



History of Economic Development of Bangladesh

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Abbreviations and Glossaries

ACE	Associated Consulting Engineers Ltd.
ADB	Asian Development Bank
Aman	Crop season, usually August to December
Aus	Crop season, usually April to July
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistic
BCIC	Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BLPA	Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Boro	Crop season, usually January to April/May
BR	Bangladesh Railway
BRDB	Bangladesh Railway
BRTA	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
BSBK	Bangladesh Sthala Bandar Kartripaksha
BTCL	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited
BTMC)	Bangladesh Textiles Mills Corporation
CPI	Consumer Price and Inflation
DoF	Department of Fisheries
E	Export
ERD	Economic Relations Division (of the Ministry of Finance)
FY	Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Product
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HH	Household
Khas land	Public land, land owned by the government
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
M	Import
MT	Metric Ton,
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NNI	Net National Product
PCI	Per Capita Income
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
Rly	Railways
SMEC	Snowy Mountain Engineering Corporation
TK	Bangladesh Taka
WB	World Bank
\$	US dollar

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0.0 Abstract:

Bangladesh has made significant progresses in its economic sector performance since independence in 1971. Even though, the economy has developed enormously in the 1990s, Bangladesh still suffers in the area of foreign trade in South Asian region. Bangladesh is a least development country. It has total population 156.6 million (WB-2013). GDP Growth rate 6 % which was 6.2% in 2012. GNI per capita US \$ 900 (2013) which US\$ 830 in 2012. Inflation rate 7.5%. In 2013-14, growth in agriculture, industry and service sector has been estimated to 3.35%, 8.39% and 5.83% respectively which was 2.46%, 9.64% and 5.51% in 2012-13 respectively. In FY 2013-14, GDP and GNI per capita raised at US\$ 1190 and US\$ 1115 which were US\$ 1054 and US\$ 976 respectively in the last fiscal year. The export earnings of Bangladesh stood at US \$ 24,654.39 million in FY 2013-14. On the other hand, the total import payments stood at US \$29773.70 million during FY 2013-14, which was 17.48% (percent) higher than preceding year. In FY2014. Workers' remittances declined slightly due to the impact of global recession. Bangladesh earned remittances of US\$ 10494.73 million in FY 2013-14 (July- march) which was 5.63% lower than the previous year. People living below national poverty line 31.5% in 2010 which was 40% in 2005. Fruit, bolder/stones, pulses, Rice, wheat, sugar, fruit, stone, fertilizer chemicals and ash are generally imported whereas exports are ship, textiles, leather goods, fish and seafood, footwear, engineering products fruit juice,tea,medicine, garments, and Jamdani saris. A variety of fruits and agriculture foods are produced in the country. The farmers are changing the cropping pattern in favor of fruits production in order to earn more money. On the other hand, fishery is a traditional occupation in the people of Bangladesh, which plays a major role in employment generation, poverty alleviation, supply of animal protein and foreign exchange earnings. This sector contributes more than 3% to the national GDP. The demand for telecommunication system for domestic and overseas is increasing in Bangladesh. Still this sector is growing, it is considerably cover behind. The Roads and Highways Department (RHD) were established the size of the main road network in Bangladesh has developed from 2,500 km to the present network of 21,589.65. The Roads categorizes as National, Regional and Feeder Road in the country come under the RHD'S authority. These roads are of the main highway system and provide a higher –level of service in the country. Bangladesh Railway is one of the principal modes of transportation in the country and passenger and freight train has been facing tough competition with other modes of transport for the high rated traffic, which provide more. The total length of railroad is 2,877.10 km. and regarding air transport facilities as well as mechanized water transport facilities are contribution on economic development of Bangladesh.

Key Words: GDP, GNI per capita, remittances, Inflation, Exchange rate

1.0 Background

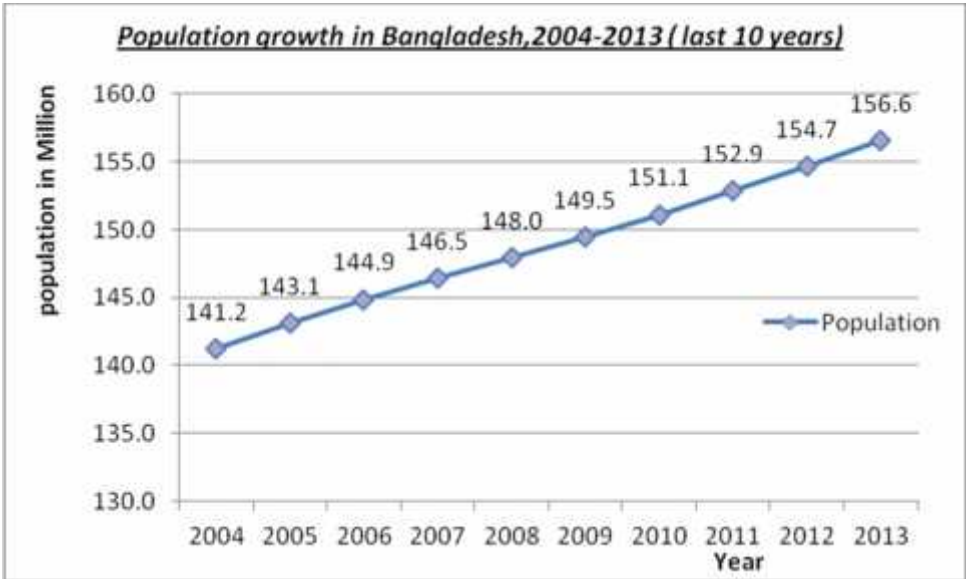
The Peoples of Republic Bangladesh lies in the northeastern part of South Asia and is bounded by India on the west the north and the northwest and Myanmar on the southeast and Bay of Bengal on the south. The country occupies an area of 147,600 km², 156.6 million people (WB, 2013)*, forming population density as 1067 persons/ km², GDP US\$129.9 billion, GDP growth rate 6%, inflation rate 7.5%. Proportion of population below poverty line 31.5% (ADB, 2012).The country is divided into 6 (six) divisions, and subdivided into 64 districts and 496 police stations (upazilla/ sub districts) for administrative and development purpose. River: A network of rivers of which the Padma, the Jamuna, the Theesta, the Brahmaputra, the Surma, the Meghna, the Karnophuli are important. Land: The country consist s of low, flat and fertile land and expect the hilly regions in the northeast and southeast and some areas of high lands in the northwestern part.

1.1 Demographic Feature

1.2 Population

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries of the world. The population density has been recorded as 1067 persons/km² in the national census shown 2012, as per the 2013 approximations more than 156.6 million people live in the country.

Figure 01: Population growth in Bangladesh



Data Source: World Development Indicators

The figure-01 shows that the Population of the country is also analyzed to higher concentration of population can be seen in the year of 2013 (156.6 million). According to WB, in 2012, the population was 154.7 million. Regarding to the World Bank population in Bangladesh increased from 2004 to 2013 with 15.4 million. Bangladesh has the highest population density among large countries, 1066.7 persons per square kilometer, (below mention table-5a)

1.3 Occupation

More than 76% of the country's population lives in the rural areas and is dependent mainly on the agriculture and fishing activities. Of all total employed population of the country more than 63% are earning their livelihood from agriculture and fishing activities. Trading and industrial activities are also coming up as important sector in the country. Production and readymade garments and knitwear and their export have become major economic activities. This sector offers considerable employment opportunities in the general and particularly to the women of the country. Mining has a little share in the economy.

1.4 Unemployment:

The level of male unemployed population records at 4%, whereas the females at 5.2% in 2012. These figures refer to the simple activity rate of the economically active population. One of the positive developments in the employment scenario of the economy has been the increase of female participation in the labor force. The GDP growth of the economy has not been complemented by satisfactory employment creation and the number of unemployed people has increased over the years. A latest report of the World Bank (2012) exposes that Bangladesh is the only country in South Asia where growth in labor force touched growth in employment during the last decade. However, unemployment rate remained remarkably low in Bangladesh, only at 4.5 percent in 2012,

Table: 01. Level of Unemployment in Bangladesh

Unemployment (Percentage of total labor force)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Unemployment, female (national estimate)		7				7.4			
Unemployment, female, ILO estimate)	5.3	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
Unemployment, male, (national estimate)		3.4				4.2			
Unemployment, male, ILO estimate	3.9	3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4
Unemployment, total(national estimate)		4.3				5			
Unemployment, total ILO estimate	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	5	4.5	4.5	4.5

