure transparency and accountability. Bangladesh is currently formulating a five-year plan aimed at the SDGs of the world. But Bangladesh is no exception as the Corona epidemic has disrupted the economy and livelihoods in the world. However, due to our agrarian economy, we have been able to recover a lot from the Corona epidemic. If the trend of development can be maintained in this way, Bangladesh will Gain into the category of a developed country in 2041. Samuel's journey began in 1959 in South Korea's President Park Chung Hee. Then South Korea President take initiative to build a 400-kilometer road to connect the capital city Seoul to the commercial capital city Busan. But then-politician-economist Evan opposed the World Bank. But he ignored any obstacles and started building it and finished it. In that case, a groundbreaking revolution took place in South Korea, and various rural roads were developed around this road and it took the form of today's South Korea. Various Local private companies in South Korea build this road, which is now known as Hyundai, Samsung, and LG. Just such a landmark decision has been

made for Padma Bridge, Rampal Power Station and Four Lane Highway, and Broad Gauge Railway Line in Dhaka-Chittagong for Bangladesh. If this trend of development continues, Bangladesh will one day overcome the push of Covid19 and change the rural way of life. According to Other Country, Bangladesh was moving forward. Following this, Bangladesh gained independence by waging war with Pakistan in 1971 and an economic and independent sovereign state of Bangladesh emerged. Today, per capita income in Bangladesh is ahead of Pakistan. Bangladesh's GDP per capita increased by 9% in 2021, reaching \$2,227. The report stated that Pakistan's per capita income is \$1,543. In 1971, Pakistan had a 70% wealth advantage over Bangladesh; presently, Bangladesh has a 45% wealth advantage over Pakistan. Involvement in working activities of women and women Education are the miracle of rural Livelihood changing positively.

General Objectives

The General objectives of the study were to identify different directions among the Covid 19 affected rural population and documented and delineated lockdown/shutdown on the living condition and social happening the at village level.

The Specific Objectives

To Identify agriculture and non-agricultural employment impact covid 19 situation in the rural economy.

To Identifying How different classes of people in the village have received financial assistance during the Corona epidemic.

Finding The rural way of life of those who have returned to the village from abroad or from the city.

Theoretical Framework

Our Research work Covid 19 Affect in Rural Livelihood will Broadly Related to SDG's Goal 8, 10 & 11.

We have seen in the research work that the impact of Covid19 on the rural lifestyle has been overcome. One of the goals of the SDGs is Goal 8, which can be followed by Decent Work and Economic Growth. On the other hand, Goal 10 calls for reducing inequality in resource distribution. Different classes of people live in the village and their income is not the same for everyone. In that case, we wanted to mention in the study that this inequality can be removed by distributing ration cards. Goal 11 states that Sustainable Cities and the community's Development should be extended to the village in such a way that a sustainable city and community are developed.

What said in Related Goal that is SDGs, Goal 8 Decent Work, And Economic Growth

Covid 19 Impact in Rural Livelihood

A large number of dependent young people makes economic growth nearly impossible and also breeds social instability.

The goal of economic growth, especially with regard to environmental effect, comes in direct contradiction with other SDGs in high-income countries. On a finite world, economic and population expansion cannot continue indefinitely. We must work toward a healthy environment and everyone's wellbeing as a global community, not just infinite growth.

10th goal: Lessening Inequalities Between the developed world and the developing world, as well as within individual nations, there are enormous differences. It is crucial to have a more equitable distribution of resources throughout the world. While we must reduce the number of new customers everywhere, the wealthiest among us find that choosing a small family has a greater influence.

11th Goal: Sustainable Communities and Cities Today, metropolitan regions are home to more than half of the world's population. This percentage is anticipated to increase to 68 percent by 2050. The pace at which infrastructure like clean water, sanitation, health, jobs, and education can be provided may not be able to keep up with the rapid development of urban populations. One of the main reasons for habitat degradation is human occupation, with metropolitan areas increasing since 1992, claims WWF. For both physical and mental health, having access to green spaces is crucial, but natural and semi-natural areas are increasingly being lost due to housing needs. By 2040, there would be 7.6 percent less green space per person in the UK as a result of population expansion.

Literature Review

One of the key conclusions is that the COVID-19 outbreak in Bangladesh's rural households experienced several negative effects of the containment measures during the first three months of the outbreak, including a delayed harvest, challenges selling farm products, disruptions in labor and non-labor inputs, cost increases, and decreases in remittance receipts and non-farm business sales. Additionally, rural households stated that their food intake had decreased and that they had received both government and private sector food assistance and financial assistance. The descriptive study also revealed that while livelihoods varied considerably across locations with a concentration of the virus and other areas, they did not change between those under more strict lockdown conditions and other areas. The idea that Bangladesh did not enforce the lockdown restrictions very successfully seems to be supported by this contrast. (Biswas, 2020).

