

Abstract



No trust on covid-19 test and treatment: destiney and home remedies is the best way in Bangladesh

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Abstract:

COVID-19, the prevalence and mortality rates vary from country to country and region to region. We are still unaware of the exact cause of lack of research. Bangladesh is ranked 11th most populous, the capital Dhaka is ranked 7th densely populated city in the world. The population is below the poverty line at 21.7 percent which approximately more than 30 million. The main purpose of this study is to observe the impact of this pandemic on the health of the people of such a country. Therefore, firstly, data of national and international health organizations are analyzed and secondly, a survey is conducted on the perception of COVID-19 in public and private health workers employed in Bangladesh and family members receiving health care for the COVID-19. This is a cross-sectional and mixed method study, qualitative part is presented through content analysis and quantitative part statistical estimation process. The results of the qualitative analysis show that corruption has been affecting in almost every sector of the government's healthcare sector that it has created complete distrust among the people and even abroad in dealing with COVID-19. Quantitative result shows that most health workers feel that the quality of COVID-19 prevention products provided to them is very poor, duplicate and inadequate, so their colleagues are being affected day by day so they are keeping themselves as safe as possible. They also feel that their colleagues, especially those engaged in sample collection and test process, do not have the correct results in most cases due to lack of proper training, experience and low quality components. Moreover, they feel that as the days go by, if they have initial symptoms, the general public is relying on home remedies instead of COVID-19 tests due to lack of trust in the treatment and test system. Corona-affected family members who receive government health care say that in most cases their patients are deprived of proper health care and those who receive private sector they suffer financial loss in various ways, such as unnec-



essary tests, high-cost medication and additional hospital rents are charged. In both cases, however, the dead-body is arranged for burial in a private institution for a contact amount of money in accordance with religious custom. The most intriguing findings from the study were that those who took home remedies bought oxi-meters and thermometers as soon as they saw symptoms, measured oxygen levels and temperature, and inhaled hot steam several times a day, combining a variety of herbs and spices, a type of hot drink is drunk after a while.

Biography:

Kazi Abdul Mannan is an Adjunct Professor of Faculty of Business Studies in Bangladesh and is currently the Director of the Migration Research and Development Society of Bangladesh (MRDSB) and Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR). He obtained the B.Com, BA, LLB and the M.Com (Marketing) from the University of Dhaka and Doctor of Business Administration (DBA) from the Southern Cross University, Australia. In 1995, he joined the Institute of Business Studies, Moscow, as a Lecturer. Since 2005, he has been with the same Institute, where he was an Assistant Professor, and became an Associate Professor in 2000, and moved to University Uttara as a Professor.

Publication of speakers:

 Kazi Abdul Mannan, The COVID-19 Pandemic Impacts on Manpower Export: An Econometric Analysis of Survival Strategies of Recruiting Agencies in Bangladesh, August 2020SSRN Electronic Journal 48(03):25-34, DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3676877

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