Data Source: World Development Indicators

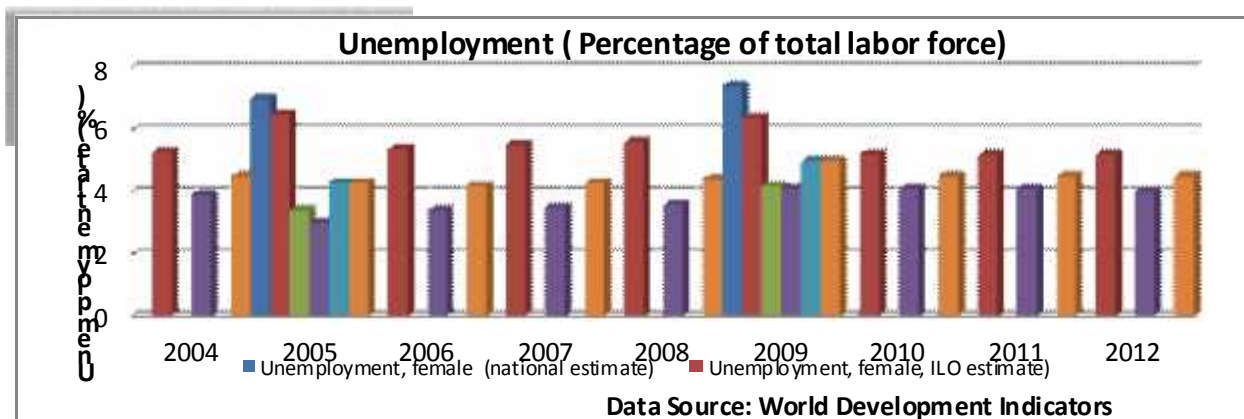


Figure: 02. Level of Unemployment in Bangladesh



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General Economic Situating

21 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The value of country's GDP has been estimated at 7745385 million tk (Base year (2005-06), which is more than 6.12% of the last year.in 2013-14,GNI 14409370 million TK which was12953523 in 2012-13 it has increased by 11.24% pa. at constant prices. However, the GDP has grown at 5.6% pa during year. The growth rates of GDP 6.0% (Table-04) in 2013e, in 2014f, 4%which was in 6.0%. In 2013-14, GDP growth in agriculture, industry and service sector has been estimated to 3.35%, 8.39%and 5.83% respectively.

Table-02 . GDP, Bangladesh-2012-14

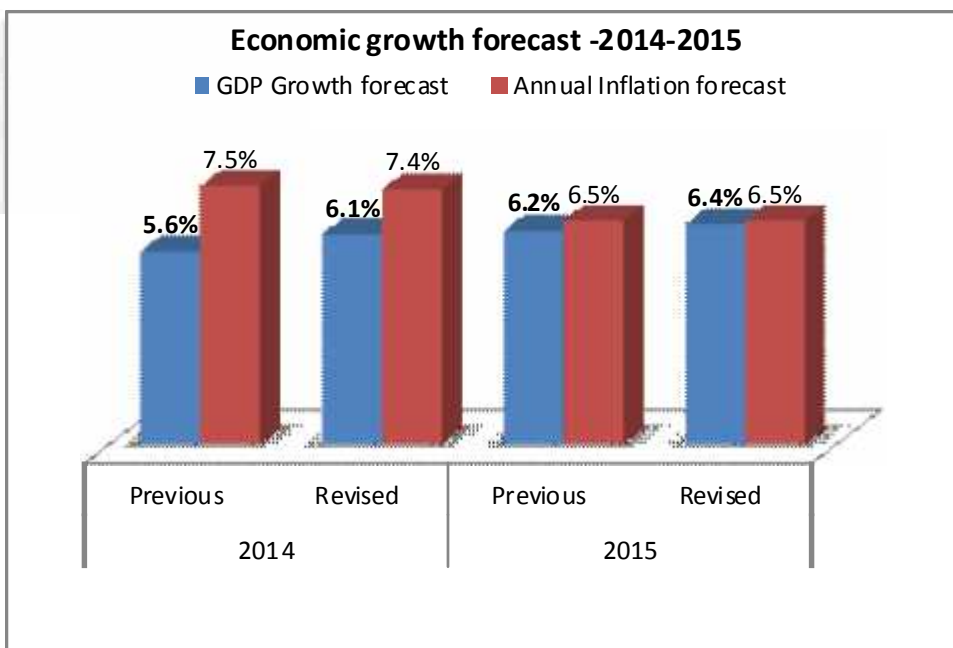
Items	2013-2014*	2012-2013	Changes over previous year	
			absolute	percentage
GDP at current prices, in million Taka	13509204	11989232	1519972	12.68%
GNI at current prices, in million Taka	14409370	12953523	1455847	11.24%
NNI at current prices, in million Taka	13242572	11916816	1325756	11.13%
GDP at constant prices (base 2005-06), in million Taka	7745385	7298965	446420	6.12%
GNI at constant prices (base 2005-06), in million Taka	8261487	7886019	375468	4.76%
Per Capita GDP at current prices, in Taka	86731	78009	8722	11.18%
Per Capita GDP at constant prices (base 2005-06), in Taka	49714	47488	2226	4.69%
Per Capita GNI at current prices, in Taka	92510	84283	8227	9.76%
Per Capita GNI at constant prices (base 2005-06), in Taka	53040	51311	1729	3.37%
Source : BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics), * := Provisional, and Bangladesh Bank (BB)				

Table -03. Economic growth forecast

	2014		2015	
	Previous	Revised	Previous	Revised
GDP Growth forecast	5.6%	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%
Annual Inflation forecast	7.5%	7.4%	6.5%	6.5%

Source: The Daily Star Business Report ,Dated 26, 2014 , "ADB lifts economic growth forecast for Bangladesh"

Figure -03. Economic growth forecast

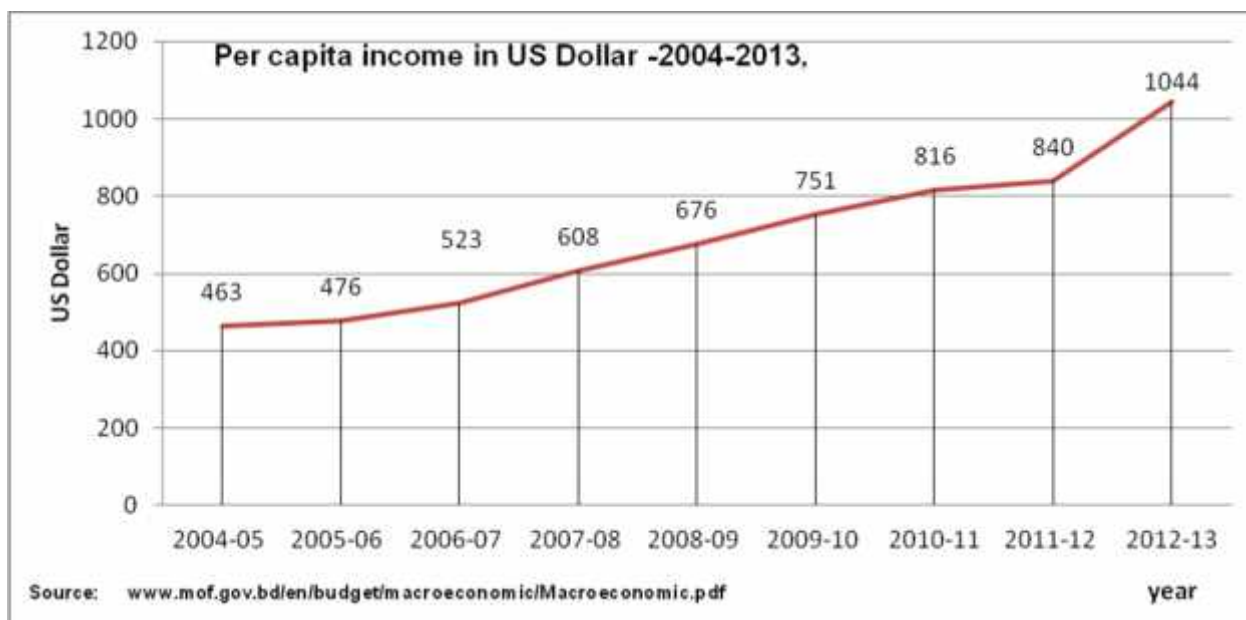


From above Table 03 and figure-03 are demonstration, The Asian Development Bank, which announces annual growth figures a month before the country's financial year ends in June, also revised its figures for 2014 growth upwards to 6.1% (percent) from a provisional estimate of 5.6%.The ADB had forecast in 2015 , 6.4 percent growth rate for Bangladesh. ADB has revised economic Annual inflation rate in 2014 revised 7.4 % from 7.5 % (previous).and forecast in 2015, 6.4% which lower than year of 2014. This is very positive on Bangladesh's growth prospect.

2.2 Per Capita Income

In 2012-13, Bangladesh per capita income has touched US **dollar1044**, which was US **dollar 840**.

Figure-04. Per capita income in US Dollar -2004-2013



2.3 Bangladesh Regional Context

In order to the performance of Bangladesh economy ,major development indicators of neighboring countries , such as India, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar have been analyzed and presented in table-04 The indicators show that the GDP growth rates in the region have varied between 4.8% and 6.4% pa during the last decade in real terms. The contribution of transport and communication sector has been recorded as low in Bangladesh. In spite of higher sectorial growth rates observed in Bangladesh, but due to more dependency on the agriculture sector, the overall GDP growth rate shows a lower figure as compared to the other countries of the region. In 2013, GDP growth in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal has been estimated to 4.5 %, 6.2%, 3.8%, 6.3% and 4.9% respectively. And inflation rate in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and, Sri Lanka has been 6.78%, 5.9%, 9.9%,7.4% and 6.9 respectively (Figure-5, 6).

Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2008-2013 was 1.4% compared to India 1.3%, Pakistan 2.1%, and Nepal1.3%

Table-04. GDP % growth, annual, according to WB

Country	GDP % growth, annual				
	2012	2013 e	2014f	2015f	2016f
India	4.5	4.7	5.5	6.3	6.6
Bangladesh	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.9	6.2
Pakistan	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
Sri Lanka	6.3	7.8	7.2	6.9	6.7
Nepal	4.9	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.3

Source: World Bank, Notes: e = estimate; f = forecast

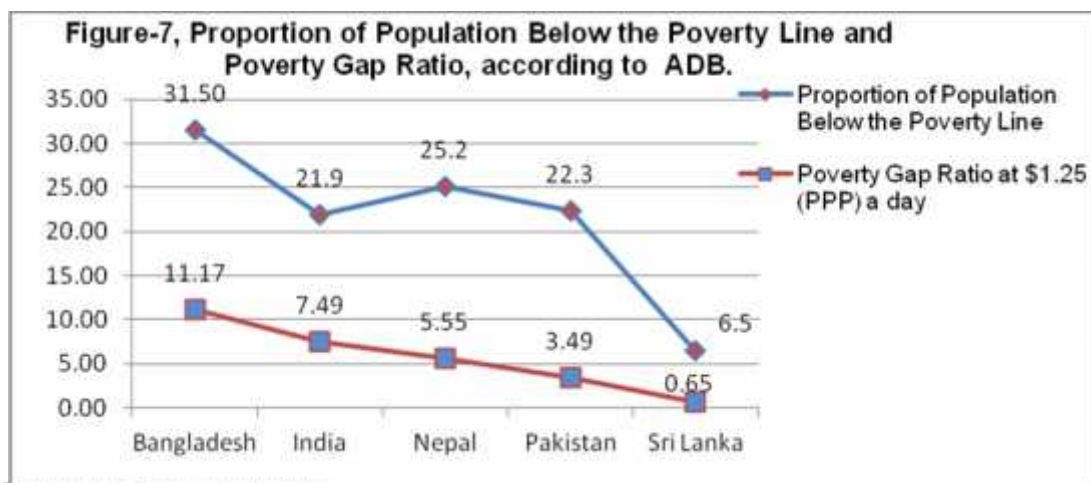
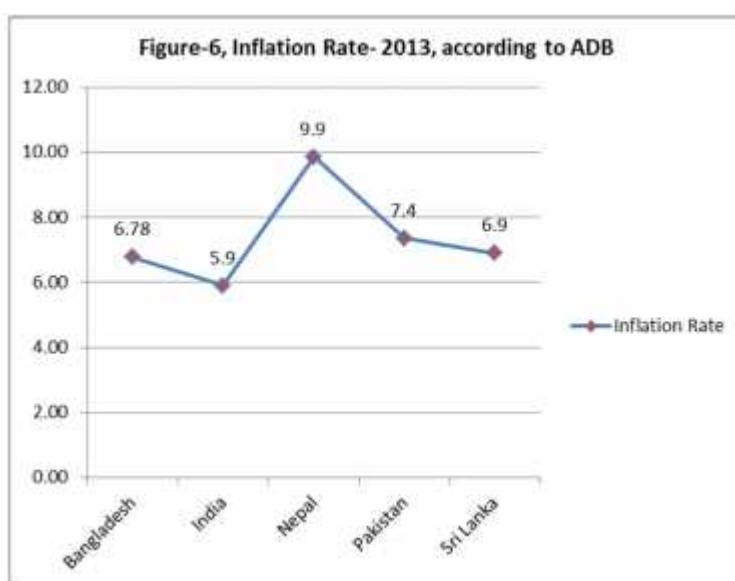
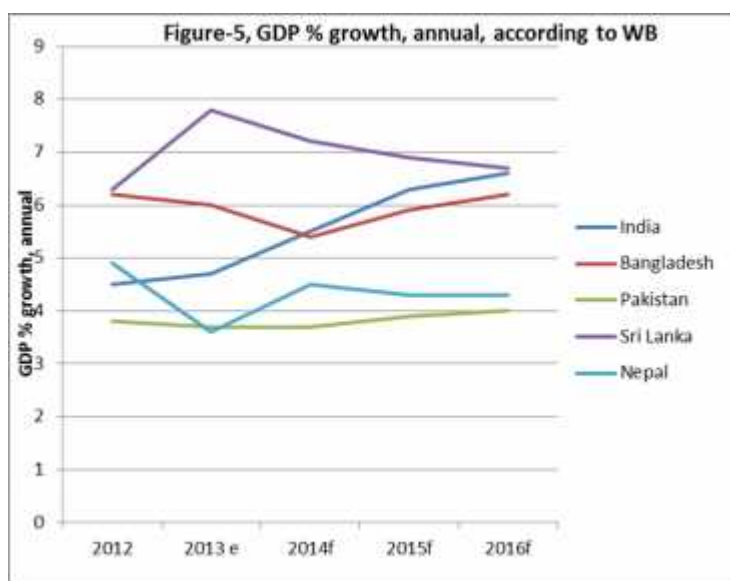


Table-5 Bangladesh Regional Context (5a & 5b)

Table -5a. Bangladesh Regional Context

DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMY	LAND	POPULATION			MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (Latest Available Year)			Growth Rate of GDP Per Person Employed	Employment-to-Population Ratio	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (Latest Available Year)					Internet Users
	Total Surface Area	Total	Average Annual Growth Rate	Density	Proportion of Population Below the Poverty Line		Poverty Gap Ratio at \$1.25 (PPP) a day			Proportion of Employed People Living Below \$1.25 (PPP) Per Day	Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-agricultural Sector	Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest	Telephone Lines	Cellular Subscriptions	
					National	\$1.25 (PPP) a day									
	(’000 km ²)	(million)	(%)	(persons per km ² of total surface area)	(% of population)	(%)	(%)			(% at 1990 PPP dollars)	(% of population aged 15 years and above)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
		2013	2008–2013	2013	2012	2010	2010	2011	2012	2008	2010	2010	2012	2012	2012
Bangladesh	144	153.6	1.5	1066.7	31.5	43.25	11.17	...	56.0	41.7	18.3	11.08	0.62	62.82	6.30
India	3287.3	1233	1.3	375.1	21.9	32.68	7.49	...	51.5	29.3	19.3	23.02	2.51	69.92	12.58
Nepal	147.18	27.21	1.3	184.9	25.16	24.82	5.55	...	91.6	21.9	14	25.43	3.03	59.62	11.15
Pakistan	796.1	184.35	2.1	231.6	22.3	21.04	3.49	4.13	42.8	18.1	12.6	2.19	3.24	67.06	9.96
Sri Lanka	65.61	20.483	0.3	312.2	6.5	4.11	0.65	6.7	50.5	5.8	31	28.78	16.35	91.63	18.29

Data Sources: Online databases from ADB, ... denotes data not available

Table -5b. Bangladesh Regional Context

DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMY	NATIONAL ACCOUNTS						Gross Domestic Investment	PRICES	MONEY	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS				RESERVES	EXTERNAL DEBT		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE		
	Per Capita Gross National Income (GNI), Atlas Method	Annual Real Growth Rates (%)		Valued Added				Inflation Rate	Annual Change in Money Supply	Growth Rate of Merchandise Exports	Growth Rate of Merchandise Imports	Trade Balance	Current Account Balance	Gross International Reserves	Total Outstanding		Revenues	Expenditures	Fiscal Balance
		Gross Domestic Product (GDP)													(US\$ million)	(% of GNI)			
	(US\$)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	(% of GDP)	(%)		(%)	(%)	(%)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(US\$ million)	(%)	(%) of GDP				
	2012	2012	2013	2013				2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2012	2013			
Bangladesh	840	6.2	6.0	2.2	9.0	5.7	26.8	6.8	16.7	10.7	0.8	-5.4	1.9	15315.2	22095.2	17.1	12.4	16.9	-4.5
India	1550	4.5	4.9	4.6	0.7	6.9	32.2	5.9	11.7	4.7	-7.0	-7.9	-2.2	297287.1	400259.0	20.9	22.0	28.4	-6.4
Nepal	700	4.5	3.6	1.3	1.6	6.0	37.8	9.9	16.4	-2.9	10.9	-27.1	3.4	5613.7	3490.8	18.2	19.8	19.4	0.4
Pakistan	1260	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	14.2	7.4	15.9	0.4	-0.6	-6.5	-1.1	6047.0	65478.4	29.1	13.0	21.0	-8.0
Sri Lanka	2920	6.3	7.3	4.7	9.9	6.4	31.2	6.9	16.7	6.3	-6.2	-11.4	-2.0	7200	33674.0	56.7	13.8	19.7	-5.8

Data Sources: Online databases from ADB, ... denotes data not available

24 Price Level

Unlike Several developing countries, Bangladesh has been observing a moderate level of price rise. This can be observed in the Consumer's Price index (CPI). In FY 2012-13, CPI has different among 6.78% and 5.22% and 9.17% respectively.

