

Project Report:
A Review of Effects of Covid19 On
Bangladesh Apparel Industry



A Review of Effects of Covid19 On Bangladesh Apparel Industry

Prepared For

Dr. Khandoker Mahmudur Rahman

Associate Professor

School of Business & Economics

United International University (UIU)

Prepared By

Name: Adnan Mahmud

Id: 111 161 369

School of Business & Economics

United International University (UIU)

Date of Submission

December 08, 2020

Letter of Transmittal

December 08, 2020

Dr. Khandoker Mahmudur Rahman
Associate Professor
School of Business and Economics
United International University

Subject: Submission of the Project Report

Dear Sir:

I would like to submit my report titled ‘A Review of Effects of Covid19 on Bangladesh Apparel Industry,’ which has been prepared as a requirement for the completion of the BBA program of United International University.

While working on the report, I have endeavored to follow each and every guideline that you have exhorted. It has been a very enlightening experience to work in this incipient venture and I have exhaustively relished my thesis period.

Sincerely,

Name: Adnan Mahmud

ID: 111 161 369

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank the project supervisor, Dr. Khandoker Mahmudur Rahman who has helped me to complete this project. Because of Covid19, I couldn't do any field work so that I take help from online. I prepared this report from my own analysis.

Then last I shall be grateful to those people who read this report and who will get benefit from this report at present and in future.

Adnan Mahmud

ID No: 111 161 369

School of Business and Economics

United International University

Declaration:

I am Adnan Mahmud, student of School of Business and Economics (Marketing) of United International University, Bangladesh, do hereby declared that the thesis report on “The Effects of Covid – 19 on Bangladesh Apparel Industries’ is a pristine work and has not been aforesaid submitted for any degree, diploma or denomination.

Contents

Executive Summary	1
1. Background of the Report.....	2
1.1. Introduction:	2
1.2. Research Objectives:	4
2. Literature Review	7
2.1. History of Garments Industry in BD:.....	7
2.2. Overview of the Textile Industry in 2019:.....	8
3. Analysis of the Main Topic	10
3.1. The Impact of Covid-19 on Bangladesh Apparel Industry:	10
3.2. Primark, other customers cancel \$1.5 billion of clothing orders:	13
3.3. Safety measures taken for the garments worker in Bangladesh during Covid-19 periods. 16	
3.4. Textile and Apparel Supply Chains at the Time of COVID-19: problems for developing countries:	18
3.5. Opportunities Aroused during Covid 19 Periods:.....	22
3.6. Government Initiatives and Turn around the Business:.....	25
4. Recommendation	29
5. Conclusion.....	30
6. References	31

Executive Summary

The readymade garment (RMG) industry in Bangladesh is facing a grave disaster because of Covid -19, with a fundamental freeze on incipient business and mass expunction of subsisting orders.

The Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) have appealed to the purchasers to perpetuate to inductively authorize. Some labor amalgamations have called for factories to be shut down, while several others are negotiating with regime agencies and BGMEA to ascertain that factories stay open and that people have employment and salaries. According to a study published by the Center for Ecumenical Workers ' Rights and Workers' Rights (WRC) of the Penn State University, More than one million garment workers in Bangladesh have already been shot or gloomed as a result of cancelation of orders and the failure of customers to pay for such cancelations. Millions of RMG workers would be economically influenced by the Covid-19 crisis.

In the face of the issues posed by the labor coalescences and the employers of the RMG, on 25 March 2020 the Regime promulgated a BDT 500 million stimulus package, the bulk of which is dedicated to workers' salaries and benefits. The majorities of these workers are female, emanating from poor socio-economic backgrounds, and mostly employed at low wages in textile factories, primarily manufacturing low-priced textile. However, it is concretely critical that the impotent, marginalized staff have a fair portion of the fortification package. Our research can provide valuable insights into why this is occurring and the role of sundry stakeholders in the negotiating process.

Background of the Report

1.1. Introduction:

Extreme Acute Respiratory Syndrome In short, the SARS virus is a virus that conventionally attacks the creature body of the Corona ancestor, but can affect the human body in certain cases of study. The virus is more commonly referred to as the corona virus, which affects the respiratory organs of the body. Corona virus is a very large family of viruses that only induce daily colds that cause deadly diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Extreme Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). More than 7.8 million people have recently been affected and more than 0.43 million people have died, which is rising daily in Bangladesh, with 65,412 live cases and 1139 deaths and a total of 2,976 tests per million by 13 June 2020. In China, it was first outspread from the Wuhan States. After that the coronary artery virus affected Italy, France, China, the USA, the Amalgamated Empire, Russia, Turkey as well as some 210 countries. In fact, the virus predictably affects the lower part of the respiratory tract with signs of pneumonia. The coronary virus is usually transmitted during coughing, sneezing and even verbalizing through very direct contact with the body or through small respiratory droplets. Every day nearly 100,000 individuals are afflicted, for whom Covid-19 has already become an endemic. A corona virus vaccine, however, has yet to be developed and has been a source of people's displeasure. Corona virus, just as the worldly lives of people have declined, has had a negative power on the ecumenical economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) verbally notes that this year's ecumenical economy will contract by 3%. The rate of magnification is going to fall from 2.7 percent to 1.2 percent (IMF, 2020). The magnification rate may collapse to 0.9 percent by the cessation of 2020, which was postulated by the Oxford economy to be 2.8 percent, according to UNDESA. The ecumenical magnification scale, according to the OECD, would indicate a defragmentation of 0.5 percent to 1.5 percent. The nations of South Asia have been affected to a very significant degree.

In Bangladesh, by breaking the previous day's record, the number of patients affected by the coronary artery virus is growing day by day. The habilitation where people have to operate in a very short period of time, the possibility of transmitting corona virus is tremendously colossal. That's why much of the apparel is shut down, because for a longer period of time, engenderment has ceased. The textile industry known as Yare-Made Garments (RMG) is Bangladesh's most

astronomically immense industrial sector, which contributes most to GDP, pilgrimage trade, wages, etc. It generates a generation of 4.4 or so, conventionally. Millions of people are predominantly women, most of who emanate from the oppressed section of society.

This segment is the second major exporter of RMG to China, with the largest volume. Bangladesh is inept in the processing of cotton at home, which is why China's cotton demand for easy access at a plausible price is very voluminous. The habilitation sector was founded earlier the liberation of Bangladesh, but scattered after liberation. Bangladesh's opening point was just USD 69000, which was traded to the USA by Reaz Garments in 1978.

