

Lecture 16
**Major Sectors of
Productions -
Agriculture, Industry
and Services;**

Major Sectors of Productions of Bangladesh

- The Bangladesh economy is dominated by the services sector. It accounted for 56.3% of GDP in FY2015, followed by industry (28.1%) and **agriculture** (15.5%). Manufacturing, a subset of the industry sector, accounted for 17.6% of GDP.
- Bangladesh's heavy dependence on [agriculture](#) has long contributed to seasonal unemployment among rural farm workers, as well as to a generally [low standard of living](#) in many areas. To counteract this imbalance, a policy of industrialization was adopted in the mid-20th century.
- During the period of Pakistani administration (1947–71), priority was given to industries based on [indigenous](#) raw materials such as [jute](#), [cotton](#), [hides](#), and skins. The principle of free enterprise in the private sector was accepted, subject to certain conditions, including the national ownership of public utilities.
- The industrial policy also aimed to develop the production of consumer goods as quickly as possible in order to avoid dependence on imports.

Agricultural Sector

- Bangladesh has remained largely agricultural, with nearly half the [population](#) employed in this sector in the early 21st century. [Rice](#) is the predominant agricultural product, but [jute](#) and [tea](#), both of which are key sources of foreign exchange, also are important. Indeed, the country is one of the world's leading suppliers of raw jute.
- Other major agricultural products include wheat; pulses, such as peas, beans, and lentils; sweet potatoes; oilseeds and spices of various kinds; [sugarcane](#); tobacco; and fruits, such as bananas, mangoes, and pineapples. The country also is a leading producer of goat milk and goat [meat](#).
- A plurality of Bangladeshis earn their living from agriculture. Although **rice** and jute are the primary crops, **wheat** is assuming greater importance. Tea is grown in the northeast. Because of Bangladesh's fertile soil and normally ample water supply, **rice** can be grown and harvested three times a year in many areas.
- **Rice** is considered the main staple in the Bangladeshi diet.

Industry Sector

- **Manufacturing industry**

Bangladesh has overtaken India in apparel exports in 2009, its exports stood at 2.66 billion US dollar, ahead of India's 2.27 billion US dollar and in 2014 the export rose to \$3.12 billion every month.

Other industries which have shown very strong growth include the pharmaceutical industry, shipbuilding industry, information technology, leather industry, steel industry, and light engineering industry.

Apparel sector

Bangladesh's textile industry, which includes knitwear and ready-made garments (RMG) along with specialised textile products, is the nation's number one export earner, accounting for \$21.5 billion in 2013 - 80% of Bangladesh's total exports of \$27 billion. Bangladesh is 2nd in world textile exports, behind China, which exported \$120.1 billion worth of textiles in 2009.

Shipbuilding and ship breaking

Shipbuilding is a growing industry in Bangladesh with great potentials. The potentials of shipbuilding in Bangladesh has made the country to be compared with countries like China, Japan and South Korea.

Bangladesh also has the world's largest ship breaking industry which employs over 200,000 Bangladeshis and accounts for half of all the steel in Bangladesh. Chittagong Ship Breaking Yard is world's second-largest ship breaking area.

- **Health Industry:**

- As of FY2010, the pharmaceutical rating of Bangladesh is 38.5. The sale of pharmaceutical products is expected to mount in the coming decade. It has been envisaged that the sale of over-the-counter (OTC) medications and prescription drugs will increase to US\$3.44 billion in 2019, from US\$1.13bn in 2009. According to a forecast by the Business Monitor International (BMI) exports will overtake imports reaching US\$226.75 million and US\$166.56 million

Services Sector

- The Bangladesh economy is dominated by the services sector. It accounted for 56.3% of GDP in FY2015, followed by industry (28.1%) and agriculture (15.5%).
- Manufacturing, a subset of the industry sector, accounted for 17.6% of GDP. Based on a steady expansion in garment exports and rising private consumption, GDP growth is expected to edge up and reach 6.7% in FY2016 and 6.9% in FY2017. Industry is expected to be the driver and expand by 9.8% in FY2016 and 10.0% in FY2017.
- The industry sector's growth will be led primarily by the readymade garments (RMG) industry, which will benefit from an improvement in its safety and compliance standards and stronger external demand (footnote 2). Two-thirds of the country's 161 million people live in rural areas and are directly or indirectly dependent on the agriculture sector, and 2 million people join the labor force every year (footnote 1).
- This makes growth in manufacturing critical to providing employment and moving workers away from informal economic activities with low productivity.