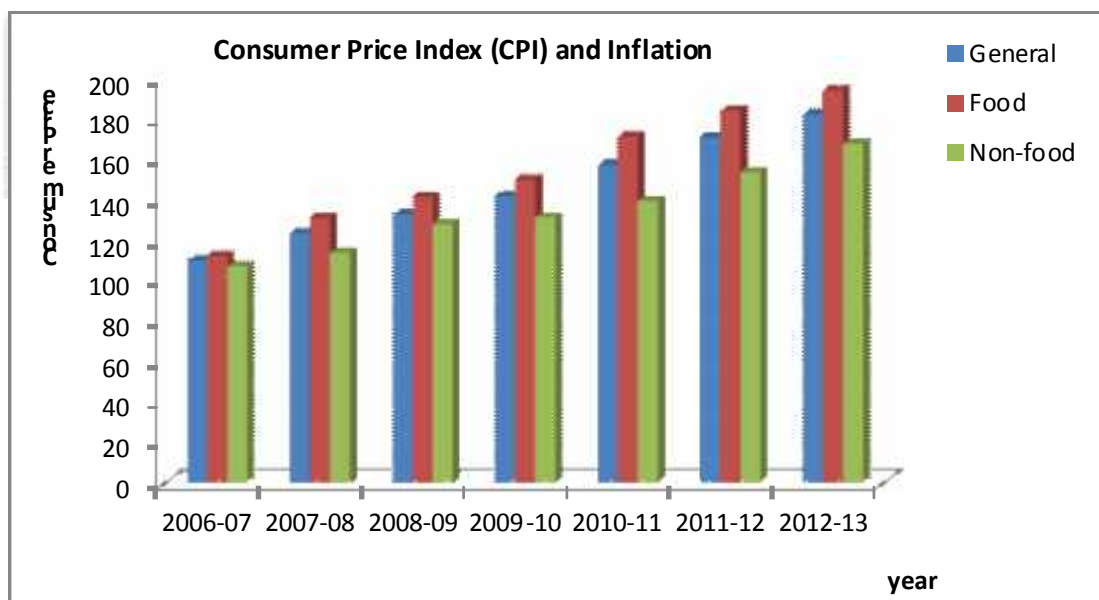
(Base year 2005-2006=100)

Table-06. Consumer Price Index and Inflation

Year	General	(%change)	Food	(% change)	Non-food	(% change)
2006-07	109.39	9.39	111.63	11.63	106.51	6.51
2007-08	122.84	12.3	130.3	16.72	113.27	6.35
2008-09	132.17	7.6	140.61	7.91	127.36	7.14
2009-10	141.18	6.82	149.4	6.25	130.66	7.66
2010-11	156.59	10.91	170.48	14.11	138.77	6.21
2011-12	170.19	8.69	183.65	7.72	152.94	10.21
2012-13	181.73	6.78	193.24	5.22	166.97	9.17

Source Bangladesh Economic Review 2013-14, Page- ,CHAPTER 3,page-26,

Figure-08. Consumer Price x and Inflation



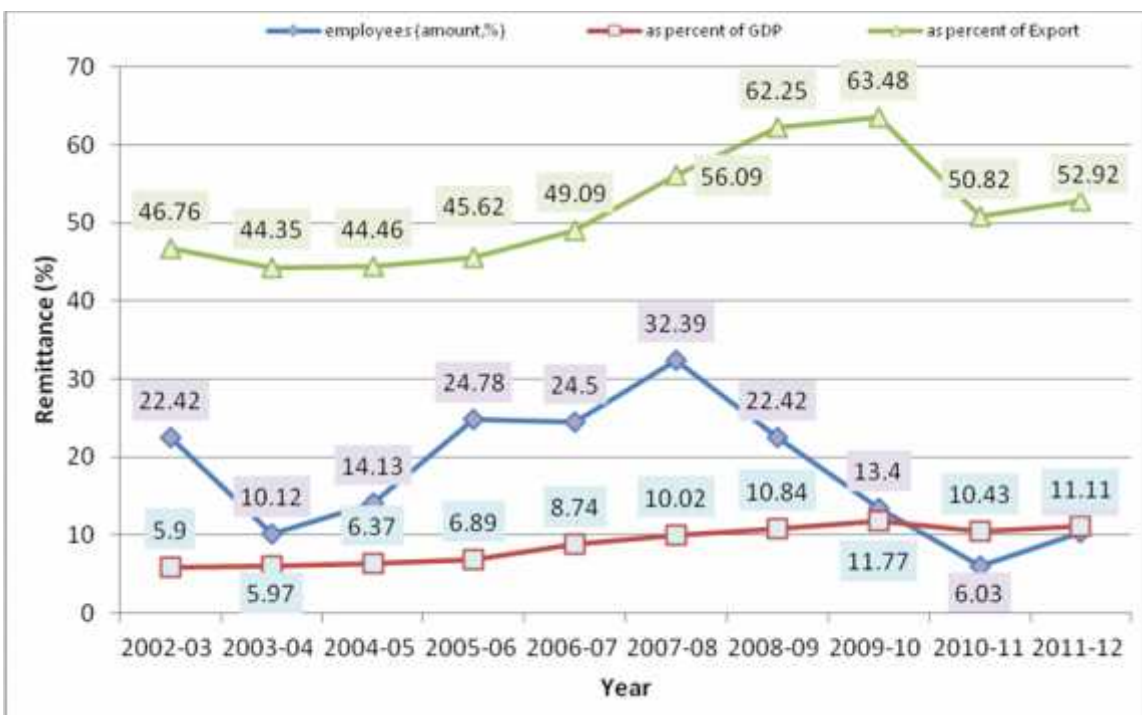
Overseas Employment creates important contribution towards accelerating economic development of the country. During the last decade Employment of the people of Bangladesh has grown manifold in different activities. As per 2013-14 estimates, more than 2000000 people have gone abroad for jobs and sent remittance up to us\$ 104 billion, which is a significant contribution to the national economy, i.e. more than 3.5% of GDP.

Table-07: Overseas Employment and Remittances

Remittance Inflow							
Year	Amount of remittance					Remittance as Percent of GDP and Export Earnings	
	No of employment abroad (000)	In million US\$	Percentage change (%)	Tk. In Crore	Percentage change (%)	as percent of GDP	as percent of Export
2002-03	251	3061.97	22.42	17719.58	23.31	5.9	46.76
2003-04	277	3371.97	10.12	19872.39	12.15	5.97	44.35
2004-05	250	3848.29	14.13	23646.97	18.99	6.37	44.46
2005-06	291	4801.88	24.78	32274.6	36.49	6.89	45.62
2006-07	564	5978.47	24.5	41298.5	27.96	8.74	49.09
2007-08	981	7914.78	32.39	54293.24	31.47	10.02	56.09
2008-09	650	9689.16	22.42	66674.87	22.81	10.84	62.25
2009-10	427	10987.4	13.4	76109.6	14.15	11.77	63.48
2010-11	439	11650.32	6.03	82992.89	9.04	10.43	50.82
2011-12	691	12843.4	10.24	101882.78	22.76	11.11	52.92

Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment & Training and Bangladesh Bank

Figure-09: Overseas Employment and Remittances



From above figure-09 and table-07 shown that the manpower has been increasing in the recent years. Bangladesh earned remittances of US\$ 12,843 million in 2011-12 which was 10.24% higher than the remittance earned to the tune of US\$ 11,650 million in 2010-11. In FY 2011-12, 11.11% remittances of GDP and 52.92% of total export earnings.

Table-08: Monthly data of Wage earner's remittance

Year/Month	Remittances	
	In million US dollar	In million Taka
2014-2015		
August	1174.37	90961.8
July	1491.36	115715.7
2013-2014		
June	1286.69	99885.9
May	1215.83	94399.07
April	1230.57	95570.1
March	1288.62	100140.3
February	1173.13	91213.4
January	1260.66	98017
December	1210.21	94095
November	1061.45	82528.7
October	1230.68	95686.1
September	1025.69	79747.9

August	1005.77	78202.3
July	1238.96	96337.86
2012-2013		
June	1058.24	82283.42
May	1087.19	84629.58
April	1194.4	93199.16
March	1229.36	96605.19
February	1163.18	91904.24
January	1326.99	105559.9
Source : Foreign Exchange Policy Department, Bangladesh Bank, *:= Provisional		

2.5 Exchange Rate

The exchange rate of the Bangladeshi Taka against US Dollar is approx. 77.41 which was Tk. 68.68 /US \$ in 2007. The US Dollar has been rising by 4.4% pa against Taka in fact during the last eight years; the Taka has depreciated faster than early 2001s.