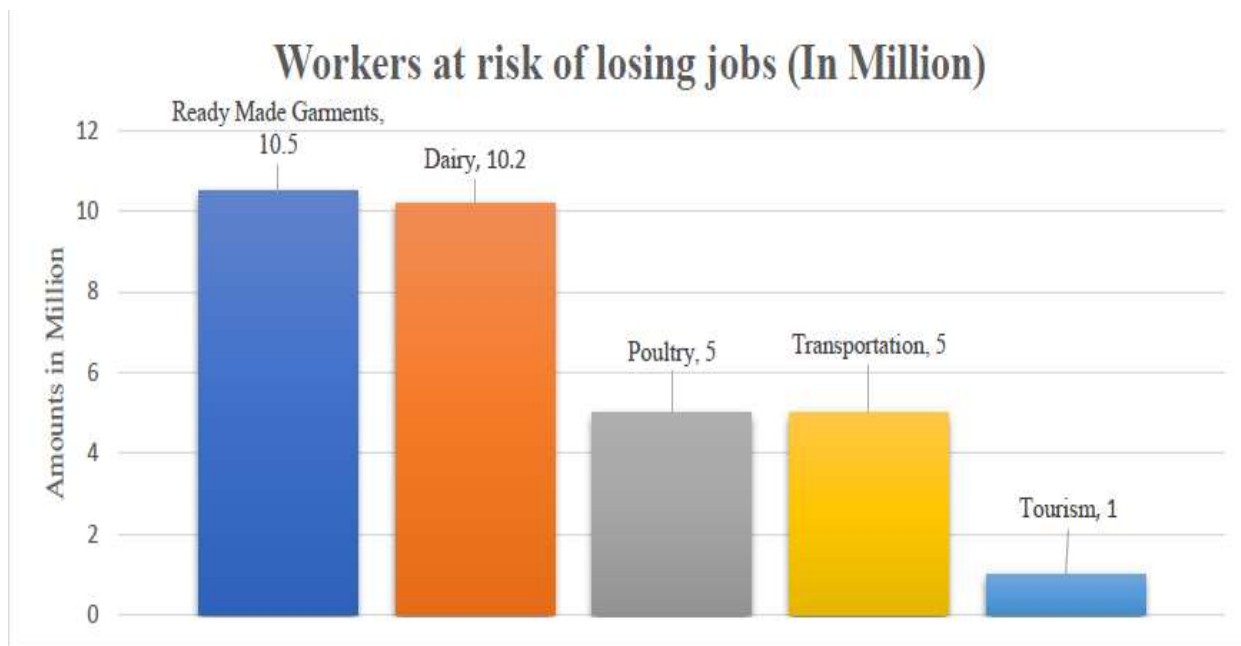
In the developing world, the recurring tribulation of RMG industrialists, the position and financing of the family economy with ecumenical business chances has created the attire segment powerful. In order to reduce and fill the weakening jute markets, RMG then tried to supersede it. Around 30 million people in the country are directly or indirectly engaged in clothing operations. Bangladesh earned about US\$ 24.5 billion from the garment industry in the 2013-14 financial year, accounting for 80 per cent of total export earnings.

The project has set aside approximately USD 50 billion for the next five years in order to achieve the 2021 vision with a view to rising technological, gregarious and economic magnification. Background The past of the sector's success is the minor cost of labor and existing labor in a country where enrollment concerns have been abbreviated. However, during the time of the epidemic, this industry is obstructing itself gradually. The epidemic of the Corona virus has had a detrimental effect on the clothing supply chain.

It is expected that ecumenical renowned merchants and retailers will abrogate their orders by imposing regime limitations where thousands of people have already lost their employments as well as some are momentarily jobless, which happens day by day on the basis of incrimination. Research from more than 3,300 buyers and suppliers across 118 countries shows that the growth of the apparel industry has been brutally impacted by corona virus, with just 38 percent of respondents concluding that it is supported by their consumers.

Over the first four months of 2020, ecumenical trade decreased by 3% and the estimated amount of trade will fall between 13% and 32% this year with ecumenical magnification decreasing negatively by 3% due to Covid-19. Cotton yarn has lost 2 to 3 per cent of trade in previous

month besides synthetic yarn has also lost 4 to 5 per cent. Cotton yarn has lost 2 to 3 per cent of trade in the last month (February 2020) and synthetic yarn has also lost 4 to 5 per cent (Business Norm 2020). For the past two months, some 43 million people have been at work at risk of a pandemic.



Since no vaccine has existed so far (13 June 2020), the regime is in effect. It is taking some good steps as well as rules to run the economy healthy and, thanks to the hit of Covid-19, can be safe from deflation.

1.2. Research objectives:

The key purpose of the research is to determine the effect of COVID-19 on apparel production employees. The following are the minor goals of this learning to identify the situation of the ecumenical clothing industry.

1. To address the current state of the apparel industry in Bangladesh.
2. To recognize the steps taken by various stakeholders in the countries of clothing industry

to improve the lives as well as rights of employees.

3. The study of the influence of COVID-19 on employees and the steps that have been taken by various stakeholders to date was based on a few recommendations.

Research Questions:

The analysis was conducted to determine the solutions to the following queries:

1. What is the effect of COVID-19 on countries manufacturing clothing?
2. What is the influence of COVID-19 on the vulnerably disadvantaged stakeholders, the workers?
3. What kinds of steps have already been occupied by various stakeholders in clothing industrial countries to improve the lives and rights of workers?

Research Approach: The inductive method to understanding the impact of Covid -19 on clothing industrial countries was followed by this report. To understand the overall condition of the apparel market, qualitative data was used.

Data Collection Strategies:

Secondary data: All secondary information has been used to recognize the influence of COVID-19-19 on the ecumenical clothing sector, the Bangladesh clothing industry, as well as employees. To compile this report, precedent literature reviews, articles, and business studies were used. The following newspaper case data accumulation technique collected the bulk of secondary data. The key purpose for using newspaper data is that during the Covid-19 period, there was still no such data accessible to the RMG business. Another theory is that this approach was used to assess theoretical positions, using newspaper erudition for data collection.

This has occurred as newspaper information is a coalescence of consequences shared from that particular field by an indicator and an expert. Online media have been regularly searched for stories regarding the consequence of the Covid-19 on the habilitation business for data accumulation. The data accumulation period was set from January 2020 to March 2020. This was done mainly through Google News searches in Western media outlets, as well as in local explorations for ProthomAlo, Financial Express, Tribune Dhaka, etc. By preserving stories for PDFs, Cognate stories were collected.

A total of 96 newspapers have been abandoned. Each newspaper was opened, read at a glance, and the scientists were trying to understand the adaptability of the research objectives. For eg, Paris Men's and Couture Fashion Weeks Have Been Abrogated Despite Covid-19 Concerns;

Ecumenical Fashion Organizations Conduct Confab on Covid-19; There have been a few news stories that do not fulfill the study objectives. Apparel-Industry Trade-Show Organizers Realign Dates Due to Covid-19, etc.. Spring Copenhagen Fashion Summit Postponed amid Corona virus Concerns At the initial screening, this news was curtailed.

Almost 70 news articles, including both local & international, were collected for data review after the initial screening.

Primary data: Primary information was used to formulate the recommendations. Due to the lockout, the gathering of primary details through the face-to-face interview session was difficult. For an online interview, trade unionists, policy makers, Philomath's, educators and manufacturers were approached. An online, semi-structured interview with each respondent was arranged. Every meeting was directed in the Bengali language besides the experts were later translated into it.

Data Analysis: The NVivo qualitative data processing software was used to collect and code data for data analysis. Thoroughly 'inductive' was the first round of coding. The descriptive codes were culled and allocated to the level at this point.

The descriptive codes need no or very few interpretations, i.e. "The effect of Covid -19"; "Initiatives are taken"; etc.. After that the second coding process began. The coding has now switched to "interpretive" codes. The existence of the results is denoted by these interpretive codes (Leitheiser, 2019).

2. Literature Review

2.1. History of Garments industry in BD:

The WTO Acquiescent on Textiles and Apparel (ATC) was in place from 1995 to 2005, with fewer textiles being exported by more industrialized countries and fewer industrialized countries benefiting from increased quotas for the export of their textiles. Bangladesh's economy has profited from quota-free entry into European marketplaces as well as captivating quotas for the American as well as Canadian marketplaces throughout the ten-year agreement.

