

The Impact of the Corona Pandemic on Government Sectors and Facilities: Evidence From Bahrain

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Abstract

In light of the current state of the globe, since the emergence of the Coronavirus "Covid 19" and its spread among all countries, its economic and social impact had a great impact on the global and national levels. The current study attempts to know the extent to which government facilities and sectors are affected by the Coronavirus. The study will be administered by collecting data through an electronic questionnaire. The study sample consist of managers and supervisors of government sectors specially in ministry of education and Bahrain Central Bank in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The descriptive and analytical approach will be used in order to build a conclusion on the result of the study. The research will present conclusions, recommendations and results that will help future researchers in this by touching on previous studies and literature, as it will be a reference for them. Further, it may help policy makers and regulators to know the effects of Corona on government sectors and facilities, particularly in Bahrain, and them make the right decisions.

Keywords: Corona Pandemic, Government Sector, Bahrain

1. Introduction

The globe has been living in the shadow of the Corona epidemic since December 2019. This circumstance is unique in many ways, and it will undoubtedly mark a key turning point in the history of humanity. Not only because of the threat it poses to human health, but also because of the devastating consequences it has on the economic, social, and political levels. Epidemics and illnesses have produced numerous issues and difficulties throughout history, and the Corona pandemic brings the same topic now as a worldwide epidemic that has directly influenced international human, commercial, and political transactions (Al-Saedi, 2020).

It had a detrimental influence on all countries' economy and caused the global system to enter a state of recession. This affected the economic and social system, and it is certain that although these effects differ from one country to another according to the economic and political conditions of any country, any crisis goes through it. The world will affect everyone (House of Trade Union and Workers Services, 2020). COVID-19 significantly affects the economy and the business community, and thus government and public sector institutions; These institutions are seeking for a variety of things, including preserving a legal and social framework, delivering public services and goods (including healthcare), and stabilizing the economy throughout this worldwide epidemic (BDO, n.d). COVID- 19 hazards are managed by these institutions in the same way they are managed by the rest of the business community. This includes everything from ensuring the safety of government employees in the workplace to ensuring the safety of the general public when accessing government services, as well as identifies key providers used to provide public services and identifying any weaknesses, impacts, or risks on delivery during COVID-19.

Emerging market and developing nations are prone to economic and financial instability due to existing macroeconomic vulnerabilities, which may restrict policy assistance capacity and effectiveness at a time when it is most required, even with government support (Bna, 2020). Since the beginning of the global spread of the virus, The government of the Kingdom of Bahrain has accepted responsibility for the population's health and safety, and the Kingdom has increased its level of preparation to tackle the virus since its emergence. By taking several decisions, preventive measures and investigating preventive measures, which have greatly contributed to limiting and limiting the negative harm from this virus; Accordingly, the research problem lies in knowing the extent to which government facilities and sectors are affected by these decisions as a result of the Coronavirus.

The previous studies aimed to study the factors that affect the government sector and its institutions, but they did not target the impact of the Corona virus on the government sector of the Kingdom of Bahrain, in particular the Ministry of

Education and the Central Bank. Therefore, the research gaps lie in the lack of knowledge of the impact of the Corona virus on the government sector of the Kingdom of Bahrain, in particular the Ministry of Education and the Central Bank of the Kingdom of Bahrain. The research will present conclusions, recommendations and results that will help future researchers in this by touching on previous studies and literature, as it will be a reference for them. regarding of practical contribution, the study lies in knowing the effects of Corona on government sectors and facilities, particularly in Bahrain.