Table-09: Exchange rates

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Tk/US\$	68.68	68.65	69.15	70.8	76.2	81.26	77.75	77.41

Source: Bangladesh Bank, (October), <http://www.bangladesh-bank>

Figure-10: The exchange rate of the Bangladeshi Taka against US Dollar

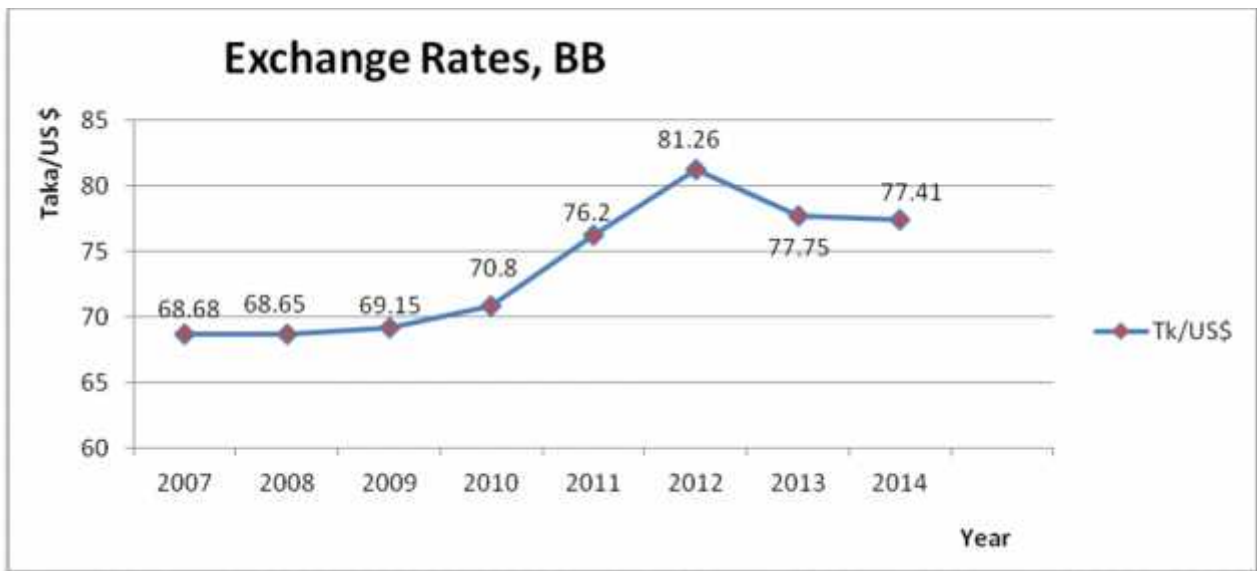


Table-10: Rate of Inflation

Rate of Inflation (as measured by CPI, base 2005-06)	September, 2014	August, 2014	September, 2013
Point to point	6.84%	6.91%	7.13%
Monthly Average(Twelve Month)	7.22%	7.24%	7.37%

source : BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) , and Bangladesh Bank(BB)

26 Poverty

As per an estimate, today Bangladesh has almost as many poor people as its entire population at the time of the country's independence during 1971. The per capita income in term of US dollar is less than 1.0 a day. More than 47% of the country's population lives in the houses with straw/bamboo roof, and only 3.7% have cement roofed houses. Based on the calorie intake criterion, more than 47% of the population is getting less than 2,122 kcal/day which is an indicator of the absolute poverty. Surprisingly, this situation is hardly improving in the country.

As per the criteria laid by World Bank, the national poverty reduction strategies need to have the following five pillars: (i) maintenance of macroeconomic stability; (ii) enhancement of the economic opportunities of the poor; (iii) rapid human development to enhance woman's capabilities; (iv) measure to reduce the vulnerability of the poor to economic shocks, inequitable socio economic systems and natural disasters; and (v) empowerment of the poor. These measures need to be properly addressed in the country's perspective development plans to alleviate poverty.

The population living below the national poverty line 31.51% (WB, 2010) here, the rate of reduction of poverty is higher in urban areas (yearly rate 4.28 percent). The depth (measured by poverty gap poverty) and severity (measured by squared poverty gap) of poverty between 2005 and 2010 declined at higher rate in urban areas than rural areas. The trends of poverty are shown in the following table:

Table- 11 : Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

World Development Indicators	2005	2010
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP) (% of population)	80.32	76.54
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	50.47	43.25
Poverty gap at \$2 a day (PPP) (%)	34.34	30.35
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	14.17	11.17
Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)	9	6.54
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	40	31.51
Poverty gap at rural poverty line (%)	9.8	7.35
Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)	43.8	35.16
Poverty gap at urban poverty line (%)	6.5	4.28
Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)	28.4	21.28

Source: World Bank, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

27 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the country. Paddy, wheat, jute sugarcane and potato are the main agriculture products. However, tobacco, barley, pulses, oilseed, fruits, vegetables and spices are widely produced in Bangladesh. During the last decade, the increase in agriculture products has been noticed only in paddy wheat, potato and spices. Yield rates in terms of production (tones/acre), are gradually increasing in agriculture sector, and expected to grow further due to usage of the HYV seed, machined, fertilizers, etc. In 2013-14, growth in agriculture has been estimated to 3.35%, and which was 2.46%, in 2012-13. **Table-12 Food Grain Production-2013-14**

				Production in lakh MT)					
	Rice				Cereals			Grand Total	Total Food Grains Production %
	Aus	Aman	Boro	Total rice	Wheat	Maize	Total Cereal		
2012-13	21.58	128.97	187.78	338.33	12.55	21.78	34.33	372.66	90.8 %Rice, 9.2 % Cereals
Percentage (%)	6.38	38.12	55.50	100.00	36.56	63.44	100		
2013-14	23.26	130.23	189.16	342.65	12.81	22.36	35.17	377.82	90.7 %Rice, 9.31 % Cereals
Percentage (%)	6.8	38.0	55.2	100.0	36.42	63.58	100		

Source: Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS),

Table-09 above shows, rendering to the BBS, the preponderance of food grains production in 2013-14 has been 377.82 lakh MT in which 23.26 lakh MT, 130.23 lakh MT, 189.16 lakh MT, 36.42 lakh MT, 63.58 lakh MT Aus, Amon, Boro, wheat and maize respectively. On the other hand, in 2012-13, the food grains production was about 372.66 lakh MT in which Aus 21.58 lakh MT, Aman 128.97 lakh MT, Boro 187.78 lakh MT and wheat 12.55 lakh MT and maize 21.78 lakh MT.

Though rice and jute are the main crops, wheat is pretentious more significance. Tea is grown in the northeast. Due to Bangladesh's fertile soil and normally sufficient water supply, rice can be grown and harvested three times a year in many areas. As a result of a number of reasons, Bangladesh's labor-intensive agriculture has achieved steady increases in food grain production despite the often unfavorable weather conditions.

28 Fruit Production

A variety of fruits are produced in the country. The farmers are changing the cropping pattern in favor of fruits production in order to earn more money. However, due to the lack of Proper post-harvest logistics support, such as waste management, storage, transportation, marketing, processing etc. this sector is not in position to utilize its potential. Mango, black berry, jackfruit, banana, papaya, litchi, coconut and guava are the main fruits of this district. The greatest production in terms of tonnage is banana, Jackfruit, Litchi, mango, Pineapple and papaya. Major Fruits producing areas of Bangladesh are Barisal, Mymensingh Narshindhi, Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Natore. Mainly two categories of fruits are producing such as periodical and seasonal. Fruits are important as food because they have sufficient amount of vitamin and mineral. We should eat 115 grams fruit every day. Fruits increase our

digestive power. Fruits are commercially cultivated in Bangladesh. Moreover, fruits bring more money than field crops.

29 Fishery and Livestock's

Bangladesh is an agricultural country of which livestock sector is the prominent sector. The contribution of livestock sector to overcome malnutrition and poverty in developing countries is widely recognized.

Fishery is a traditional occupation in the people of Bangladesh, which plays a major role in employment generation, poverty alleviation, supply of animal protein and foreign exchange earnings. This sector contributes more than 4.43% to the national GDP. Per capita Annual Fish Intake 18.94 kg, annual total fish needed 20.44 lakh mt. contribution in animal protein supply 60% (App.) (2010-11, www.fisheries.gov.bd/node/143). There are 162 fish plant in Bangladesh. Frozen shrimp and other fish and fisheries products are exporting to European countries, USA, UK, Japan, France, Hong Kong, Singapore, Saudi Arab, Sudan and other countries. Remaining fish is exported to the countries in South Asia and Middles. In 2013-14, earned Tk. 3080.15 crore by exporting 0.48 lakh MT of fish and fish products which was in 2012-13, 4159 crore by exporting 0.85 lakh MT (source: Bangladesh Economic Review, 2014, page-103).

Livestock has been an important activity in the socio economic life of Bangladesh. This sub sector also accounts for more than 1.78 % of the GDP in 2013-14 which was 1.84% in 2012-13 (as base year 2005-06) .As per an estimate; about 20% of the population is associated with the activity on full time basis and 50% on part time basis, as a source of their livelihood.