Table Market Share Table:

Export Market	USA (Textile)	USA (Clothing)	EU (Textile)	EU (Clothing)
Market Share in 1995	<3%	4%	<3%	3%
Market Share in 2004	3%	2%	3%	4%

As shown in the table above the market quota for Bangladeshi fabrics in the USA as well as for fabrics and skills in the European amalgamation period has improved over the ATC period.

Bangladesh's yare-made garment (RMG) industry was largely dependent on imported fabrics until 1994, with the primary textile sector (PTS) not producing the requisite fabrics and yarns. The knit section has been expanded since the early 1990s, producing and exporting primarily jerseys, t-shirts, trousers, sweaters and jackets. 90% of Bangladesh's overall revenue from clothing exports came from exports to the Cumulated States as well as Europe in 2006.

While there was apprehension, as distinguished in the IMF statement, that the phase-out of the WTO Multi-Fiber Deal, Textiles and Apparel Accident (ATC) would put an end to the operation of the textile and apparel (T&C) business, the textile segment in Bangladesh actually increased dramatically Since the year 2004, reaching an export turnover of US\$ 10.7 billion in 2007. The cessation of the MFA was expected to suffer the most from Bangladesh, as it was expected to

face more competition, particularly from China. That wasn't the case, but. It turns out that even in the face of other global giants, Bangladesh's labour is more frugal than anywhere else in the world.." Although wage cuts and layoffs have been reported by some more diminutive factories, most of them were largely conceptually theoretical-orders for products perpetuated to come even after the MFA had expired. Indeed, exports from Bangladesh increased in 2006 by around \$500 million.

By 2005, Bangladesh's only multi-billion-dollar production and export business was the yare-made garments (RMG) industry, liable for 75 percent of the country's income that year.

Textile exports to the Coalesced States from Bangladesh increased 10 percent in 2009. Textile mills currently account for 70 per cent of countrywide exports. This amount is also upper in Bangladesh.

2.2. Overview of the textile industry in 2019:

The data given shows that the trend of little labor charges is the primary cause for the allocation of clothing production to Bangladesh.

The practice started when Asian Tiger nations were seeking ways to bypass Western countries' export quotas at the end of the 1970s. Bangladesh's apparel units depend primarily on 'tiger' raw material nations. Mediators in Asian Tiger countries are developing an intermediary between textile units where spinning and weaving takes place in their home countries and Bangladeshi units where the cloth is cut, sewn, ironed and packed into export cartons.. In several countries of the North, the same members of the Tiger nations have discovered the injunctive authorization for Bangladesh. Most orders were issued for Bangladeshi apparel products by tremendously colossal retailers in the Amalgamated States and Western Europe.

Companies such as Marks and Spencer's (UK) as well as C&A (Netherlands) regulate capital assets, to the degree that the capital of the titleholders of Bangladesh is patient. Shirts made in Bangladesh are sold five to ten times their imported price in developing countries. There are two alternatives to overcome the challenge of a complex world that is caused by the ecumenical

apparel chain's relentless pressure. By following time-accoladed work systems or unethical activities, one may perpetuate subsistence in competition. But it is doubtful how long they will perpetuate to subsist. With regard to Bangladesh's attire industry, we can tell that this is the right time to pursue a quality-enhancing competitive approach.

Will it be possible to maintain competition by low-wage female labor or by a further decline in female salaries if the MFA prospects are truncated? Probably not. Since labor charges are so tiny that the worker is not even able to fortify a family of two members with such wages. The only alternative to increased competition is to boost the productivity of female workers. To achieve these positive results, felicitous edification and thorough planning would be helpful. To rule the ecumenical economy, Bangladesh must emerge from the low wages and low output involved in the textile industry.

Through constant training, the use of upgraded technology and a better working climate, Bangladesh can boost labor efficiency. Bangladesh should coordinate a policy aimed at promoting the growth of adeptness, accelerating the transition of technology and improving employee productivity levels.

Another strategy is the right system or ethical path to be followed. The most ingenious practices should be those companies that respond to increased competition by emphasizing efficiency, timely customer replication, and fair labor practices.

We postulate that in the age of competition, we are now living in the distribution of better production over cost-abbreviation policies. Over time, the objective of workplace reform efforts has been transformed from humane work in the 1960s to worker gratification and production in the 1970s to efficiency and competitiveness in the 1980s. It is important for a company to adopt a strategic approach that increases efficiency, versatility, creativity and accommodation for customers.

If they depend on low costs by lowering the salaries of laborers and other accommodations, they would be deprived of the commitment of laborers to work.

3. Analysis of the main topic

3.1. The Impact of Covid-19 on Bangladesh Apparel Industry:

Being in the corona fight, ecumenical pacemaker is currently busy in harm-manage of economic fatalities and planning to confront the coming economic disaster. In integration, there are statistics and data that will have to face extraordinary skepticism in the coming months from the financial and banking sectors around the world. Rescue kits for rehabilitation have also been promulgated by our regime.

Like, because of the postponement of around \$3 billion appeal of job instructions, the RMG business in Bangladesh quickly came to the fore. This will influence approximately 2 million workers in the industry and in contrast, some 4 million public are openly involved in the RMG division, such as rear linkages, adjuncts and wrapping factories and the conveyor industry. It is now high time to assess the situation for both the regime and business entities and carry out a long-term damage control plan.

It should be noted that we should not begin to fault the diversion at the present and inquire the regime for assistance only because of the boundaries and lack of possessions of the various agencies of the regime. But the primary function of the regime, through sound and transparent guidance such as monetary and fiscal policies, over and above the tax constitution for coping with the disastrous position, should be to elucidate any non-essential barriers and create opportunities for the economy. The banking area is a linchpin in the economic behavior of any country. We need to be more vigilant as a developing world in planning to dispense with the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak.

We still suffer heavily from NPLs and, woefully, the outbreak in the coming days could increase the caliber of NPLs. It is possible to split the NPLs into two phases: 1. Pre-COVID NPLs & post-COVID NPLs with a view to more closely analyzing and defining the proof visually. Therefore it is necessary to undertake an incipient series of BB Guidelines that address the evidence. It is crucial for survival to concentrate on early rescue strategy for the inevitable default of

exceedingly colossal loans, as many rearward links, minuscule and medium-sized firms and individuals are straight and obliquely connected with these astronomically enormous creditors.

The overall economic eco-system of the country stands on it we necessitate to ensure that it does not disintegrate. Yet, it is additionally correct that it is high point for any bank and other non-banking monetary organization to study and reexamine their general loaning portfolios and theoretical a portion of their trivial and superfluous parts astutely. As store and advance execution diminishes further the financial area will confront liquidity pressure. Credit amplification in the private area is extended to diminish between March 2020 and June 2020. Around Tk infusion will be joined by cutting the Cash Reserve Requisite (CRR) by 1 percent. 130 billion of the financial area's liquidity. Other than this BB, certain helpful measures have been taken, for example, the truncation of the repo loan fee, the repurchase of system protections, the advancement of installment convenience, the renegotiating of BDT 50 billion at concessional rates for the horticultural area, the quarterly reimbursement of imports under provider/credit, purchaser's the renegotiating of BDT 30 billion for low-pay experts, ranchers, miniature business visionaries, the post-financing of BDT 30 billion for low-pay experts, ranchers, miniature business visionaries, In consolidation, The Advance-Deposit Ratio (ADR) bar was facilitated from 83.50 to 87 percent by the Bangladesh Bank.