Due to the income losses experienced by the poor, the advancements made in household income and the reduction of poverty over the past few decades run the risk of being undone. The observed effects of a sharp decline in demand for manufactured goods and services as a result of different government control measures, especially from informal sectors like agriculture, export-oriented ready-made garments, and other labor-intensive sectors of the economy, have had an impact on employment and livelihood of marginal people.(Genoni, 2020).

The COVID-19 epidemic and official countermeasures to it, especially lockdown and movement restrictions, affect almost everyone in the world. The poor are disproportionately affected negatively by them. (Barrett, 2020.). The majority of the world's poorest and most food insecure people—around 80%—live in low-income developing nations in rural South Asia and Africa.

According to(Ali, (2020, August)), Recently, many people have lost their jobs, and many more are in danger of doing so. The hardest hurt by the economic crisis is the lowest segment of the population, who have little to no savings. 16.5 million individuals, mostly rickshaw drivers, transportation workers, day laborers, street vendors, hawkers, construction workers, and employees of hotels, motels, and restaurants, are said to have been returned to poverty as a result of COVID-19. (Islam, (2020, April).)

Despite the fact that COVID-19 is mostly an urban pandemic, what will happen if it spreads to huge rural areas with weak medical care infrastructure as migratory workers from the city return to their home villages? What effects would limits on movement have on agricultural productivity and non-agricultural activity in rural areas? How much will overseas and urban remittances decline?What impact would lower food output and revenue have on rural food security? Considering the changing situation, what will be the policy priorities? In terms of the total number of infection cases and deaths, these problems appear to be particularly pressing in South Asia.

Numerous microeconomic studies in South Asia have examined how the COVID-19 pandemic and governmental containment measures have affected rural life and livelihoods. For instance, the Asian Development Bank conducted a survey of 429 farmers in ten Punjab districts in Pakistan to ascertain the effects of COVID-19-related policies and restrictions on the harvesting and sale of winter crops and livestock products, and the availability and cost of inputs, and the financial requirements of farmers. (Yamano, 2020.).

However, we were also interested in the rural households' means of subsistence as well as the rural economy. We consequently questioned

Covid 19 Impact in Rural Livelihood

them about changes in their food intake, other spending, finances, debt, and receipt of remittances from family members both inside and outside the nation.

We have concluded that no one cares about the middle-class individuals in society after reading the preceding literature studies and examining various statistics. When an unwelcomed catastrophe strikes, middle-class people find themselves helpless to deal with it. They spend the money they earn on their children, resulting in a demographic dividend for the country. The goal of the study is to determine how helpless those middlemen are and what type of assistance can be supplied. Furthermore, no other study has proven that in a pandemic situation, middle-class people who work every day and make a living maintain their economic status.

Method of Data Collection:

Data will be collected from secondary and primary sources. Secondary Data were collected from research papers, articles, websites, journals, newspapers & Video Documentary Analysis.

Primary Data collected from Questionnaire serve and Focus Grodiscussionsion.

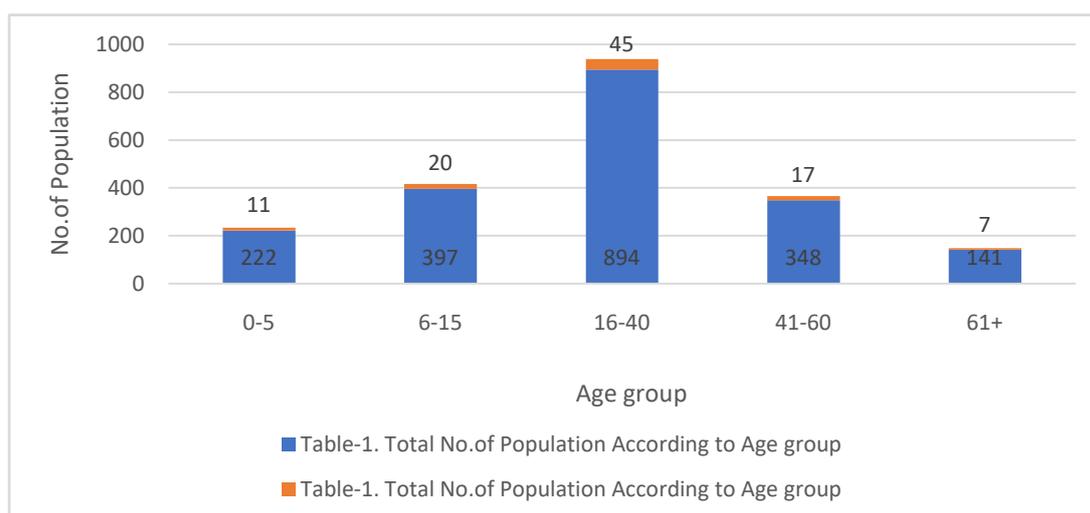
Analysis of Data:

Data was collected from 400 respondents from one village in Comilla district and two villages in Chandpur district. The collected data has been analyzed in Mixed Approach, qualitative and quantitative way.