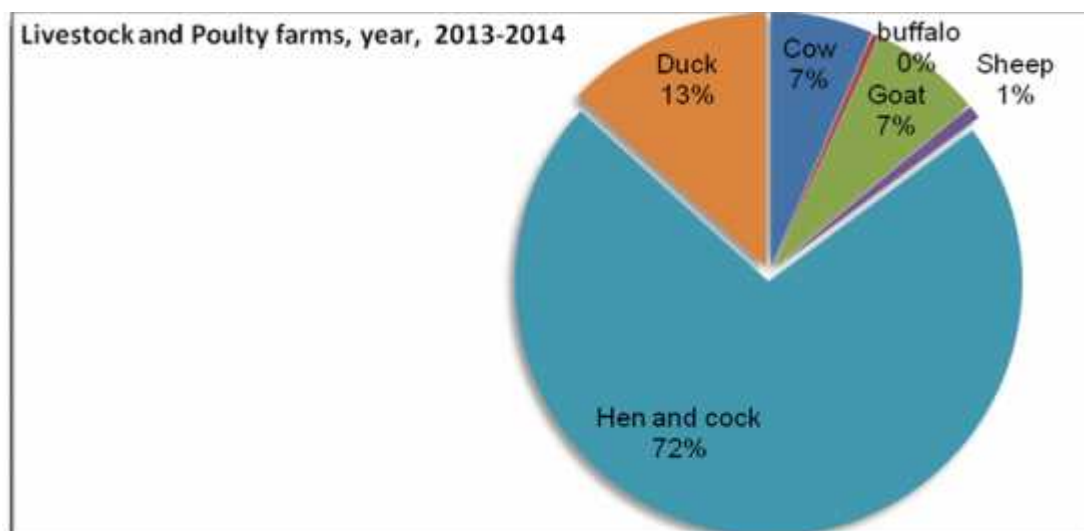
Table -13 : Livestock and Poultry farms, year, 2010-2014

Number in Lakh

Year	Cow	buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Hen and cock	Duck	Total
2010-11	231.21	13.94	241.49	30.02	2346.86	441.2	3304.72
2011-12	231.95	14.43	251.16	30.82	2428.66	457	3414.02
2012-13	233.41	14.5	252.76	31.43	2490	472.53	3494.63
2013-14	234.39	14.54	256.11	31.56	2594.18	480.5	3611.28

Source: Source: Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), and Economic review -2014, page-104.

Figure-11 : Livestock and Poultry farms, year, 2010-2014



210 Forestry

More than 11.1% (14368sq km) of the country's area is covered by forest, but only 45% have tree coverage. Forestry shares more than 2% in the GDP. The development of forest has taken measures to implement the policies focusing on expansion of forest in depleted hills and government khas land, widespread tree plantation in rural acres through people's participation, afforestation program along roads, railways, and all types of embankments.

211 Industry

Industrial activities are growing in the country. In 2013-14, growth in, industry sector has been estimated to 8.39% which was 9.64% in 2012-13 and share the share is gradually increasing. The levels of traditional industrial products of the country such as jute, paper, cloths, and sugar have been decreasing. However, the commodities of cement, readymade garments, tea, soap, detergent, leather products are increasing.

Table 14: Size and Growth Rate of Manufacturing Sector

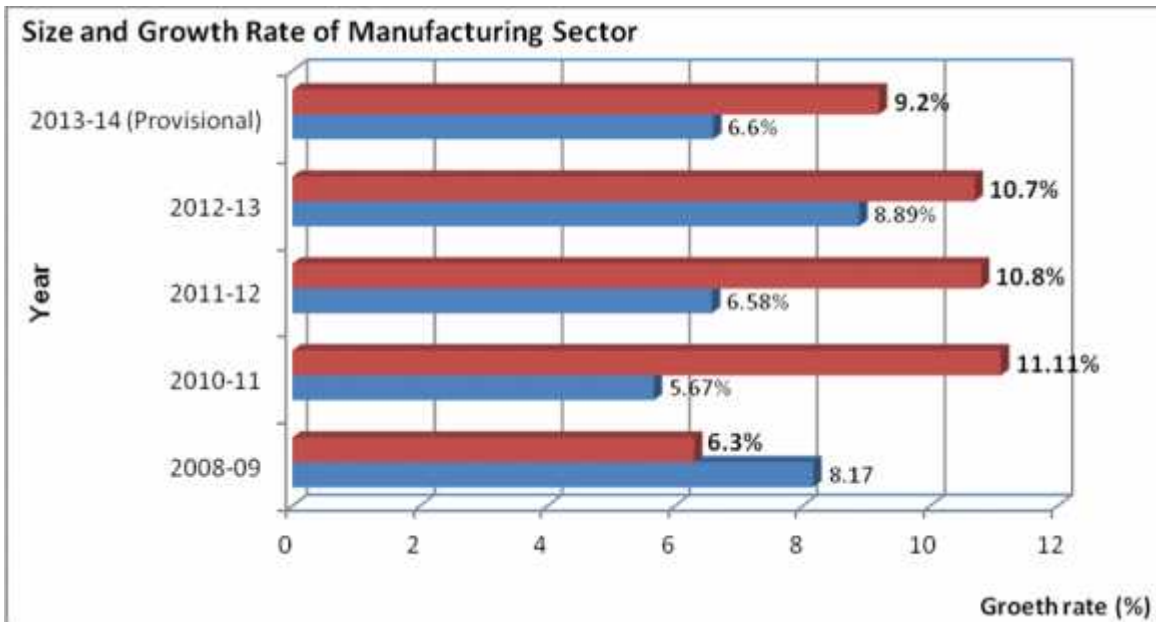
(At constant prices of 2005-06)

(Taka in crore)

Type of Industry	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Provisional)
Small & Cottage	20039	21176	22569.1	24557.9	26179.4
Growth Rate (%)	8.17	5.67	6.58	8.89	6.6
Medium-Large	79631.4	88475.3	97998.3	108436.2	118364
Growth Rate (%)	6.3	11.11	10.8	10.7	9.2
Total	99670.4	109651.3	120567.4	132994.1	144543.4
Growth Rate (%)	6.65	10.01	9.96	10.53	8.68

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, chapter 8, Industry, page-108

Figure- 12: Size and Growth Rate of Manufacturing Sector



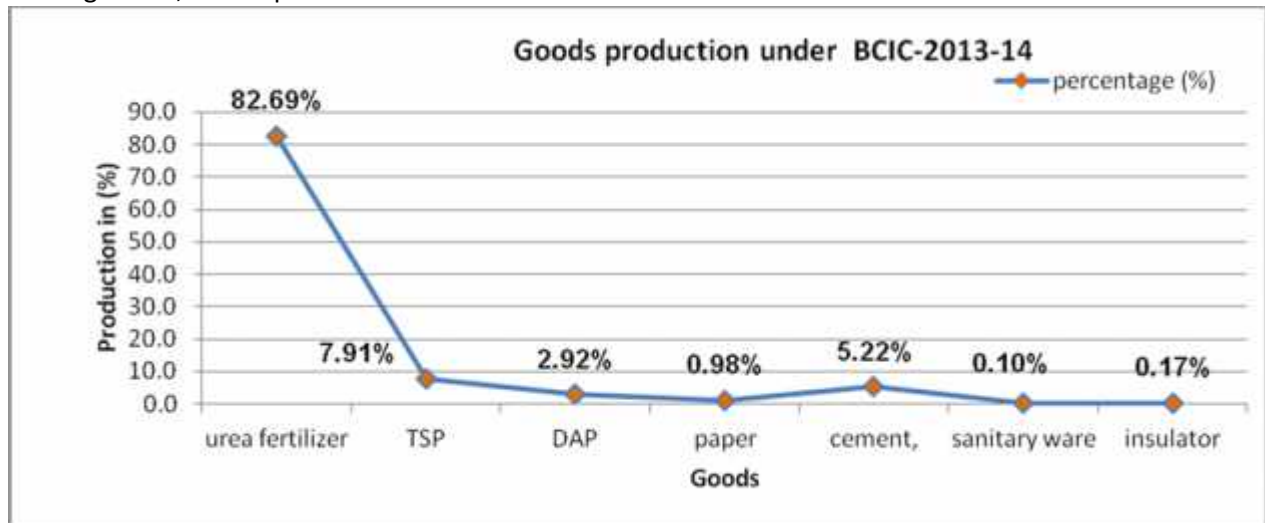
From above table and figure is shown the growth rate of the manufacturing sector is 8.68% in 2013-14 (provisional) which was 10.53% in 2012-13 and in 2013-14, 1.85% less than year of 2012-13.

Table-15, Goods production under BCIC-2013-14

Items	production (in metric tonnes)	Percentage (%)
urea fertilizer	559303	82.69
TSP	53520	7.91
DAP	19773	2.92
paper	6646	0.98
cement,	35315	5.22
sanitary ware	681	0.10
insulator	1170	0.17
Total=	676408	100

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Chapter 8, Industry, page-116

Figure-13, Goods production under BCIC-2013-14



In 2013-14, under BCIC produced 933686 MT (82.7%) Urea, 65047 MT (7.9%) TSP, 48130 MT (2.92%) DAP, 20765 MT (0.98%) paper, 94899 MT (5.22%) cement, 1530 MT (0.10%) sanitary ware and 1103 MT (0.17%) insulator. On the other hand, 14.42 lakh sqm of glass sheet, and 2.64 lakh. sft of hard board.