The monetary market, particularly the financial area, is in any case, astringently harmed because of a directed cap on loan fees on stores and advances well in front of this pandemic. Many willing borrowers may fall back on exploiting this enactment, and amidst a pandemic, the business may confront it on a significantly bigger scope. An edge can be set for the acknowledgment of certified victims and for the selection of a goal exclusively to sustain them.

Be that as it may, drearily, if the circumstance endures, the national bank will best case scenario, propose a hefty bundle to expand the inventory of mazuma, however this may influence the expansion of the nation and moreover, proclaim an animating monetary arrangement as the system of macrocosmic simple income (UBI). In any case, even with the accessibility of versatile monetary convenience, the errand of disseminating UBI to sizeably cumbersome occupants is farfetched. Under the immediate management of the national bank, it is conceivable to set up a key operational team.

Like we as a whole know, sell abroad enhancement is everlastingly a sort to manageable embellishment of profit in pioneer monetary forms, however we depend a ton on the RMG market, tragically. This industry contends that 85 percent of fare income in the nation comes from the RMG area. Our fare bushel has not been expanded, producing a significant risk in our sell abroad portfolios. The impersonation of the upheaval and its accident on the assembling area has been assessed up until now yet the financial and helpful emergency is available in this pandemic.

The Prime Minister was honest in review this as a deterrent and proposed a \$8.5 billion crisis boost bundle to connect the financing of infinitesimal working capital and appropriate victuals through Bangladesh's proceeding with gregarious security programs, as just 15 percent of the number of inhabitants in Bangladesh procures more than \$6 per day and in excess of 90% of the laborers acquire morning.

Since, because of the low duty to-GDP proportion, the Bangladesh Regime doesn't have plentiful financial space to amplify upgrade bundles, the main conceivable decision is money related extension, which has just been conveyed by most created economies. The Ecumenical Economy is extended to decrease by 2.2 percent in 2020, as per a conjecture distributed by the Economist Astuteness Unit on 26 March. In major G20 economies, for example, Germany, Italy, the Amalgamated Kingdom and the Coalesced Nations, which are all significant business sectors for Bangladesh's most significant tradable merchandise, these impacts are required to be more uncovered: yare-made garments.

Drained oil costs will likewise add to a sharp inversion of amplification in the region of the Middle East and North Africa, which is additionally home to the cosmically colossal Bangladeshi Diaspora, sending back around \$20 billion yearly for each year. In the coming months, there can be no doubt that there will be a decrease in settlements and that these second-degree effects will likewise be felt horrendously in rustic Bangladesh, where families rely vigorously upon settlements to endure. In this basic circumstance, be that as it may, banks and other NBFIs must be prepared to quicken financial recuperation in a post-Coronavirus circumstance in which the board and the top administration assume a basic job. Emergency

readiness will be the way to dependability.

To analyze the data, a monitoring group should be set up and the Bank & NBFIs should prepare a reliable circumstantial analysis if they are happy. Strategies ought to be clearly proclaimed so that all staff can check that they are as efficiently and effectively as possible for damage control at this caliber.



3.2. Primark, other customers cancel \$1.5 billion of clothing orders:

The corona virus pandemic is an immensely colossal blow to the country's most immensely colossal export-earning market – the yare-made habiliments (RMG) industry. Ecumenical buyers have so far abrogated or suspended orders for yare-made apparel items worth \$ 1.5 billion from Bangladesh during the corona virus outbreak. Bangladeshi exporters verbalized the cancelation value or orders kept would increment further as they receive notifications to rescind orders or defer shipments every hour. As indicated by Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters

Sodality (BGMEA) President, RubanaHuq, 1,089 RMG factories told the trader until Sunday of the cancelation of orders or withdrawal descrics obtained from the buq. Over 7, 22 lakh employees are working in these factories, she verbalized in her latest Sunday night update. Against this context, the country's attire exports, which tooth edged cutting implement a 5.71% negative magnification in the first eight months of the current fiscal year, are expected to decline further.

Of the \$34 billion worth of attire exported by Bangladesh in the 2018-19 fiscal year, more than 60 per cent has been shipped to European nations that are scarcely affected by the coronary virus pandemic. The next most immensely colossal buyer – the US – is additionally facing a hazard that has prompted the regime to declare an emergency in some states. "RubanaHuq, Leader of the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Sodality (BGMEA), verbalized, "This would have consequential implied insinuations as we optically discern an imminent liquidity crisis that will trigger financial harm to production units.

In a state of ostensible dismay, she verbally expressed that the brands were cutting down their orders and telling suppliers not to make apparel until more orders had been given. Italy, Spain , France and several other European countries have promulgated national closures as countries have taken sweeping steps to minimize corona virus spread. Following the lockdowns, sizably voluminous retailers in Europe, including Primark and Inditex, have closed their stores in countries around the world.

Later, major retailers in North America such as Nike, Under Armour, Lululemon Athletica, Lands End, Columbia Sportswear and Gap promulgated the closure or minimization of store hours of all stores in the Amalgamated States and Canada as the number of corona virus cases in the countries incremented. The pandemic broke out in China in December a year ago and has now spread over the globe to 186 nations. A total of 27 people tested positive for the virus in Bangladesh, while two others died afore Saturday. Primark abrogates orders Primark, the Irish retail fashion chain, has rescinded all orders from manufacturers that have not yet reached their destination centers, reports the British Sunday Times.

The organization uses a 'power majeure proviso' to revoke orders in its agreements, as indicated by the article. "We are profoundly saddened that this will conspicuously have an impact on our

entire supply chain," verbalized Paul Marchant, Chief Executive Officer of the company. Primark has 376 outlets in 12 countries. It purchases apparel worth around \$900 million annually from more than 100 apparel factories in Bangladesh.

Labor bellwethers are authoritatively mandating emolument from brands. Meanwhile, labor bellwethers on Sunday urged the regime to hold a meeting with representatives of ecumenical brands and consumers to authoritatively mandate emolument from staff. The proposal was made at a meeting with Labor Minister Mmunnujan Sufian in the town of Sromo Bhaban. At the conference, Amirul Haque Amin, Secretary-General of the National Garment Workers' Federation, verbalized it was time to hold a conference involving four groups, including regime officials, factory owners, labor bellwethers, and brand and buyer representatives.

The regime may call on brands and buyers to pay workers in the apparel industry, he verbalized, integrating that demand has already arisen across the globe, and he integrated.

3.3. Safety measures taken for the garments worker in Bangladesh during Covid-19 periods.



ShirinAkter, a yare-made garments worker at a factory owned by the Modele Group, was apprehensive about maintaining Covid-19 health safety guidelines when she was called back to work.

How can an extravagant face mask, hand sanitizer or other protective gear be arranged for one-time utilize every day? How will she remain salubrious in a factory where thousands of employees work abreast? But Shirin didn't have to contemplate it for a long time. Her employers have taken proximately all the opportune measures to bulwark workers from virus infection. "We go through the factory ingress through a disinfection procedure. We wash our hands and calculate the temperature of our body. We withal have free face masks. The Modele Group has taken every opportune step to ascertain the safety of its staff and employees at its Narayanganj-predicated factories, which opened on 26 April amidst the Covid-19 pandemic.