Data Presentation

As per the Demographic dividend

Table-1. Total No.of Population According to Age group		
Age group	No.of Population	Percentage(%)
0-5	222	11
6-15	397	20
16-40	894	45
41-60	348	17
61+	141	7
Total	2002	100

Figure 1: Total No.of Population According to Age group

A survey of 400 households found that they had a population of 2002. Analysis of the above tables and charts shows that 854 people aged 16 to 40 years have a total percentage of 45% and 348 people aged 41 to 60 years which is 17% of the total population. In that case, 62% of the 2002 population is the active demographic dividend population. The study highlights resistance to the current demographic dividend in Bangladesh. I think Bangladesh can play a role in GDP if it can use the population properly by classifying it.

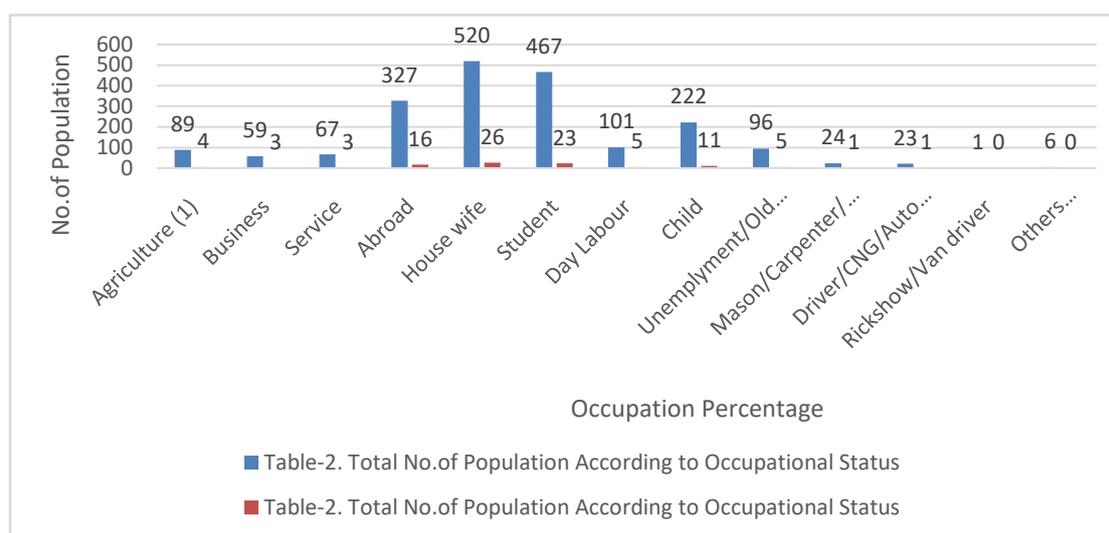
Identify agriculture and non-agricultural employment impact covid 19 situation in the rural economy

Table-2. Total No.of Population According to Occupational Status		
Name of Occupation	No.of Population	Percentage(%)
Agriculture (1)	89	4
Business	59	3
Service	67	3
Abroad	327	16
House wife	520	26
Student	467	23
Day Labour	101	5
Child	222	11
Unemployment/Old/Retire/Autism	96	5

Covid 19 Impact in Rural Livelihood

Mason/Carpenter/Dyeing/Plumbing	24	1
Driver/CNG/Auto driver	23	1
Rickshaw/Van driver	1	0
Others (Kabiraj/Tailor/Cooker/Electrition)	6	0
Total	2002	100