Table- 16, Production of Yarn and Fabrics in Public and Private Sectors-2013-14

Yarn production (million kg.)			Fabric production (million metre)		
Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1.32	800	801.32	0.00	3550.00	3550.00
Percentage (%)	0.16	99.84	100.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Ministry of Textiles and Jute and BBS

In 2013-14, total yarn production of 801.32 million kg which share of public sector 1.32 million kg. and private sector 800 million kg. On the other hand, in the same year, total fabric production 3550.00 million metre.

2.12 Foreign Trade

Land ports are located border at key points for import and export. A land port houses the customs and border protection, and other inspection agencies responsible for Erode contort.

Land ports in Bangladesh are located at land and inland water (river) boundaries with India, and Myanmar, which have varying needs and requirements based on their location. Bangladesh has 2400 km land border, 92% of which is with India and 8% is with Myanmar, Bangladesh border trade is looked after by 181 land customs stations, National Board of Revenue (NBR) controls items to be traded and fixes

tariff for these stations. Presently, there are 16 land ports in Bangladesh. Benapole land port came operation under BSBK (Bangladesh Sthala Bandar Kartripaksha) management from February 2002. Previously it was under management of the Mongla Port Authority.

Table 17a, Traffic through Land Port under Bangladesh Land Port Authority, 2007 to 2014.

		Export-Import through Land Port under Bangladesh Land Port Authority																		M.T			
S.L	Port	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			
		Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total	Trade balance (E-M)
1	Benapole Land Port	1,422,762	234,472	1,657,234	872,819	470,332	1,343,151	1,148,468	286,700	1,435,168	1,147,972	371,798	1,519,770	1,221,470	464,040	1,685,510	1124126	562,616	1,686,742	1252250	300274	1,552,524	-951976
2	Sonamosjid Land Port	982,956	0	982,956	820,645	0	820,645	876,295	0	876,295	1,401,586	0	1,401,586	1,401,922	0	1,401,922	1,563,717	-	1,563,717	1746993		1,746,993	-1746993
3	Hilli Land Port	289,977	15,473	305,450	385,600	12,705	398,305	410,391	11,940	422,331	400,833	43,296	444,129	603,204	10,721	613,925	853,380	18,691	872,071	851759	23870	875,629	-827889
4	Burimari Land Port	313,423	85,027	398,450	281,671	40,309	321,980	299,222	146,831	446,053	396,333	73,210	469,543	357,539	0	357,539	227,219	-	227,219	935141		935,141	-935141
5	Akhaura Land Port	12	298,700	298,712	680	322,800	323,480	557	442,965	443,522	335	546,523	546,858	172	575,550	575,722	60	372,381	372,441	251	278377	278,628	278126
6	Bibirbazar Land Port	109	56,764	56,873	39	61,323	61,362	31	48,236	48,267	15	88,200	88,215	0	125,431	125,431	-	124,689	124,689	24	63,596	63,620	63572
7	Banglabandha Land Port	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,639	12,442	112,081	168,728	4,553	173,281	214,268	40,790	255,058	515700	14513	530,213	-501187
8	Teknaf Land Port	146,712	8,175	154,887	149,968	7,170	157,138	99,039	11,731	110,770	92,538	8,810	101,348	85,519	633	86,152	66,352	8,391	74,743	105,755	6,504	112,259	-99251
9	Bhomra Land Port													792,849	8,320	801,169	941,775	35,129	976,904	1458413	44299	1,502,712	-1414114
	Total	3,155,951	698,611	3,854,562	2,511,422	914,639	3,426,061	2,834,003	948,403	3,782,406	3,539,251	1,144,279	4,683,530	4,631,403	1,189,248	5,820,651	4,990,898	1,162,687	6,153,584	6,866,286	731,433	7,597,719	6,134,853

Source: Bangladesh Land Port Authority, September, 2014

The above table- show that in the year 2013/14, total export-import through the nine ports. Total import of the last five (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012) years is 18,506,976 MT and export is 5,359,256. The trend is thus very dynamic and importance to the Bangladesh economy.

Table 17b, Traffic through Land Port under Bangladesh Land Port Authority, 2007 to 2014.

Trade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Import (MT)	2,833,686	2,672,712	3,136,807	3,554,719	3,669,825
Export (M.T)	806,625	931,521	1,040,120	1,154,106	1,176,375
Total (MT)	3,640,311	3,604,233	4,176,927	4,708,825	4,846,200
Growth rate(%) Base year 2008		-0.99	14.74	29.35	33.13
Source:Bangladesh Land Port Authority					

From table17b shown, in 2009 trade growth rate negative. But years of 2010, 2011 and 2012, growth rate of trade is 14.74%, 29.35% and 33.13%.

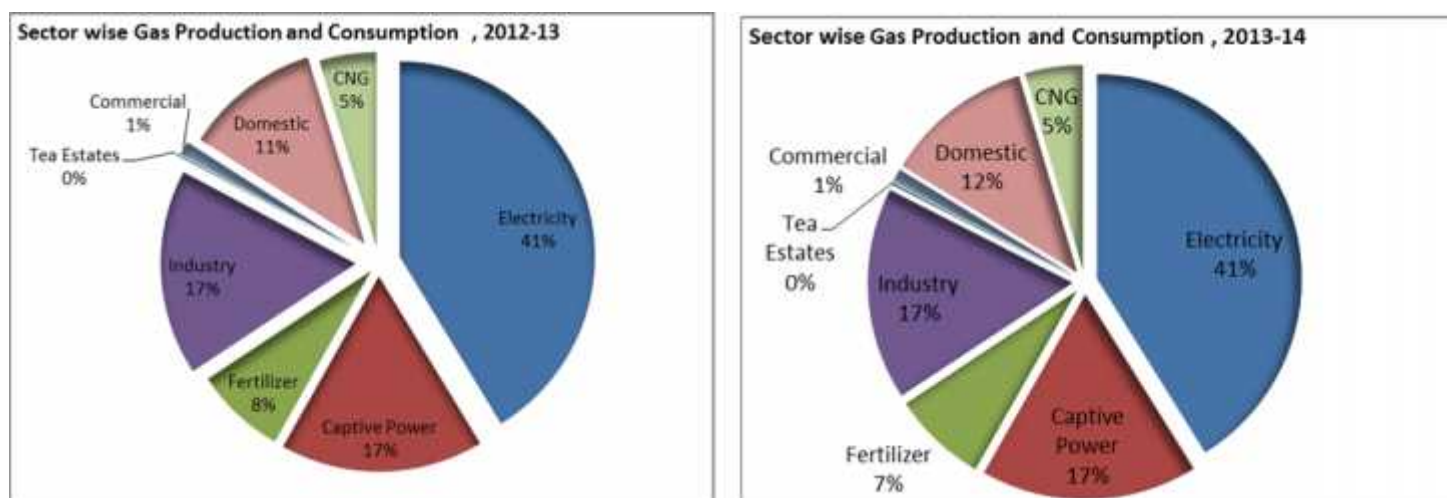
2.13 Infrastructure

a) Power

Bangladesh economic activities depend on power, gas and oil. The segment of gas, hydro, coal and oil based energy generation was 79.15 percent, 2.21 percent, 2.52 percent and 16.12 percent respectively. (2012, BPDB).

The installed power generating capacity in the country in 2013-12, 10341 MW which was 9151 MW. However, the power generating plants are very poor and economic life of the same of the units being over.

Figure 14: Production and Consumption of Natural Gas by Sector -2012/123 and 2013-14



Source: Petro Bangla, Energy and Mineral Resources Division, December

According to PSMP-2010(Power System Master Plan), the maximum demand in 2015, 2021, and 2030 will be 10000, 19000 and 34000 MW respectively. Regarding the existing generation expansion programmed, a total of 12900 MW of new generation will be added to the national grid between year 2013 to 2017.As of March 2014, maximum actual generation stood 7356 MW.

Natural Gas is an important source of energy's for commercial of the country. About 73% Natural gas has been use for commercial purpose. As of December 2013, gas has been produced about 11.72 trillion cubic feet and reserved in the country about 15.32 trillion cubic feet.