Services Sector (Cont...)

- **Communication:** There is no specific rule for postal services under Modes 1, 2, and 4. In the case of postal service, the Government has the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters.
- **Telecom:** There is no explicit rule under Modes 1 and 2. Under Mode 3, any foreign company may seek to get license from BTRC to operate in the country.
- **Transport:** There is no regulatory barrier to trade under Mode 1 and anyone can avail transport service under Mode 2 subject to the compliance with the relevant rule of the respective department.
- **Banking:** There is no specific law under Modes 1 and 2. Under Mode 3, any company, registered with the Register of Joint Stock Companies (RJSC), under the Companies Act, 1994, incorporated in Bangladesh or incorporated outside Bangladesh, can achieve the right to operate banking services in Bangladesh by obtaining license from Bangladesh Bank under Banking Companies Act, 1991.

Services Sector (Cont...)

- **Insurance:** There is no specific regulation about the market access under modes 1 and 2. However, a Bangladeshi can buy the insurance services from the foreign providers when he is travelling or working abroad holding valid visa.
- **Health:** There is no specific rule regarding the Mode 1. In case of Mode 2, a valid visa holder can avail services from any hospitals or clinic paying specific services. Under Mode 3, a company, incorporated outside Bangladesh, may operate health services in Bangladesh subject to having a valid license from the Directorate General of Health Services under the Medical Practice and Private Clinics and Laboratories (Regulation) Ordinance, 1982.
- **Tourism:** In Bangladesh's schedule of specific commitments, there are market access limitations under modes 1 and 2. But in the existing legislation, there are no specific rules and regulations under modes 1 and 2. However, any persons from a country which has diplomatic relation with Bangladesh may avail tourism services in Bangladesh as per the Visa Rules 2006.
- **Teaching:** In Bangladesh there are lots of universities, Colleges and Schools. Many teachers are working there.

Thank You

Lecture 17

- **Agricultural Development in Bangladesh**

Agricultural Development

- **Agricultural development** is defined as the process that creates the conditions for the fulfillment of **agricultural** potential. Those conditions include the accumulation of knowledge and availability of technology as well as the allocation of inputs and output.
- **Agriculture development** should be such that Agriculture development brings about a revolution in the agriculture industry to give birth to an agriculture which is profit giving and at the same time eco friendly.
- Agriculture development means providing assistance to the crop producers with the help of various agricultural resources.
- Providing protection, assisting in the research sphere, employing latest techniques, controlling pests and facilitating diversity all fall within the purview of agriculture development.

What is the Aim of Agricultural Development?

- (i) The main objective of Department of agriculture is to give pace to the growth rate of agriculture development and crop production and **productivity** which will strengthen the economic status of the farmers and uplift their life-style.
- (ii) The ultimate aim of agricultural development is to increase food safety and security.
- (iii) Betterment of the farmers life.
- (iv) Earn foreign currency.
- (v) Export excess production.
- (vi) Use modern technology.
- (vii) Use proper irrigation system.

Possible Ways to Develop Agriculture

- Agriculture development means providing assistance to the crop producers with the help of various agricultural resources. Providing protection, assisting in the research sphere, employing latest techniques, controlling pests and facilitating diversity all fall within the purview of agriculture development.

- **Ways # 1. Transport Facilities:**

To facilitate the farmers to produce new farm inputs and enable them to sell their product in markets, villages should be linked with mandies.

It would help to raise their income which in turn stimulates the farmer's interest to adopt better farm technology with sufficient income.

Thus the cultivator can invest more for the improvement of land.

- **Ways # 2. Irrigation Facilities:**

Crop productivity depends not only on the quality of input but also on the irrigation facilities. Therefore, canals, tube wells should be constructed to provide better irrigation facilities for the security of crops. Extensive flood control measures should be adopted to prevent the devastation caused by floods.

- **Ways # 3. Institutional Credit:**

To save the farmers from the clutches of moneylenders, adequate credit facilities should be made available at reasonable cheap rates in rural areas. The land mortgage banks and co-operative credit societies should be strengthened to provide loans to the cultivators. Moreover, integrated scheme of rural credit must be implemented.