Figure 2: Total No.of Population According to Occupational Status

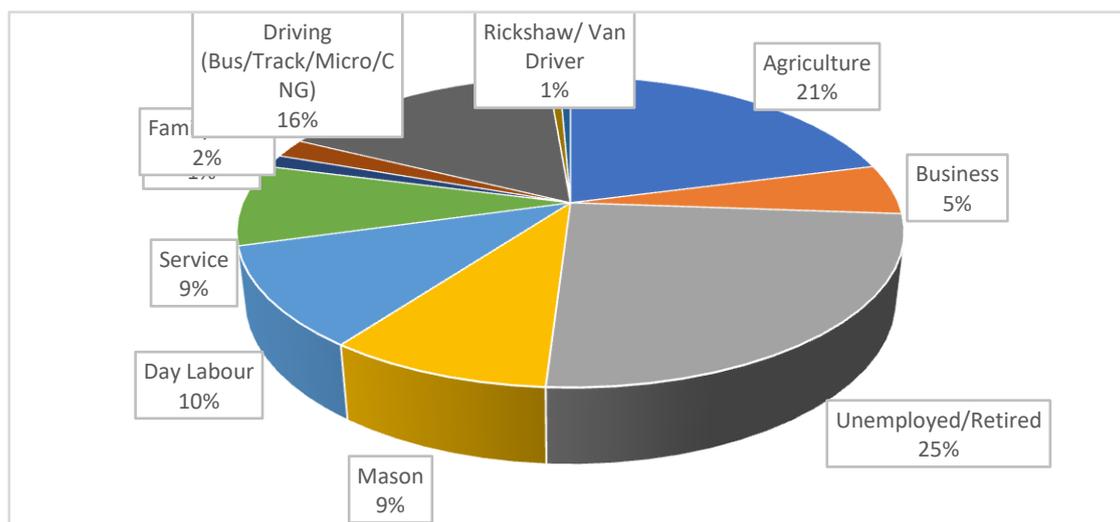


Of the 400 households in the 2002 population, the occupational classification shows that the highest number of Populations are housewives. In second place are students who are part of our future demographic dividend. Their number is 33 percent, a total of 467 people. In third place are 327 people living abroad, which is 16 percent of the total population. In that case, we have observed that if housewives are properly trained in handicrafts, they will be able to contribute to the country's GDP as well as family work. And if the students can be given any technical training along with a bibliography, then they will develop into efficient students in the future. Most of the people who are sent abroad are unskilled workers. If they can be trained and trained, their income will increase and job security will increase. In that case, the country will play a significant role in increasing remittance receipts.

Table-3. After come back at home their Works (Works name) at Present		
Name of Works	No.of Respondents	Percentage(%)

Agriculture	32	21
Business	8	5
Unemployed/Retired	38	25
Mason	14	9
Day Labour	16	10
Service	13	8
Electrition	2	1
Family work	3	2
Driving (Bus/Track/Micro/CNG)	25	16
Tailor	1	1
Rickshaw/ Van Driver	1	1
Total	153	100

Figure 3: After coming back at home their Works (Works name) at Present



We surveyed 400 households out of a total population of 2002 and found that 159 returned to the country from abroad during the Coronation period. There are 38 unemployed people in the country which is 24% of the total repatriated population and in second place are 32 people in agriculture which is 20% of the total population. In third place are 25 people who are living as drivers of various types of driving bus-trucks and minibuses and CNG, which is 16 percent of the total population. Out of 159 people, only 6 are interested in going abroad again which is 3%