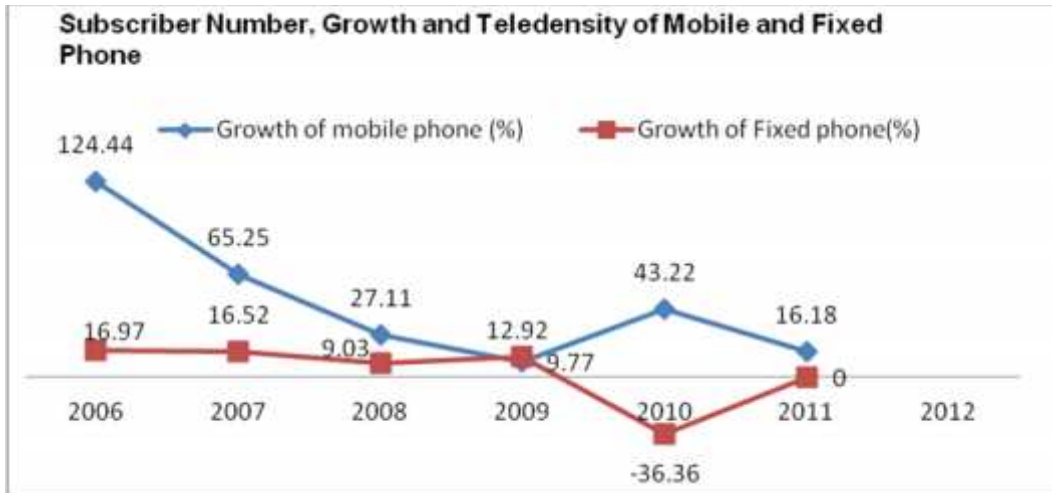
b) Telecommunications

The demand for telecommunication system for domestic and overseas is increasing in Bangladesh. Though this sector is growing, it is considerably cover behind. BTCL the only public sector telecom service provider is providing advanced telecommunication services to its subscribers. In 2012, BTCL had 747 exchanges in Bangladesh with telephone capacity of 14.3 lakh and connections of 9.4 lakh. 56 KBPS dial up internet service are available to all users.

Table: 18. Subscriber Number, Growth and Teledensity of Mobile and Fixed Phone

Category	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mobile Subscribers(crore)	2.08	3.44	4.37	4.79	6.86	7.97	9.38
Fixed Phone Subscribers (crore)	0.1	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11
Total Subscriber(crore)	2.18	3.56	4.5	4.94	6.97	8.08	9.49
Growth of mobile phone (%)	124.44	65.25	27.11	9.77	43.22	16.18	
Growth of Fixed phone(%)	16.97	16.52	9.03	12.92	-36.36	0	
Year wise Tele density (%)	15.39	24.71	30	34	47.8	52.54	63.74
Internet Subscriber(crore)	-	-	-	-	-	1.58	2.7
Source: BTRC, page-199							

Figure15. Subscriber Number, Growth and Tele density of Mobile and Fixed Phone



The above Figure10 and Table11, is show that the number of subscribers, the growth of mobile and fixed phones and the teledensity during the period from 2005-2012. In 2012, the tele-density around 63.74%.

c) Transport Sector

The country has about 213330.94 km of earthen roads, 83303.41 km of Pavement roads (Upazila Road 37334.86 km, Union Road 44202.03 km, Village Road A 111340.87 km and Village Road B 111501.55 km). The total length of railroad is 2,877.10 km, of that, 659.33 km is Broad gauge tracks, 1,842.94 Km is metre gauge and 374.83 km is dual gauge track, and seasonal waterways. The landscape of Bangladesh is dominated by about 250 rivers providing over 8,000 km of navigable waterways. Mechanized Water transport is mainly operated by the Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC), which run ferry and launch services on the main routes. There are also water transport services run by private companies.

Regarding air transport facilities, Dhaka is connected by air with major city of the world. Biman Bangladesh airlines also operates domestic route services. Presently private sector airlines are also operating in domestic routes. Chittagong and Mongla are two major seaports of Bangladesh.

Table-19,: Various Categories of Roads under LGED's Roads

Road Type	Earthen (KM)	Pavement (KM)	Total Length (KM)
Upazila Road :	6585.81	29797.33	37334.86
Union Road :	19981.7	22478.31	44202.03
Village Road A:	100645.49	8736.13	111340.87
Village Road B:	86117.94	22291.64	111501.55

Total Roads:	213330.94	83303.41	304379.31
Source:www.lged.gov.bd			

Figure -16, : Various Categories of Roads under LGED's Roads

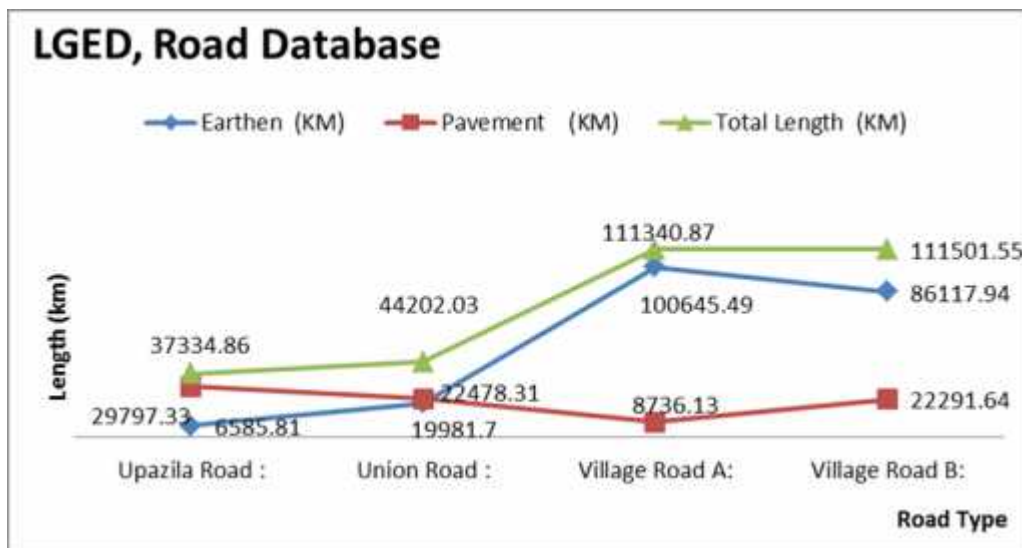


Figure -17 : Various Categories of Roads under Roads and Highways Department

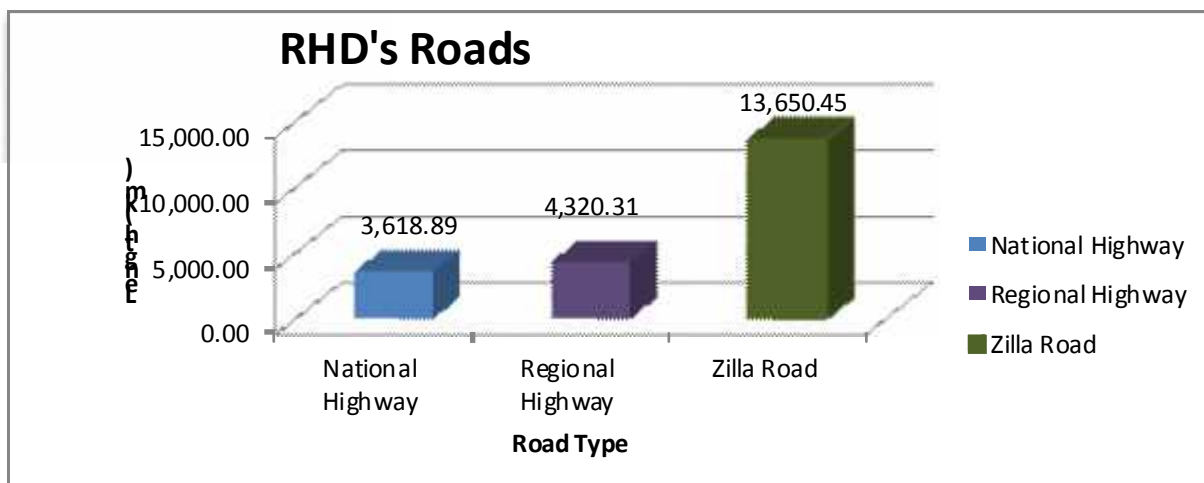


Table-19 : Various Categories of Roads under Roads and Highways Department

Road Type	Length (km)	Percentage (%)
National Highway	3,618.89	17
Regional Highway	4,320.31	20
Zilla Road	13,650.45	63
Total	21,589.65	100
Source: The Roads and Highways Department (RHD)		

Meanwhile The Roads and Highways Department (RHD) were established the size of the main road network in Bangladesh has developed from 2,500 km to the present network of 21,589.65. The Roads categorizes as National, Regional and Feeder Road in the country come under the RHD'S authority. These roads are of the main highway system and provide a higher – level of service in the country. The length of classified roads under RHD has been recorded as 21589.65 km, as detailed above Table and Figure.

2.14 Conclusion

The political unpredictability comes, however, in the situation of overall economic and social gains of the past decade. Economic growth has averaged over 6 percent annually. So far Bangladesh remains one of the world's poorest nations. The majority of its people work in agriculture, and garment manufacturing accounts for over 90 percent of export earnings. EPZ wise investment and exports in 2010-11, 313.24 million US dollar and 3697.62 million US dollar respectively (Source: BEPZA, page-134). Garment export growth was just three percent in the 2012-2013 as demand for low-cost Bangladeshi goods fell sharply in the wake of the global financial crisis. Agriculture also shone because of record outputs of rice, wheat and some other crops.

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