Possible Ways to Develop Agriculture

- Ways # 4. Proper Marketing Facilities:

Marketing infrastructure should be widened and strengthened to help the farmers to sell their products at better prices. There should be proper arrangements for unloading of the produce in the markets. Besides, price support policy must be adopted and minimum prices should be guaranteed to the peasants

- Ways # 5. Supply of Quality Input

The farmer in the country should be supplied with quality inputs at proper times and at controlled prices. To protect the farmers exploitation, effective steps are needed to be taken to check the sale of adulterated fertilizers.

- Ways # 6. Consolidation of Holdings:

In various states consolidation of holdings is not satisfactory.

Therefore, efforts should be made towards completing the consolidation work in the specific period of time. **Big areas of land which are lying waste, can be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.**

Possible Ways to Develop Agriculture

- **Ways # 7. Agricultural Education:**

In a bid to guide and advise the farmers regarding the adoption of new technology arrangements should be made for agricultural education and extension services. It would assist the farmers to take proper crop-care leading to increase in crop productivity.

- **Ways # 8. Reduction of Population on Land:**

As we know, that in our country, majority of population depends on agriculture to earn their both ends meet. This increases the pressure of population on land which leads to subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings.

Therefore, proper climate should be generated to encourage the farm people to start employment in subsidiary occupations. It will help to reduce the population pressure on land. Surplus labour should be withdrawn from agriculture sector and be absorbed in non-agricultural sector.

- **Ways # 9. Provision of Better Manure Seeds:**

The farmers should be made familiar with the advantage of chemical fertilizer through exhibitions and these inputs should be made easily available through co-operative societies and panchayats. Liberal supplies of insecticides and pesticides should be distributed at the cheap rates all over the country side.

Possible Ways to Develop Agriculture

- Ways # 10. Land Reforms:

It is also suggested that efforts should be made to plug the loopholes in the existing land legislations so that the surplus land may be distributed among the small and marginal farmers. The administrative set-up should be streamlined and corrupt elements should also be punished. It will help to implement the law properly.

- Ways # 11. Co-operative Farming:

To check the sub-division and fragmentation of holding, the movement of co-operative farming should be launched. Co-operative farming would result in the adoption of modern technology on so-called big farms. In this way, agriculture will become profitable occupation through economies of large-scale farming.

- Ways # 12. Development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries:

In rural areas, more emphasis should be made to set up cottage and small scale industries. This will raise the income of the peasants and keep them busy during the off season.

Agricultural Product of Bangladesh

- Agriculture is the cultivation of animals, plants, and other life forms for food, fiber and other products used to sustain and enhance human life. [?]
- The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials. Specific foods include grains, vegetables, fruits, oils, meats and spices. [?]
- Over one third of the world's workers are employed in agriculture. Until the Industrial Revolution, the vast majority of the human population labored in agriculture.

Agricultural Development in Bangladesh

- Agriculture is the dominant sector of Bangladesh economy. During 1983/84 it contributed about 49 per cent to the gross domestic product, compared to only 10 per cent for the industrial sector and 18 per cent for trade and transport services.
- Agricultural products, such as raw jute, tea, hides and skins, and fish account for nearly two-fifths of the total export earnings of the country, and if jute manufactures are included, the share rises to about nine-tenths.
- According to the 1981 census, 83 per cent of the labour force are employed in rural areas ; 61 per cent in agricultural activities.
- The trend and fluctuations of national income, export earnings and employment are thus largely determined by what happens to the agricultural sector.

How Can We Improve Agriculture in Bangladesh?

- Modern methods of production, including water resource management, high yielding drought and submergence resistant seeds, and **increase** in land productivity through efficient irrigation, flood control, and drainage are among the key factors in achieving a higher level of self-sufficiency in food production
- Although the contribution of agriculture to our GDP has declined, it remains the predominant sector in terms of employment and livelihood, with about half of Bangladesh's workforce engaged in it as the principal occupation.
- Agriculture also contributes significantly to export earnings of Bangladesh and agricultural output is used as an important source of raw material for many industries.