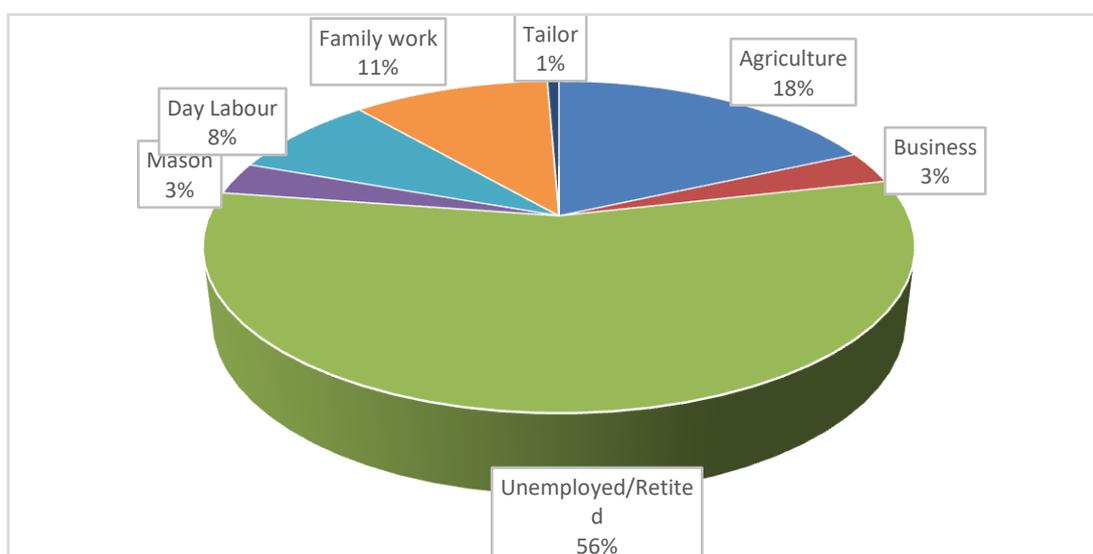
Covid 19 Impact in Rural Livelihood

of the total population. Those who have gone abroad have gone abroad without any work, in which case they do not want to come back and stay with their families. Especially those who are going abroad for specialized subjects with training want to come back again and again. During the Corona period, the number of unemployed people who returned abroad increased. They were not getting any specialized work. In that case, Cuba, which was eating away at their savings, became indebted.

The rural way of life of those who have returned to the village from abroad or from the city

Table-04. After come back at home their Works (Works name) During CORONA period in own house/Local Areas		
Name of Works	No.of Respondents	Percentage(%)
Agriculture	29	18
Business	5	3
Retired	89	56
Mason	5	3
Day Labour	13	8
Family work	17	11
Tailor	1	1
Total	159	100

Figure 4: After coming back at home their Works (Works name) During CORONA period in own house/Local Areas



During the Corona period, the returnees became unemployed. We were conducting surveys in two villages in two districts. We found 159 respondents, 89 people or 65.66 percent of them were unemployed and had no job. Those who were involved in ancestral property and agricultural work became involved in agricultural work in the second place with 16% of the total 29 respondents. In the above chart, we can see that those who were involved in the previous professional work could only be involved in the work. Here too it is observed that it is possible to deal with any kind of adversity by building a skilled human resource by providing proper training. Otherwise, people become unemployed and the country's economy suffers.

Key Findings and Discussion

In this stressful living condition, this fieldwork was conducted in a Bangladesh village just after the end of a long period of lockdown. The objectives of the study were to identify different directions among the Covid 19 affected rural population and documented and delineated lockdown/shutdown on the living condition and social happening at a village. This fieldwork was conducted at Allahabad village in an Upazila of Cumilla District. Also in Baniachang village of Hajiganj Upazila under Chandpur district. Open discussion with the village people, individual interview, observation, comparisons of living conditions before and during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Financial assistance receiving patterns during the Corona epidemic

The government has helped businesses reduce interest rates on business loans. The government and village dignitaries extended a helping hand to the lower class social sites of the society. But the middle-class people in the society did not get much help. If any of their close relatives found out, they helped them. When a wealthy member of the society or various organizations came forward to help them, they refused to take the help as they took pictures and shared the video on social media. They drank water but did not rush for help. The government paid two and a half thousand rupees through mobile banking services. Due to a lack of a proper database, the real person did not get the money. Relatively self-sufficient people who have a smartphone, especially a bKash account that was open, got the money they didn't need.

The rural way of life of those who have returned to the village from abroad or from the city

The living styles are reflected in different innovative ways

Sustainable Development Goals have been hampered by the Corona epidemic on the one hand the opportunity to make money on the other. When the lockdown's public life was disrupted the government-directed

ban on trade and transportation of vegetables was exempted. Those who have returned to the country from abroad in the villages are not able to return abroad even after a certain period has elapsed during the Corona epidemic. They chose to sell a variety of vegetable lights and onions in pickup vans as a way to earn money. In that case, they chose the District and Upazila city as the sales center using a special type of microphone.

Job opportunities for Young people returning abroad

Many young people returning from abroad wanted the opportunity to do something in this country. Especially those who were accustomed to the work of construction plumbing AC refrigerators were looking for opportunities to arrange employment in the country. Due to foreign construction companies working on major development projects in Bangladesh, some people were recruited after properly evaluating their certificate and working skills. Which is far less than necessary. In that case, those who have the appropriate link would get the job. Our GDP would have grown at a much higher rate if the government had been able to utilize this skilled manpower by renewing contracts with foreign companies by seeking relevant information on trained workers returning home.

Agriculture and non-agricultural employment impact covid 19 situation in the rural economy

Due to the corona epidemic changing the profession

The corona epidemic in the village has also brought about a change in the profession. Coffee houses and restaurant businesses have opened in their school playground open space to meet the expenses of those who were involved in private school and Kinder Garden business.