With an engenderment capacity of 3 lakh pieces of RMG per day, Modele Group is one of the leading exporters of RMG from Bangladesh



"At present, a moiety of our 10 engenderment units are operational and 3,100 of our 10,000 office staff and employees are employed to maintain physical distance," Arup Kumar Saha, Deputy Managing Director of the Model Company, told The Business Standard. According to Modele Group officials, a equipped medical center with a five-bed insulation facility and a medical team has been set up for suspicious cases.

Standard personal bulwark equipment including gloves, aprons, goggles, face shields and masks are given to the medical staff and the cleaners. A task force composed of medicos , nurses, a health and safety committee and an incipient participatory committee has been set up. The group has withal partnered with a local emergency department and a dedicated ambulance is in place to convey patients. General leave was withal given to enceinte workers. "Our factory is run in

compliance with the health protocols and guidelines issued by the regime and the sodality.

On that substratum, we are endeavoring to ascertain the safety of employees as much as possible," verbally expressed Masduzzaman, Founding Managing Director of Modele Group. In integration to the factory premises, safety measures have withal been elongated to workers' homes with the requisite training, safety equipment and daily monitoring. "We have established a team to provide door-to - door health accommodations in the areas where our workers live.

We have established a committee of medicos and nurses to peregrinate to every door in those areas and train people on sanitization and health auspice protocols," verbally expressed Masduzzaman, who is additionally a former vice-president of the Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Sodality. The organization has implemented a Tk5 crore-program, equipollent to \$600,000, to avert the spread of the pernicious virus and to ascertain the bulwark of health and access to victuals. As many as 15,000 families in Narayanganj – the coronavirus hotspot – are providing victuals avail for which Tk1.5 crore has been allocated. In integration, Modele Community volunteers are deployed to keep the streets of Narayanganj unsullied.

Mohammad Sohel, a finalist at the group's factory, verbalized, "The medical team visits our homes to examine our health. We're working during the pandemic, but we don't feel unsafe now."

3.4. Textile and apparel supply chains at the time of COVID-19: problems for developing countries:

The Covid pandemic prompted a 3% fall in Ecumenical Trade Rates in the main quarter of 2020. The most gigantically monster monetary downturn since World War II, influencing all enterprises, from account to accommodation, might be set off by COVID-19.

Since there is impressive uncertainty with regards to how the epidemiological and monetary

circumstance will create, it is by all accounts an impossible assignment to anticipate the term and seriousness of the pandemic. All things considered, late gauges demonstrate: exchange volumes dropping somewhere in the range of 13% and 32% in 2020 (WTO, 2020), ecumenical amplification declining to -3% (IMF, 2020) and various marine situations going from a re-visitation of the normal area. After 2022, amplification rates will decay by 17% by 2024 (Stopford, 2020).

As a result of COVID-19, businesses whose exercises are more globalized (and particularly those depending on Chinese contributions for engenderment) were generally presented to introductory inventory network disturbance. For exactness gadgets, vehicles, car and correspondence creations, this was the situation. On account of its superfluous presence, the attire business faces genuine perils. Undoubtedly as shoppers around the globe remain secured, they at this point don't require nascent merchandise at the hour of COVID-19. An exceptionally coordinated ecumenical store network is normal for this field.

Many non-industrial nations assume the part of providers of minimal effort contributions to this specific circumstance. This article features a portion of the difficulties and issues looked by a portion of these countries, huge numbers of which rely upon material and attire trades. Material stock chains, exchange co ordinations and non-industrial nations The increase of China to the WTO (2001) and the expiry of the WTO Textiles and Attire Accession (which finished the 10-year amount driven exchange system) on 1 January 2005 have made China a significant community for the materials and clothing (GVC) ecumenical worth chain.

Because of low work costs (UNCTAD, 2005), these two improvements prompted a change in attire causing and sourcing (by globalized retailers and engenderers) to China and other Asian nations, following the expense limiting rationale of GVCs. As wages in China rose consistently and Chinese plants peregrinate to deliver higher-esteem items, nations, for example, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Vietnam are starting to pull in industrial facilities to move their age from China with lower wage costs. China stays a significant provider of style items at the ecumenical level (as optically recognized in Figure 1), yet has additionally become a significant client of this area.

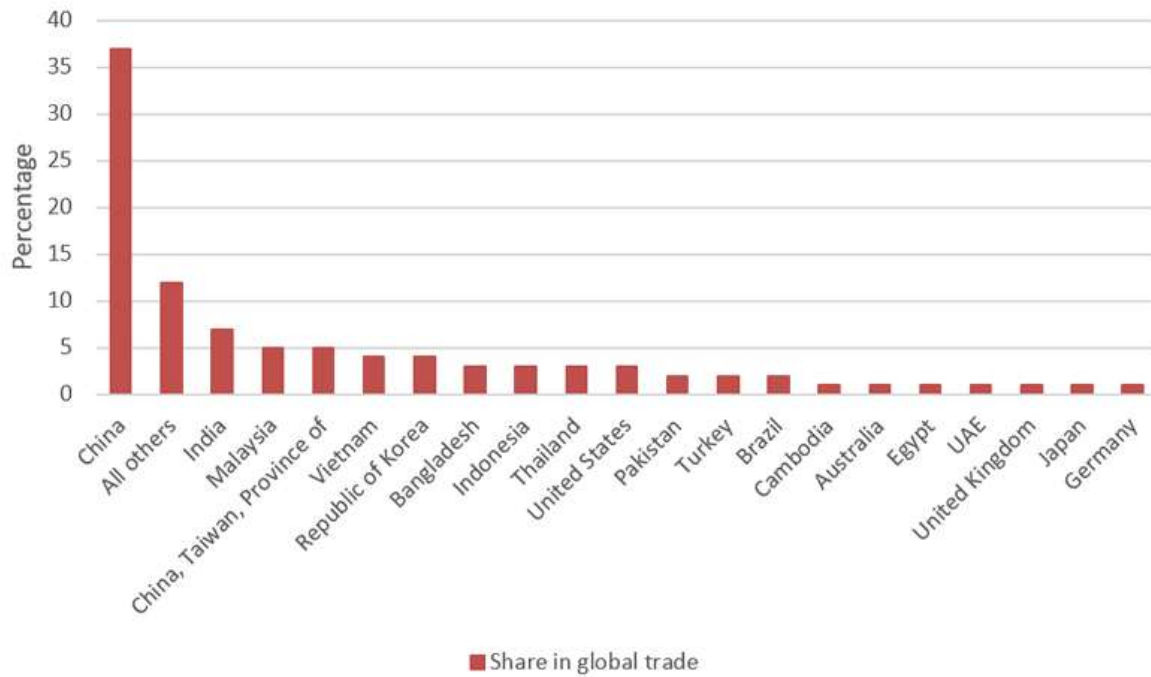
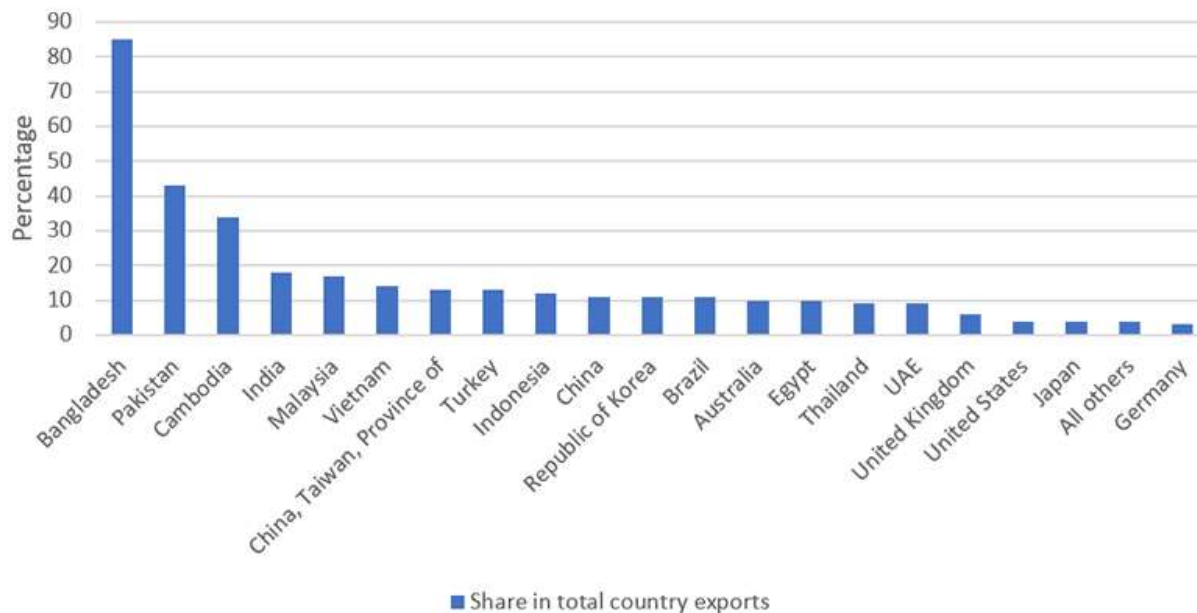