Enhancing Agricultural Productivity

- With contesting demand from a growing population, the availability of land for agriculture is declining along with land quality due to degradation of soil fertility and increased soil salinity. The challenge, therefore, is to develop the existing agricultural system into a more dynamic, market-oriented, and sustainable commercial sector.
- This can be done by achieving higher productivity and profitability through irrigation expansions, agricultural intensification, diversification, mechanization, and value addition.
- Land and water continue to be the most misused natural resources and a countrywide campaign is, therefore, required to conserve water and use it judiciously and institute proper land use planning system.
- The main target under any agricultural and economic development plan must be to attain and maintain self-sufficiency in staple food (rice) production and meet the nutritional requirement of the population through the supply of an adequate and diverse range of foods.
- Production and consumption diversification with high value crops has to be the target for food production in the country.

Lecture 18

- **Agricultural Modernization in Bangladesh - HYV Technology;**

Agricultural Modernization

- **Agricultural modernization** refers to the advancement of **agriculture** technologies and institutions that improve the poor and small-scale farmers' welfare relative to rich large-scale farmers.
- The process of **agriculture modernization** includes mechanization and chemicalization.
- **Agricultural Modernization** is the process of transforming the **agricultural** sector into one that is dynamic, technologically advanced, and competitive.

5 Innovative Agricultural Practices That Are Changing the World

- **1. Urban Agriculture, Smart Design, and Vertical Farms**
 - The big advantage that urban farming touts is the innovative reimagining and utilization of space. Urban farms might be as humble as your traditional, outdoor community garden.
 - **2. The Drones & the Bees**
- Climate change is a massive problem for human beings that, perhaps, hasn't been fully realized yet — but it's no secret that we're on an extremely destructive path.
- “If climate change continues to worsen, food shortages could drive prices higher even in more developed countries like the U.S., leading to a public health crisis in the form of global food shortages and waves of hunger,”

5 Innovative Agricultural Practices That Are Changing the World

- **3. Artificial Intelligence and Automation**

- When we think about the [future of driving](#), we generally think about cars on the road and commuters that aren't required to keep their hands on the wheel — because A.I. is doing the driving. What we generally *don't* think about, however, is driverless vehicles on the farm.

- **4. Block chain Technology**

- While most people know the blockchain for its application in cryptocurrency finance, the agricultural world is beginning to get to know this innovative new technology in another capacity.

- **5. CRISPR and Genetic Editing**

- Scientists have recently begun utilizing CRISPR/Cas9 to do precise genetic “surgeries,” so-to-speak, allowing them to target and alter the genome of an organism by cutting out or replacing specific parts of a DNA strand's genetic sequence.

How Do We Modernize Agriculture?

1. Identify Which crops grow best and where?
2. Irrigate the fields in a smart way.
3. Use the Right Equipment for cultivation.
4. Evaluate the performance of the product.
5. Control the pests.
6. Use the best suitable fertilizer.

Advantages of Modernization of Agriculture

1. Feeding to the population without scarcity of food grains.
2. Optimum Utilization of land.
3. Increased production of food grain.
4. Global Market enter
5. Due to factories and Machine use this industry is growing to and empowering good employment.
6. Avoid traditional activities
7. Genome of the crop will not disrupt so the quality of food will be very good without any pollution.
8. One plant different production
9. No green house gas effect.

Advantages of Modernization of Agriculture

1. Aroma of the crop will be store not get affected
2. No heath related issue.
3. Reducing labour intensity.
4. Can easily maintain larger fields.
5. Perfect diagnosis and cure of crop as well as soil infections and deseases.
6. Can achieve genetical changes of any crop as per requirements like human nutrition, crop resistance against deseases or weeds, environmental conditions and so many.
7. We can grow crops without soil.
8. We can grow a crop in which unfavourable enviroment for it by created favourable conditions at anywhere and any season.
9. We can grow crops with little usage of water by modern irrigation systems.

Disadvantages of Modernization of Agriculture

1. Probably chance to loss or reduction of taste, quality and medicinal properties of the production.
2. Highly expensive depending upon which we used methods and technologies.
3. Too much use of Chemical.
4. Health Problem.
5. Excessive use of fertilizers cause salinity and depletion of micronutrients in soil.
6. It leads to disguised unemployment.
7. Modern machines are costly and are not affordable by everyone.
8. The originality of product is decreasing

Agricultural Modernization in Bangladesh

- Introduction

- Bangladesh has a primarily agrarian economy. Agriculture is the single largest producing sector of the economy since it comprises about 30% of the country's GDP and employs around 60% of the total labor force. The performance of this sector has an overwhelming impact on major macroeconomic objectives like employment generation, poverty alleviation, human resources development and food security.