Due to the dam of the Gumti river, we do not see much flood in the Cumilla district. In that case, four crops are produced in our lands every year. In that case, no economic hardship was observed in the agricultural families in the rural areas. But all the family members living abroad and there was a severe lockdown in those countries that could not send foreign currency. Money had to be sent from the opposite country to survive. The trained workers who have returned from abroad but are unable to go due to the corona epidemic can be used in various development projects of the government by the proper database. Many development projects in Bangladesh are being worked on by foreign workers. At present, it is possible to train the local manpower by employing the demographic dividend in Bangladesh and employing them in a ratio with the foreign workers. In that case, the foreign workers who returned to their country during the Corona epidemic could have stopped the development work and the Bangladeshi workers could have worked

there uninterruptedly. This will play an appropriate role in the implementation of Bangladesh's five-year plan and global SDGs.

COVID-19 Pandemic Impact in Rural Economy

changes to the rural economy's sources of revenue in the months following the COVID-19 pandemic. We begin with agricultural products used for crops and non-crops, then go on to non-farm businesses and the receipt of remittances from domestic and foreign migrants.

Value linkages in agriculture are significantly distorted, heavy reliance on agriculture for most rural people's incomes, seasonal effects, poor savings, and other factors have all contributed to an increase in the volatility of this scenario. A guideline for ensuring the betterment of rural workers and farmers has been designed based on these aspects.

Case Study

I had gone to Chandpur, a district around Comilla, to verify reliable research data. Research conducted in Baniachang village of HajiganjUpazila under Chandpur district showed that the agricultural dependent families were not affected as much as in the Corona epidemic. But those who depended on foreign remittances had to send money from other countries for their children.

The middle-class people were more affected by the Coronavirus. Especially those in the village who were middle class. Similarly, on the condition of anonymity of a person, he was talking about his grief. The man used to Make Tea, PuriSingara, and sell Infront of the fine arts of Dhaka University. The Amar Ekushey Book Fair was held Infront of Dhaka University. This hinders the livelihood of the floating class from the village to the city and returns to the village. He knows too well how to make Tea, Singara, Samucha. He also gives a similar shop in the village. But due to the impact of the Corona epidemic, people no longer want to sit in the shops and eat. In that case, he was talking about extreme suffering during the Corona epidemic. Tears welled up in his eyes as he spoke. During the Corona epidemic, a class of people came forward to help, they took pictures, videos and shared them on social media. He said that he had learned to eat by working hard but he had not learned to touch. When people came, he would not go to that car for the price of rice, pulses, oil, and potatoes. Because if anyone takes a picture of him and people will know through social media, it will hurt his self-esteem. So, he drank water at home but did not go out to shake hands. Close friends and relatives who know have secretly received help from them. But they have been starving for most of the day. While saying the words, he said, "Mama, I don't remember exactly where I saw you, but I think I saw you in front of the fine arts of Dhaka University." So many

of you think I have shared these words with you, but you will never say the words to anyone, especially do not mention my name. I spent some time in my study life doing MBA at Dhaka University. The period was from 2011 to 2016. We used to go out for lunch to eat the delicious food of the fine arts University of Dhaka. If we didn't have a cup of tea, then we wouldn't have gathered in the afternoon. But the hard touch of poverty on his body was so great a change that he could not be recognized.

Then I asked him what kind of help you Expect and how you get help is good for you. Especially those of you who are suffering from the middle class. Those who can't even tell others about Their Sorrow and can't even get their hands on it. He said that if the ration card can be given in such a way that they can buy these products from a certain shop with a certain amount of money, then it is good for them. He said that their working children who are educated and unemployed are either provided employment in the country or sent abroad at government expense. And next time they will earn money and pay that money to the government. I listened to his words with fascination and looked at the man.

The Lower class of people of the society can be able to handle anything that can ask for something. And the highest high-class people have swollen their economy due to their so-called capitalist system. But those who do not want to work for others because of self-esteem, and who want to work hard to eat. This society and the country will have to take responsibility. We talk about demographic dividends. Demographic Dividend two children of the uncle. It is possible to build them as a resource through training don't think liability. It is possible to achieve economic prosperity by utilizing their labor and talent within the country or abroad. At that time, Sustainable Development will be developed as rural economics, the whole world.

This fieldwork was also conducted at Allahabad village in an Upazila of Cumilla District. Also in Baniachang village of Hajiganj Upazila under Chandpur district. Open discussion with the village people, individual interview, observation, comparisons of living conditions before and during the Covid 19 pandemic.