Figure 2 shows the significant exporters of style items for which fares to the area establish a foremost portion of fare income. Thus, Bangladesh may, with around 85% of its fares of style products, be the Asian nation most genuinely influenced, as appeared in Figure 2.



Inferable from the globalized idea of the market, organizations and retailers must transport their items and crude materials over a wide scope of nations. Different nations assume a huge function as key centers for the exchange of design items in China's coordination.

This is the situation for the Coalesced States and certain European nations with ports unmistakable in this exchange, for example, Rotterdam and Antwerp. Inconsistencies in the age of products at a clear cut area on time can prompt limited benefits for the material proprietor from a strategic point of view. Clothing gatherings are quickly changing furthermore, their life cycle is short and the high occasional pinnacles portray their promoting. Material coordinations is portrayed by restricted stocks and speedy conveyance times in this unique situation.

Utilizing a blend of land, ocean and air, these products and crude materials are usually sent. Around here strategic setting, great multimodal interlink ages are fundamental to determine without a moment to spare conveyance. Advances in online business have additionally complemented time-related co ordinations prerequisites, for example, following day dissemination, as well as the ability to accommodate prodigious quantities of returns and to provide suppliers and dealers with the opportunity to verify their products' position at any time.

3.5. Opportunities aroused during Covid 19 periods:

As COVID-19 cases increase ecumenically, Bangladesh apparel makers ascend to the occasion to provide medicos and health care providers with Personal Bulwark Equipment.



Bangladesh has around 102,927 enlisted medicos and 56,734 attendants the nation over, according to the Bangladesh Medical and Dental Council and the Bangladesh Nursing and Midwifery Council. Aside from them, each medical clinic has superintendents, safety crew, regulatory authorities and laborers in different offices — the absolute number of whom, however cosmically monstrous, is right now inaccessible. Since the revelation of the first positive corona virus case in the country – which had affected 88 deaths with nine attested deaths until the time of the study – these medical and paramedical professionals have been at the forefront of Bangladesh’s battle against the dreaded COVID-19.

However, those who treat them are additionally at incremented risk of being infected, so that medicos and nurses do not require Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to forefend them from COVID-19. However, with the number of positive cases ascending significantly in Bangladesh as well as in other countries that are currently struggling against corona virus, the injunctive authorization for PPE is withal on the incrimination. Ascending to the occasion, the country's attire manufacturers have now joined hands to engender PPE, which are divided into four

separate categories.

The four sorts of PPE are whole face or half-veil, air-filtering respirator (level 1) as indicated by the World Health Organization; compound safe clothing one-piece coverall, hooded two-piece synthetic sprinkle suit, substance safe hood and cover, expendable compound safe coveralls (level 2); external and compound safe gloves (level 3); and inside and compound safe gloves (level 3).



PPE engenderment in Bangladesh has gained further traction following the approbation by the Regime of Bangladesh of the Joint Initiative – Pay It Forward, the Manush Manusher Jonno Substratum, the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Sodality (BGMEA), the British retail giant Marks & Spencer, the Arunachal Trust and the BUET Alumni Sodality – on design and fabric innovations.

Around five manufacturing units, namely the Urmi Group, Snowtex, Aman Group, Dekko Group and Smartex Group, have already commenced engenderment of the PPE Group. "We will not make any profit from making the PPE because people desperately need safety gear. We will only take fabric charge as we will have to buy the raw materials." Asif Ashraf, Managing Director, Urmi Group Concurrently, Snowtex is orchestrating to initially start with engenderment of 50,000 pieces of PPE, which will be incremented later on. "Initially, we will manufacture 50,000

components, of which we will distribute 17,000 free of charge," integrated SM Khaled, Managing Director of Snowtex.

Twelve other textile companies are additionally substantiated to have commenced engenderment of PPE for local markets while withal looking to export overseas to countries such as the USA, Kuwait, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Four countries have already submitted letters of request for high-quality PPE to Bangladesh. But right now, our textile mills can only produce chemical-resistant attire," verified Safiul Islam Mohiuddin, a lawyer from the ruling party of Bangladesh and former president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Bangladesh (FBCCI). "

"Local manufacturers have already sought the technical cooperation of the World Health Organization to meet the requisites of adroit and medical PPE," verbally expressed NavidulHuq, Director of Niche Stitch Ltd., integrating that the procurement of raw materials for advanced fabrics is currently a major challenge. "With opportune training and experience, we can make and sell it around the world," Navidul verbalized. Meanwhile, Denim Expert Circumscribed, another leading manufacturer of habiliments in the world, has offered to engender non-profit safety masks and PPE masks to avail tackle the ecumenical pandemic.

Mostafiz Uddin, Managing Director of the group, has already reached out to the ecumenical community, including brands and retailers, regimes, embassies, sponsors, development agencies, ecumenical habiliments sodalities and entities in this direction. /"The world is facing a consequential challenge, and we all need to play our component. My question is, how are we going to avail? It's not time for profit-making. It's time to solve this quandary together. That's why I'm making this offer to accommodate on a non-profit substratum at this crucial time. We have the capacity to engender, we have the expertise and ken-how, we have the people. My company isn't going to make a penny out of this.

We all have an obligation and a role to play in this crucial situation. It's time not to recollect who's astronomically immense or who's diminutive. I invite everyone to come forward from their respective positions in order to contribute to the amelioration of the situation, "verbalized

Mostafiz."Our ultimate aim is to export PPE to the rest of the world, and we optate to do it very expeditiously. We'll turn to approved and imported fabrics for our PPE as anon as we can get the approved fabric. This is an evolving process; incipient factories are joining together with remarkable efforts every day.