- Impact of Agricultural Modernization

- Statement of Problems Agricultural technologies have a significant impact on long-run economic growth. The results indicate that agricultural modernization has a positive effect on both measures of economic growth and human development.
- Crop agriculture in Bangladesh is constrained every year by challenges, such as- a) Loss of Arabia Land. b) Population Growth. c) Climate Changes. d) Inadequate credit support to farmers. e) Unfair Price of Produces. f) Insufficient Investment in Research. g) Inefficient Water Use.

Objectives of Agricultural Modernization in Bangladesh

- Increase productivity and generate income by transferring appropriate production technologies;
- Promote competitiveness through commercialization of agriculture;
- Harness and develop emerging and improved technologies through research and training; and
- Promote a self-reliant and sustainable agricultural system.

Agricultural Policies of Bangladesh

- Research and Development:

- The paradigm of agricultural research system needs to be shifted from a supply-driven to a demand-driven approach, which requires a series of strategic action.....as
 - Governance of research institutions
 - Research relevance
 - Diversified agriculture
 - Transfer of technology
 - Equity in the delivery of services
 - Natural resource management
 - Management information system
 - Human resource development
 - Forging partnership

Agricultural Extension: "

- Like other emergency services i.e., electricity, water supply and health, sanitation services etc., the recent evidence of Flood and Sidor has proved that the extension service as an emergency service providers for sustainable growth and development of agriculture in Bangladesh.

Agricultural Policies of Bangladesh

- Crops

- Seeds and Planting Materials
- Fertilizer
- Minor Irrigation
- Mechanization in Agriculture
- Agricultural Marketing

- Women in Agriculture

- As women represent nearly half of the total population of the country, utilization of their hand into productive way is a must for accelerating and sustainable development of the country. It is obligatory on the part of the government to meaningfully involve them in agriculture-related income-generation activities.

- Human Resource Development "

- A vast proportion of rural workforces in Bangladesh are illiterate, untrained and unskilled. With such reservoir of human resources, frontier production and food security could not be achieved. So, proper policy for developing the skill of this group of people is a must for increasing productivity and achieving food security for future generation.

Agricultural Policies of Bangladesh

- Forestry

- " Forest in Bangladesh is not so less important in the macro-economic policy aspect. It has been estimated that forest covers around 2.53 million hectares or 17.5% of the country's total land area. Of which government khash land constitutes 10.5%. These areas are mainly concentrated in Chittagong hill tracts (Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari) and Sundarban mangrove forestland.

- Fishery

- " Bangladesh is uniquely rich in water resources. Water land ratio in Bangladesh is one of the highest in the world. Its shore sea, estuaries, mangroves, her rivers, lakes and ponds all offer tremendous opportunities for fish farming.

HYV Technology in Agriculture

- High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds were developed by scientists to improve food supplies and reduce famine in developing countries.
- These HYV or 'miracle' seeds can produce up to ten times more crops than regular seeds on the same area of land.
- High Yielding Variety Seeds (HYV seeds) are seeds of better quality than normal quality seeds. The produce from these seeds is a bit more compared to the normal ones.
- These seeds are a better option of seeds in order to obtain a healthy and surplus crop. These seeds have good immune system to fight with insects and other diseases.
- Another good feature of these seeds is they need very less irrigation care. These seeds played a very prominent role in the introduction of green revolution.
- HYV are crops that produce high quality seeds. ...

Examples : Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Jowar , Bajra **and** other crops utilized HYV seeds over large area within a short period.

Advantages of HYV Technology in Agriculture

- Starvation and famine have been reduced.
- HYV crops are shorter so more able to withstand high winds and heavy rain.
- More food is grown on an area of land which increases farmers' profits.
- Less Diseases more production
- Less Labour and more production

Disadvantages of HYV Technology in Agriculture

- HYV crops need a lot of fertilizers and pesticides to grow which increases costs and pollution.
- HYV crops require a more reliable source of water – irrigation increases costs.
- The poorest farmers have been unable to buy HYV seeds so they are of no benefit to them.