The living styles are reflected in different innovative ways. Sustainable Development Goals have been hampered by the Corona epidemic on the one hand the opportunity to make money on the other. When the lockdown's public life was disrupted the government-directed ban on trade and transportation of vegetables was exempted. Those who have returned to the country from abroad in the villages are not able to return abroad even after a certain period has elapsed during the Corona epidemic. They chose to sell a variety of vegetable lights and onions in pickup vans as a way to earn money. In that case, they chose the District

and Upazila city as the sales center using a special type of microphone. Many young people returning from abroad wanted the opportunity to do something in this country. Especially those who were accustomed to the work of construction plumbing AC refrigerators were looking for opportunities to arrange employment in the country. Due to foreign construction companies working on major development projects in Bangladesh, some people were recruited after properly evaluating their certificate and working skills. Which is far less than necessary. In that case, those who have the appropriate link would get the job. Our GDP would have grown at a much higher rate if the government had been able to utilize this skilled manpower by renewing contracts with foreign companies by seeking relevant information on trained workers returning home. The corona epidemic in the village has also brought about a change in the profession. Coffee houses and restaurant businesses have opened in their school playground open space to meet the expenses of those who were involved in private school and Kinder Garden business. Due to the dam of the Gumti river, we do not see much flood in the Cumilla district. In that case, four crops are produced in our lands every year. In that case, no economic hardship was observed in the agricultural families in the rural areas. But all the family members living abroad and there was a severe lockdown in those countries that could not send foreign currency. Money had to be sent from the opposite country to survive. The trained workers who have returned from abroad but are unable to go due to the corona epidemic can be used in various development projects of the government by the proper database. Many development projects in Bangladesh are being worked on by foreign workers. At present, it is possible to train the local manpower by employing the demographic dividend in Bangladesh and employing them in a ratio with the foreign workers. In that case, the foreign workers who returned to their country during the Corona epidemic could have stopped the development work and the Bangladeshi workers could have worked there uninterruptedly. This will play an appropriate role in the implementation of Bangladesh's five-year plan and global SDGs.

Recommendations and conclusion

Suggestions for sustainable economic development as per reducing Inequalities based on (SDG8, SDG10)

a. The pandemic's continuous spread could trigger a fresh round of economic slump and financial collapse. As a result, the government must implement a long-term plan to restructure the economy and infuse new energy (Nicola et al., 2020) to foster the growth of sustainable business models (Diao et al., 2021)

Covid 19 Impact in Rural Livelihood

b. New operating models are needed by businesses and individuals to fulfill rapidly changing needs and preserve the agility and efficiency of business systems (Papadopoulos et al., 2020) as well as encourage sustainable management to reduce natural resource consumption.

c. Focus on strategies for sustainable urbanization, such as biodiversity preservation, energy, and water use (Wang and Wang, 2020) waste recycling, and economic and social development.

Reduced Inequalities with Decent Work And Economic Growth

South Korea is one of the richest economies in Asia. They purchase products from farmers through Krishak Bank (Nonghyup Bank) fix the price of the product at a specific time and deliver it to the final consumer. This keeps the price under control and ensures proper supply of the product and the farmer gets a fair price. This arrangement has brought about a major change in the way rural life in South Korea stands.

To combat pricing and market distractions, the government could buy food products directly from areas of high production and redistribute them to areas in need, according to the report. Direct sourcing from farming communities can ensure that funds are sent to those who are most in need. Many rural laborers and farmers have stated that they have no savings to survive, and the absolute number of these people is likely to be substantially greater.

Support in cash and kind

The government must identify and help people with both in-kind and monetary assistance. Banks still have BDT 14,500 crore available for the agriculture sector's grains and crops this fiscal year. As a result, when declaring the BDT 5,000 crore stimulus package in its Agricultural Credit Division Circular No - 01.2, Bangladesh Bank paid more attention to other agricultural sectors (Flower and Fruit Farming, Pisciculture (Fish Farming), Poultry, Dairy, and Livestock). Due to bureaucratic red tape, however, the fund's deployment could be delayed. Bangladesh Bank must ensure that these loans are disbursed quickly, and commercial banks in the country have a significant role to play. Microfinance institutions can also play an important role here.

Schemes for subsidizing rural areas

Suggestions for sustainable social development for, SDG11

a. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates that sophisticated technologies should be used by all areas of society to respond to change.

The rural workers and farmers are the ones that suffer the most economic hardship. Because these groups represent such a huge portion of our population, their resurgence is critical to the overall economy. As a

result, several short- and long-term plans have been considered to assure the revival. Starting with monetary and in-kind assistance as a short-term solution and progressing to a rural financing scheme as a long-term solution is critical for revitalizing rural households' sources of income. However, as meticulous as the implementation of these regulations must be, a proper execution plan is required.