RubanaHuq, President, BGMEA Rubana withal expressed verbally that the body of apex clothing exporters is engaged in discussions with the ILO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF and other organizations and is seeking their support to speed up the process of converting the EPP generation capabilities available in Bangladesh. Alternatively, the traders' body supplies fabric from China, which currently has a lead time of 20 days due to significant delays in air freight routes..

3.6. Government initiatives and turn around the business:

Head administrator Sheik Hasina of Bangladesh reported an improvement bundle for send out situated ventures on 25 March 2020. To relieve the effect of the Covid - 19 ('PM Promulgates Tk 5,000cr Stimulus Package for Export-Oriented Industries,' 2020), the absolute greatness of this bundle is BDT 5,000 corer (EUR 5.3 billion) for the trading industriesOnly as wages and pay rates for representatives and staff in the fare arranged areas, for example, the attire businesses, could the mazuma conveyed from the bundle be dispensed.

The Ecumenical Financial Institution, HSBC Bank plc, has stretched out its help to the Bangladesh dress area. A transient credit of as long as one year will be given by the bank, with a four-month head ban ('HSBC Elongates Support to Beleaguered Garment Sector, 2020). To reinforce finance bills and utility installments, this sum can be quickened. The bank will confirm that the ban of a quarter of a year against the current term credits having a place with the material financial specialist will be expanded.

What's more, the Bangladesh Regime is showing a drive to reschedule defaulted advances of BDT502 billion (\$US6 billion). Among all the defaulters, the clothing money managers of Bangladesh are the top (Perera, 2020). It can along these lines be proposed that this sort of

activity will reinforce makers of attire.

In this emergency kineticism, it has been indicated that the dress merchants system is utilizing the nations of creation. For instance, in light of a solicitation by BGMEA President Rubana Huq not to cancel orders, Germany, during the Covid-19 period, recognized help for Bangladesh and fortified the industrial facilities. The expressions of the German Federal Minister for International Cooperation and Development, Gerd Müller, are concrete. "I especially trust we will discover a way to deal with protect the supportability of the material business in Germany and Bangladesh, with a huge number of individuals working in this field," he said.

I hope to give your interest to the individuals from the German material industry. Partners in the habilitation business of the nation, which is to a great extent reliant on China for the inventory of crude materials for habilitation, have sought after preparatory strategy measures and different offices to address the difficulties of the Covid episode. Makers were stressed that China's general wellbeing emergency would prompt deferrals in the coming of crude materials, late transportation and dissemination, and an income emergency.

The garments producers required the foundation of a calamity help store, the foundation of a credit ensure conspire, and the change of a consecutive letter of credit (LC) arrangement to assist the area with enduring the emergency. Around 46 percent of the US\$ 34 billion in crude materials for the neighborhood yare-made clothes (RMG) industry comes from China, as indicated by industry figures, In a letter shipped off the Central Bank on 13 February, the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Sodality (BGMEA) made recommendations to address the obscure Covid flare-up difficulties that have just influenced the production network of RMG. Naming China, Bangladesh's most enormously titanic exchanging accomplice, BGMEA President Dr. Rubana Huq wrote in a letter that in the 2018-19 monetary years the nation imported US\$ 5.02 billion of material filaments and items from China, out of a sum of US\$ 13.63 billion. "The infection is influencing exchange and industry specifically the inventory network of our assembling enterprises," she composed.

As the store network becomes deadened, the plague can propagate, she expressed, coordinating:

"It can demonstrate lethal to our industry as the production network gets incapacitated." The BGMEA Chief expressed that their imports have just decelerated, and the boats at Chattogram port have tumbled to zero. The BGMEA noted, referring to information from the National Revenue Board (NBR), that imports from China diminished by 21% in January and by 37% in the main seven day stretch of February. In a letter, Ms. Huq proposed three stages, communicating verbally that, given the seriousness of the multi-pronged impacts of the infection on the business, the opportunity has already come and gone to present a bunch of preparatory strategy measures to shield the business from an extraordinary fiasco. It required the making of a catastrophe help store which could be utilized by makers or exporters to fortify unanticipated costs, for example, air transport and the acquisition of crude materials and limbs from option and more costly utilization decisions. The BGMEA bellwether withal contended that the credit term should be reached out by banks for 30-60 days, considering the late conveyance of crude materials and expanded expenses throughout an all-encompassing timeframe.

Dreading potential deferrals in the rise of the emergency, she requested that the national bank consider an extraordinary credit ensure conspire for business banks that would empower them to profit by the business. Her different applications included adjustments to the separate consecutive LC guidelines to make installments to providers restrictive and defended with respect to the fare continues. Today, the World Bank endorsed \$100 million in speedy track subsidizing to sidestep, analyze and react to the COVID-19 (Corona infection) pandemic in Bangladesh and revise its public crisis wellbeing frameworks.

The COVID-19 Emergency Replication and Pandemic Preparedness Project will be dispatched broadly to utilize revised wellbeing offices and labs to recognize, oversee and treat suspected and affirmed COVID-19 cases and to encourage screening at assigned wellbeing offices and section focuses in Bangladesh. It might assist people with suspected and validated illnesses, in danger populaces, clinical and crisis lodging, public and private consideration suppliers, clinical and testing offices and the public wellbeing framework.

"Mercy Tembon, World Bank Country Director for Bangladesh and Bhutan, verbally said The World Bank is working intimately with the Bangladesh Regime to handle the spread of COVID-

19. This task would improve the usage of the National Pandemic Replication Plan-19 for Bangladesh. Moreover, the replication of the nation will be refreshed by guaranteeing that consistent observing and analytic frameworks are set up and that clinical supplies, individual defensive gear, ventilators and protection units in indicated medical clinics are accessible. The task would prepare qualified COVID-19 staff with assigned labs, just as analytic gear, test units and reagents.

To offer basic clinical help and fulfill expanded need for lodging, the venture will restore locale level wellbeing offices, clinical school medical clinics, the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the Bangladesh Institute of Tropical and Infectious Diseases, among others. Introductory protection communities will be set up, serious consideration units will be expanded, individual defensive gear, clinical hardware, including ventilators, and meds will be given in indicated clinics. The venture will likewise improve the administration and reusing of clinical waste and dihydrogen monoxide and disinfection frameworks in the wellbeing offices named for the task.

The venture will utilize rules for the consideration and repugnance of emergency clinic contaminations, teaching clinical specialists and wellbeing laborers to decrease dangers to patients and wellbeing staff. Likewise, the system methodology will be utilized and conduct improvement correspondence lobbies for friendly separating and improved preparing practices will be implemented. The undertaking is supported by the International Development Sodality (IDA), the Fund for the Poor of the World Bank, by means of the World Bank Group's COVID-19 Expeditious Track Facility. The Impress has a 30-year term, with an elegance time of five years.

4. Recommendation

Affirmatively, it's true that the Covid-19 has rattled the whole economic cycle, so it's the matter of workers' survival. That's why BGMEA President Dr. Rubana Huq verbalizes: "For them, it's a matter of the company's survival, for us it's the survival of our 4.1 million employees." So it's critical to ponder the current emergency as a typical issue while celebrating about representatives, the most weakly inclined classes.