2. Literature Review

The Covid-19 pandemic represents an extraordinary global crisis which will have a major impact on human health, well-being and the economic situation around the world. This is the first-time governments throughout the world have taken steps to stop the virus from spreading. The epidemic, on the other hand, caused a global economic downturn that harmed investment, growth, and jobs. The World Trade Organization predicts a dramatic drop in global commercial trade between 13 and 32 percent in 2020. Global losses are estimated to be 5 percentage points higher than current GDP growth (Alsalmi, 2020). The pandemic's tremendous fiscal and macroeconomic shock continues to rip the world economy and put the government sector under great strain. Supervisory agencies are confronted with extraordinary problems that need swift action to guarantee that systems support the actual economy while preserving financial stability. Table 1 summaries the previous studies in related to the effect of corona virus on the government sector and facilities.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Studies

No	Author, year	Title	IVs	DV	Methodology	Findings	Limitation
1	(Onyema,2020)	"Impact of Coronavirus Pandemic on Education sector"	corona virus	Education Sector	Descriptive analytical method	learning difficulties, limited access to research and teaching facilities, employment losses, and higher student debt, according to the findings. The findings also reveal that many teachers and students have turned to technology to keep online learning going amid the coronavirus outbreak.	Country limit; KSA Time limit:2020
2	(Ranasinghe et al., 2020)	"Tourism after Corona: Impacts of Covid 19 Pandemic and Way Forward for Tourism, Hotel and Mice Industry in Sri Lanka"	corona virus	Tourism, Hotel and Mice Industry	Descriptive analytical method	It is a significant contributor to the island's economies and among the most important sectors in terms of generating much-needed foreign money..	Country limit; Sri Lanka Time limit:2020
3	(Claeys,2020)	"The European Central Bank in the COVID-19 crisis: Whatever it takes, within its mandate"	COVID-19 Crisis	Central Bank	Analytical Approach	Acceleration of inflation is not a direct threat, as in 2020 the Eurozone will experience its deepest recession on record.	Place: euro area Time limit: 2020

3. Research Framework and Hypothesis

The research focuses on two variables and the relationship between them. One of them is the independent variable that has the effect of the research study, and in the case of this research, the independent variable will be Corona virus, and the other is the dependent variable, which is the government sector in Bahrain (see Figure (1)). The study identified two sectors and facilities, Ministry of education and Bahrain central bank.



Fig. 1. Research Framework

The main hypothesis of the study assumes that the Coronavirus has affected the government sector in the Kingdom of Bahrain, in particular the Ministry of Education and the Central Bank of Bahrain. The hypothesis will be developed by looking at previous literature and then using the descriptive and analytical approach and thus inferring what will happen in the context of the specific interest. As the main research hypothesis is:

H1: There is an impact of the Coronavirus on the government sector in the Kingdom of Bahrain, especially the Ministry of Education and the Central Bank of Bahrain

4. Research Design

The study will be administered by collecting data through an electronic questionnaire. The study population and sample consist of managers and supervisors of government sectors specially in ministry of education and Bahrain Central Bank in the Kingdom of Bahrain. With reference to the Salem report (2014), the population size was 23,000 employees of the Ministry of Education, while the number of employees at the Central Bank of Bahrain reached 256 employees, and according to Rasoft's schedule, the sample number of employees of the Ministry of Education will be 378 employees and from the Central Bank of Bahrain 154 employees. The data will be collected through the descriptive and analytical approach, then a set of variables will be formulated that contain similar points, differ together and depend on the formulation of hypothetical relationships between them, which clearly contributes to their study.

5. Conclusion

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemic has struck a devastating damage to an already fragile global economy. Despite the fact that the entire scope of the pandemic's human and economic repercussions may not be known for a certain time, the losses in these two sectors will be considerable. This study aims to determine the impact of the Coronavirus on government sectors and facilities in the Kingdom of Bahrain and try to find out the recommendations that you will develop and improve the government sectors and facilities at the current pandemic and any under any future circumstance. Based on the knowledge of researchers, the study is the first study that investigate the impact of the Coronavirus on government sectors and facilities in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Hence, the study will make an important contribution to the literature and body of knowledge. Several parties could get benefit from the current study, such as managers, government, policy makers and researchers.

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