• Thank You

Lecture 19

- **Industry and Trade Population and Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh**

Industry Population of Bangladesh

- Bangladesh's main industries are cotton, **textiles**, **jute**, garments, **tea** processing, paper newsprint, cement, chemical fertilizers, sugar and light engineering.
 - **What Are The Biggest Industries In Bangladesh?**
 1. **Textile Industry.** Bangladesh has the largest **textile industry** in the world. (All Garments Sector)
 2. **Farming.** Although the **textile industry** is the largest contributor to the country's export earnings, **agriculture** is Bangladesh's largest employer.
 3. **Shipbuilding.** ...
 4. **Tourism.** ...
 5. Information, Communication, and Technology.

Description of Biggest Industries

- **Textile Industry**

- Bangladesh has the largest textile industry in the world. The industry remains the strongest root of the economy and the leading source of export earnings, accounting for about 80% of the total export. Bangladesh is the second-largest textile exporter behind China. This industry employs up to 3.5 million people, of which the majority (80%) are women, the highest female labor participation in the country. In 2009, Bangladesh exported US\$ 120.1 billion worth of textile. About 60% of the textile is exported to Europe and about 40% to America.

- **Farming**

- Although the textile industry is the largest contributor to the country's export earnings, agriculture is Bangladesh's largest employer. About 60% of the population work in agriculture and about 30% of the GDP also comes from agriculture. The performance of the agricultural sector has a direct impact on the several macroeconomic objectives such as poverty eradication, employment, food security, and human resource development.

Description of Biggest Industries

- **Shipbuilding**

- The shipbuilding industry is a growing industry in Bangladesh with great potential to become one of the largest in the country. The history of shipbuilding in the country dates back to the early modern era. However, the industry emerged in recent years when the locally made ships began to be sold overseas. Today, the country has over 200 shipbuilding companies, mainly concentrated in Dhaka, Khulna, Narayanganj, Chittagong, and Barisal.

- **Tourism**

- In 2013, the World Travel and Tourism Council announced that the tourism industry in Bangladesh generated 1.2 million direct jobs the previous year (2012) or 1.8% of the workforce, ranking the country 157 out of 178 countries worldwide. The industry also generated an additional 1.5 million indirect jobs. While compared to other countries, the figures are low, but the tourism industry still plays a key role in the economic growth of Bangladesh. **The country has a wide range of attractions including beaches, wildlife, picnic spots, and historical monuments.**

Description of Biggest Industries

- **Information, Communication, And Technology**
- Bangladesh's ICT sector is an example of what can be achieved if the government create and invests its skilled workforce in the sector. The sector started in nuclear research in the 1960s and over the years the large organizations have adopted the use of computers. Though the industry is yet to make a tangible contribution to the country's economy, its growth cannot be overlooked. In a study conducted by the World Bank in 2008, Bangladesh's IT services and software are expected to grow by triple digit.

Trade Population of Bangladesh

- Bangladesh's export economy is dominated by RMG manufacturing, but the country remains largely rural with an urbanization rate of only 37.4 percent of the population. While the agriculture sector employs 40.6 percent of the population, it accounted for only 13.6 percent of GDP in 2017, according to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).
- The industrial sector accounts for 35.1 percent of GDP and employs 20.4 percent of the population, primarily in the RMG and light manufacturing sectors. The services sector accounts for 51.3 percent of GDP and employs 39 percent of the population.

Involvement of People with Trade

- Bangladesh has one of the lowest wage rates in the world, which has fueled an expanding industrial base led by the RMG industry; however, it is well-positioned to diversify its exports and move up the value chain.
- The country also has large pharmaceutical, footwear, agricultural-processing, and ship building industries.
- Other important sectors include construction, ICT and business process outsourcing, light engineering, leather products, jute products, and ceramic products. There is substantial scope for U.S. companies to enter the market and invest in these thrust sectors.

Trade Controlling Sector

- Dhaka, home to the Dhaka Stock Exchange, is the primary economic, political, and cultural center of Bangladesh.
- Located on the coast, Chattogram (previously called Chittagong), the second largest economic and financial hub in Bangladesh, hosts the country's major seaport which handles more than 90 percent of the country's international trade.
- Nearly 26 million Bangladeshis, concentrated mainly in Dhaka and Chattogram, have annual incomes exceeding \$12,000, offering a sizable market for goods and services.

Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh

- The **problem of unemployment** gives rise to the **problem** of poverty.
- Young people after a long time of **unemployment** find the wrong way to earn money.
- To get rid from the **unemployment** stress, they accept alcohol or drugs.
- Increase rate in Crimes.
- Corruption will increase
- Food Crisis
- Birth rate will increase
- Although **Bangladesh's** private sector creates more employment opportunities than the public sector, private investment as percentage of gross domestic product has remained stalled for quite some time -- a **stagnation which is a major reason for high unemployment rate.**

Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh

- **Overpopulation:** Higher population growth rate and overpopulation is the principal reason of unemployment in this country. The population is increasing day by day but there is a shortage of investment.
- **Underdeveloped economy:** The economy of Bangladesh is underdeveloped and based on agriculture. It is very hard to employ all the people in an underdeveloped economy.
- **Lack of capital:** Bangladeshi people have small savings because of lower per capita income. So, capital formation is not possible here or only a small capital can be formed here. Lack of capital means no investment and employment.
- **Lack of technical education:** There needs skilled labor in all industries. Most of the Bangladeshi workers don't have enough knowledge about the latest technology and skill.
- **Natural calamities:** Every year many people get unemployed because of river erosion, flood, cyclone, etc.
- **Political instability:** Political instability and unskilled administration weakens our social structures. It brings fears to people on new investments.
- **Agriculture dependency:** Most of the people of Bangladesh are directly or indirectly depends on agriculture. The seasonal unemployment problem occurs in agriculture.

Unemployment Still a Key Challenge

- The country has failed to create adequate jobs, especially for the rising young population, despite higher economic growth in recent years.
- The job market is rather shrinking as capital-intensive industries are taking over the places of labour-intensive industries.
- More than 50 per cent of the population is young in Bangladesh against 20-25 per cent in Europe. The future driver of opportunities is the young population that the country is blessed with. So, all stakeholders have to take their share of responsibility to give them the right sense of direction.
- The universities and other educational institutions, for instance, need to teach high-tech science and digital media as their demand is increasing globally. The people should be digitally educated with the help of top class teachers and increasing internet accessibility.
- Also, there is a need for raising number of women as workforce in the formal sector. This is required because diversity leads to better decisions and Bangladesh women have proved their potential as entrepreneurs, white collar job holders and workers.

Unemployment Still a Key Challenge

- Meanwhile, the country's garment sector is facing shortage of skilled manpower.
- There is shortage of fashion designers, technicians, dyeing specialists, washing and finishing experts and industrial technologists. The skill gap in mid-management positions is also significant in terms of communications and managerial skills.
- The country's large youth population has to be equipped with right set of skills to make them employable in the fast-changing job market. Preparing the youth is crucial for the economy as some jobs are disappearing while new opportunities are opening up.
- **Corruption:** In Government sector and in some private sector people get the job by giving the bribe. Even though the candidate is not that qualified but if he gives the bribe he gets the job. So to get a government job give a bribe. The qualified candidate remains unemployed as no money to give the bribe.
- **Slow business expansion.**
- **Advanced Technology:** Earlier for a task hundreds or thousand people were required to do a work but now due to the advanced technology only one person can do many people's work.
- Joint family system
- Expansion of Universities

Problems Caused due to Unemployment

1. Unemployment and poverty goes side by side. The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.
2. Young people after a long time of unemployment find the wrong way to earn money.
3. To get rid from the unemployment stress, they accept alcohol or drugs.
4. Unemployed youths accepts suicide as the last option of their life
5. Lower economic growth.
6. Increase rate in Crimes. As the unemployed youth don't have anything to do they start doing robbery, murder etc.
7. Health issues i.e it affects mentally as well as physically.

Solutions to the Unemployment

- The very first solution for the unemployment is to control the rising population of our country. Government should motivate people to have small families.
- The quality of education should be improved. The current education system is not up to the level. Government should keep a strict watch on the education system and try to implement new ways to generate skilled labour force.
- Youth should join the institute or select the course where proper training is given and the course is as per the current industries requirements. Take the course as per your interest and which will bright your future.
- Government should encourage and develop the agriculture based industries in rural areas so that the rural candidates don't migrate to the urban areas. More employment should be generated in rural areas for the seasonal unemployment people.
- Rapid Industrialization should be created.
- Development of the rural areas will stop the migration of the rural people to the urban cities and this will not put more pressure on the urban city jobs.
- Government should allow more foreign companies to open their unit in the country, so that more employment opportunities will be available.