Needed Skill Development

At present Bangladesh has a demographic dividend of age 15 to 60 years working manpower. They can be properly trained through technical and theoretical training. In that case, those who do not have money will go abroad after receiving proper training by taking a loan from the government and will return the money to the government. Meanwhile, Bangladesh will earn foreign exchange by exporting skilled manpower while the economic condition of the country will be prosperous. And the person will get economic prosperity and freedom from unemployment. Besides, it is possible to bring economic prosperity by employing these people for various development projects by providing proper training.

Getting rid of the Ration card

In Bangladesh, there are usually three classes of people: upper class, lower class, and middle class. There are various types of assistance provided in the social security index for the lower class. Which they receive at different times through Union Parishads and various project agencies. But the middle class is not covered by this service. It is said that when an unforeseen event occurs, especially in the Ecovit epidemic, it has been noticed that due to self-esteem, those who have come to provide easy help could not take this help. Especially when rice-pulses and cash assistance were given, pictures were taken and videos were shared through social media. So they could not take that service because of self-esteem. Because those working-class people are accustomed to working and buying with money. But due to the Karna epidemic, they became unemployed and lost money. This class of people could not ask for anything from anyone and spent their days drinking water or being ungrateful. Which is very sad. All those categories can be identified and brought under the service through a special ration card issue. Under the local government or TCB, there will be ration shops from where they can buy goods at a nominal price.

Contribution to The Academy

Those who are in the age group of 15 to 60 years, that is, the demographic dividend, are the working population of Bangladesh. This study shows that a skilled person can continue his work in any situation. To build this skilled manpower, guidance has been given that one can

acquire technical education as well as book-based education. Vocational education can play an important role in ensuring that middle-class people in society are their source of income so that they can finish their studies and get a job, which provides academic guidance from that research.

Conclusion

This pandemic has taught us how interconnected the entire planet is. Humanity will suffer greatly if we do not work together and cooperate. We need to make a few changes so that we may not only get out of this crisis but also continue to live healthy and sustainable lifestyles. To achieve the Bangladesh SDG targets, the impact of the Corona epidemic on rural life must be overcome. In that case, our rural economy must be managed in a planned way. As rural life stands, a sustainable change must be planned. The number of educated unemployed in the village is increasing at a multiplied rate. They have the willpower to make money but they are not getting any definite path. They do not have technical knowledge, they have Bookish knowledge. In the context of Bangladesh, various types of financial incentives are provided to upper-class people. Besides, there are various types of financial assistance programs for the lower class people under the social site but there is no such program for the middle-class people in the society. Which can bring sustainable development while maintaining balance in the society. Such a plan is described in this study.

References

- Ali, M. B. ((2020, August)). Around 1. 7m youths may lose jobs in 2020 for pandemic. *The Business Standard*. Retrieved from <https://tbsnews.net/bangladesh/around-17m-youthsmay-lose-jobs-2020-pandemic-121351>
- Barrett, C. B. (2020.). “*Actions Now Can Curb Food Systems Fallout from COVID-19.*” *Nature Food* 1–2. .
- Biswas, R. K. (2020). *Relaxed Lockdown in Bangladesh During COVID-19: Should Economy Outweigh Health?* *Int J Health Policy Manag* 2020,.
- Diao et al. (2021). Y. Influence of population density, temperature, and absolute humidity on spread and decay durations of COVID-19: a comparative study of scenarios in China, England, Germany, and Japan. *One Health*. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google, 12:100203.

- Genoni, M. E. (2020). *Losing livelihoods: The labour market impacts of COVID-19 in Bangladesh*. The World Bank. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34449/Losing-Livelihoods->
- Islam, R. J. ((2020, April).). Corona fallout spells disaster for millions of poor Bangladeshis: Economists. . *United News of Bangladesh*. Retrieved from <https://unb.com.bd/category/special/corona-fallout-spells-disaster-for-millions-of-poor-bangladeshis-economists/48533>
- Nicola et al. (2020). The socio-economic implications of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19): a review. *Int. J.*, 78:185–193. [.
- Papadopoulos et al. (2020). T. The use of digital technologies by small and medium enterprises during COVID-19: implications for theory and practice. *nt. J. Inf. Manag.* [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar], 102192.
- Wang and Wang. (2020). Preventing carbon emission retaliatory rebound post-COVID-19 requires expanding free trade and improving energy efficiency. *Sci. Total Environ.* [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar], 746:141158. .
- Yamano, T. N. (2020.). *COVID-19 Impact on Farm Households in Punjab, Pakistan: Analysis of Data from a Cross-Sectional Survey*. ADB Series No. 146. ADB Briefs No. 149. Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <https://dx.doi.org/10.22617/BRF200225-2>.