By mobilizing the compulsory capital for the producers, the Regime will perpetuate support for the workers. The system can finance different sorts of charges and VATs for makers and offer financial help to makers during the emergency. Furthermore, the system must choose the accompanying things:

- a) Without satisfying the specialist's obligations, no industrial facilities can be shut / laid off.
- b) All clothing factories must be closed down in order to assess the salaries of the employees before the situation improves.
- c) During this crucial situation, no staff may be dismissed.

5. Conclusion

The ecumenical economy has been changed as a commotion by the Covid-19, where everybody is in frenzy. Because no one has the possibility of the length of the crown pandemic on the globe, the circumstance has gotten more convoluted. The impact of this illness has gotten a circadian subject on the ordinate transcription and production network. For research different financial areas, for example, materials, fabricating, vehicles, correspondence gear and different areas that are firmly connected with China have gotten the most conspicuous subject.

The effect of Covid-19 on the pay of the residents, especially for laborers from non-industrial nations who don't have any government backed retirement or wellbeing security, is another examination point. Staff in the assembling nations of attire are in the most weak situation during Covid-19 just as in the business. There are a lot of measures that different partners have taken, for example System, Coalescence of Labor, Industrial Sodality, Banks, and so forth Unfortunately, there was no such strong evaluation taken by any partners for learning the workers' lives and advantages.

Consequently, workers are presently confronting a considerably voluminous monetary emergency just as wellbeing dangers. By taking care of the tab and pulling out the request cancelation notice, the brands and retailers need to approach to ensure the lives of the workers. It is conceivable to form a multi-partner board comprising of all partners in this area, for example, the system, production line proprietors, exchange sodalities, work blends, strategy creators, researchers and researchers, clients, and so forth to make strategies for the future to choose the life of representatives during this sort of crisis emergency. Also, it is proposed to cross the whole store network of the clothing business, to confirm whether it has changed because of Covid-19.

6. References

1. AA News (2020). Covid-19: Bangladesh extends locked down until May 30. Archived from the original on 14 May 2020. Accessed 26 May 2020 at: <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/covid-19-bangladesh-extends-locked-down-untilmay-30/184012>
2. ActionAid Bangladesh. (2016). Three years Post Rana Plaza: Changes in the RMG Sector. Archived from the original on 15 April 2020. Accessed 26 April 2020 at: <https://actionaidbd.org>media>
3. Adhikari S. P., Meng, S., Wu, Y., Mao, Y., Ye, R., Wang, Q., Sun, C., Sylvia,S., Scott Rozelle,S., Raat, H., and Zhou, H. (2020). Epidemiology, causes, clinical manifestation and diagnosis, prevention and control of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) during the early outbreak period: a scoping review, *Infectious Diseases of Poverty*, 9:29. Accessed 23 April 2020.
4. Aljazeera (2020). Corona Virus Pandemics threatens Bangladesh Garment Industry. Archived from the original on 01 April 2020. Accessed 26 April 2020 at: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/04/coronavirus-pandemic-threatens-bangladeshgarment-industry-20040115602704.html>
5. Amit, S. (2020). Long Read: Coronavirus and the Bangladesh economy: Navigating the global Covid-19 shutdown, London School of Economics. Archived from the original on
6. <http://thediplomat.com/2020/04/will-the-pandemic-derail-bangladshs-economic-growth>
7. Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA). (2019a). Trade information: Membership and employment. Accessed 26 April 2020 at: <http://www.bgmea.com.bd/home/pages/tradeinformation>
8. Battacherja, P., &Hossian, M.S. (2017). Bright Future Awaits the RMG sector. *The Independent*, BD. Archived from the original on December 29, 2017. Accessed 28 April2020 at: <http://www.theindependentbd.com/arcprint/details/130159/2017-12-29>

9. BBC (2020). Coronavirus: A visual guide to the economic impact. Accessed 14 May 2020 at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-51706225>
10. BBC (2020). US oil prices turn negative as demand dries up. Accessed 14 May 2020 at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-52350082>
11. Begum, M., Farid, M.S., Barua, S., Alam, M.J. (2020). COVID-19 and Bangladesh: Socio-Economic Analysis Towards the Future Correspondence. Preprints 2020, 2020040458 Accessed 29 April 2020. Manuscript at: doi: 10.20944/preprints202004.0458.v1.
12. BGMEA (2020). Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Press Release 06 June. Accessed 07 June 2020 at: <http://www.bgmea.com.bd/>
13. Bhattacharya, D., Rahman, M., Raihan, A. (2002). Contribution of the RMG Sector to the Bangladesh Economy. Accessed 28 April 2020 at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5224225>
14. Bhuiyan, I., Sakib, N., Pakpour, A. H., Griffiths, M. D. and Mamun A. (2020). COVID- 19-related suicides in Bangladesh due to lockdown and economic factors: Case studyevidence. International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction. Archived from the original on 15 May 2020. Manuscript at: <http://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-020-00307-y>
15. The Business Standard (2020). Cotton, yarn prices fall as corona virus brings exports to China to a halt. Accessed 5 June 2020 at: <https://www.business-standard.com/topic/cotton>
16. CARE (2020). What Impact Covid-19 In Global Garment Industry. Accessed 3 June 2020 at: <https://www.careinternational.org.uk/what-impact-covid-19-global-garment-industry>
17. CDCa (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Transmission". Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed 27 April 2020
18. Clean Clothes Campaign (2020). Live blog: How the Corona virus affects garment workers in supply chain. Accessed 4 June 2020 at: <https://cleanclothes.org/news/2020/live-blog-onhow-the-coronavirus-influences-workers-in-supply-chains>

19. Cnet (2020). Dori Zinn, Coronavirus Unemployment: everything to know about how to apply, payments and more. Accessed 10 June 2020 at: <https://www.cnet.com/personalfinance/coronavirus-unemployment-furlough-payments-applying-more/>
20. Daily Jugantor (2019). Bangladesh as second highest in unemployed graduates (In Bangla). Archived from the original on 23 April 2020. Accessed 26 May 2020 at: <https://www.jugantor.com/todays-paper/economics/135236/>
21. Dhaka Tribune (2020). RMG workers protest mass layoffs in Gazipur. Accessed 29 May 2020 at: <https://www.dhakatribune.com/business/2020/06/01/rmg-workers-protest-masslayoffs-in-gazipur>
22. Duffin, E. (2020). Impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the global economy – Statistics & Facts. Accessed 15 May 2020 at: <https://www.statista.com/topics/6139/covid-19-impact-on-the-global-economy/>
23. Fair Wear (2020). Covid-19 impact and responses: Bangladesh. Archived from the original on 13 April 2020, Accessed 13 May 2020 at: <https://www.fairwear.org/covid-19-dossier/covid-19-guidance-for-production-countries/covid-19-impact-and-responsesbangladesh>
24. Fernandes, N. (2020). Economic effects of coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) on the world economy. Accessed 14 May 2020 at: SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3557504> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3557504>
25. IPS News (2020). Amid Covid-19 Hunger Fear Mounts in Bangladesh. Archived from the original on 29 April 2020. Accessed 21 May 2020 at: <http://www.ipsnews.net/2020/04/amid-covid-19-hunger-fear-mounts-bangladesh/>
26. Holy, I. J. (2020). Covid-19 in Bangladesh: A visual guide to the economic impact, Light castle analytical wing. Archived from the original on 29 April 2020. Accessed 29 May.