Solutions to the Unemployment

1. Creating self-employment facilities, especially in poultry and livestock facilities.
2. Empowerment and job opportunities for all women.
3. Establish an employment information center.
4. Give proper training to workers.
5. Make available industrial inputs.
6. Diversify the worker's skills.
7. The government's social work kabikha, kabita etc. should conduct on jobless time.
8. The government should accept the expansionary monetary policy and fiscal policy.
9. Provide technical and technological education for workers.
10. Set up small and cottage industries in rural areas.
11. Create an investment-friendly environment to attract foreign direct investment.

• Thank You

Lecture 20

- **Women Position in National Economy of Bangladesh;**

Women Position in National Economy of Bangladesh

- The socio-economic conditions of women in Bangladesh have improved significantly over the years. Progress can be observed in a number of social indicators concerning education, health and empowerment.
- Indeed, this is a reflection of the increased participation of women in the labour force.
- In **Bangladesh**, only 3.25 per cent of employed **women** work in the public sector and 8.25 per cent work in the private sector.
- The **national** accounting system based on the System of **National** Accounts (SNA) does not include such unpaid works, which are performed mainly by **women**.

Estimating Women's Contribution to the Economy

- Notwithstanding the dynamics of change in labour market composition, the contribution of women in official estimations of gross domestic product (GDP) is much lower than that of men.
- Under-representation of women's contribution in national income accounting can be explained by women's disproportionate engagement in the informal sector, where there is no or little monetary remuneration.
- Worldwide, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO), women account for about one third of the workforce in the informal sector.
- In Bangladesh, only 3.25 per cent of employed women work in the public sector and 8.25 per cent work in the private sector.
- The remaining 89.5 per cent are employed in the informal sector with varying, and often unpredictable, earning patterns.
- Many of them work without compensation.
- Unpaid work of women in Bangladesh comes in many forms such as chores, child care and care of the elderly, sick and disabled people in the household, and volunteer work in the community (International Labour Office, 2006).

Women Play Big Role in Bangladesh's Economy

- Women have a large presence in sectors such as ready-made garments, frozen foods, processed leather, handicrafts and tea, which account for the lion's share of export earnings.
- More than 16.2 million women are directly involved in different economic sectors, according to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). But while their contribution is significant, there is a large but unknown number who work for almost nothing in taking care of household chores, experts say.
- According to a study jointly published last year by the CPD and Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), a local NGO, a woman aged 15 or older spends 7.7 hours a day doing unpaid family work, whereas a man of comparable age spends only about 2.5 hours in such daily work.
- “Unpaid family work” ranges from agriculture to cooking, care-giving, tending domestic animals and keeping poultry, the study said.
- “Women who do the household chores contribute 76.8 percent to the GDP but the cost of their labor is not calculated in the national economy,” said Fahmida Khatun, a research director at the CPD and the study's main author.

How Women Contribute to the Economy

- The bulk of female labor is concentrated in the rural areas, mostly in agriculture.
- According to the Labor Force survey of 2010 – the most up to date – about 65 percent of women work in agriculture, close to 22 percent are in the service sectors, and 13.32 percent are in industry.
- Women’s participation in agriculture has also grown exponentially during the past 10 years. According to the bureau of statistics, women’s participation in that sector has grown 108%, compared with a 2 percent-decline among men over the past decade.
- “The male folks are abandoning farming in order to earn a livelihood in manufacturing, heavy industry, etc. On the other hand, women are taking over their responsibilities in a big way,”

Unsung/Unknown

- Women's significant contribution to the economy, however, often goes ignored, feminists and rights activists say.
- "From the paddy field to the peaks of the Himalayas, they have made their marks but their contribution is not recognized as it should have been," Rasheda K. Chowdhury, head of the Campaign for mass literacy, an NGO, told Benar News. She was alluding to Nishat Mazumder, the first Bangladeshi woman to conquer Mount Everest.
- "There is no way we can undermine the contribution of our women in the nation's overall development,"
- "We've already earned the status of lower middle-income country. In social sector development, we're also ahead of many countries," he added.
- "And women have played a major role in these achievements. But we want to do more for them. They deserve it."

Suggestions for more women position in Economy

1. Favorable Environment
2. More salary
3. Child care centre
4. More job sector
5. More job security
6. Technical Education
7. Proper education and higher education
8. Importance of job
9. No gender discrimination
10. Transport facilities etc.....

• Thank You