

# ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF BANGLADESH

# Economic structure

- Economic structure is a term that describes the changing balance of output, trade, incomes and employment drawn from different economic sectors – ranging from primary (farming, fishing, mining etc) to secondary (manufacturing and construction industries) to tertiary and quaternary sectors (tourism, banking, software).

# Economic structure of Bangladesh

- Agricultural sector: 14.1%
- Manufacturing sector: 33.71
- Service sector: 52.18%

# Tertiary & Quaternary

- The tertiary sector is also called the service sector and involves the selling of services and skills. Examples of tertiary employment include the health service, transportation, education, entertainment, tourism, finance, sales and retail.
- The quaternary sector consists of those industries providing information services, such as computing, ICT, consultancy and R&D (research, particularly in scientific fields).

# GDP growth rate of Bangladesh



# Obstacles to sustainable development in Bangladesh

- 1/3 of total population live in poverty
- Over population
- Poor infrastructure

# SAARC countries



# Objectives of SAARC

## PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

- Improve quality of life and welfare of people.
- Economic, Social, and Cultural development.
- Contribute mutual trust and understanding.
- Strengthen cooperation among themselves and other developing countries.
- Cooperation on issues like water resources.

## SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

- SAARC also looks in critical areas like poverty, education, and culture.
- Sports and Arts.



# Economic Globalization

- Economic globalization refers to the increasing interdependence of world economies as a result of the growing scale of cross-border trade of commodities and services, flow of international capital and wide and rapid spread of technologies.

In general

- ☐ globalization decreases the cost of manufacturing.
- ☐ this means that companies can offer goods at a lower price to consumers.
- ☐ consumers also have access to a wider variety of goods.

# Economy & growth of industries in Bangladesh

- Export oriented industries
  - Large scale manufacturing industries
  - RMG
- 
- Bangladesh textile industries is the second largest in the world
  - Also pharmaceutical, ship breaking

# Textile industries





# Handicrafts industries in Bangladesh



**Pharmaceutical Industry** has grown in Bangladesh in the last two decades at a considerable rate. The sector consistently creates job opportunities for qualified people. Like all other sectors in Bangladesh, the pharmaceutical industry was much neglected during Pakistan regime. Most multinational companies had their production facilities in West Pakistan. For several years after liberation, the government could not increase budgetary allocations for the health sector. Millions of people had little access to essential life saving medicines.





# Pharmaceutical industries in Bangladesh



# Ship breaking industries in Bangladesh









# service sector

- The service sector, also known as the tertiary sector, is the third tier in the three sector economy.
- Activities in the service sector include retail, banks, hotels, real estate, education, health, social work, computer services, recreation, media, communications, electricity, gas and water supply.

# Formal and informal service sectors

- The formal sector utilizes capital, unskilled labor and skilled labor in production, and produces a traded good which is both an investment and a consumption good.
- The informal sector uses capital and unskilled labor in production, and produces a non-traded consumption good.

## **Achievement records of NGOs in Bangladesh**

- **Micro credit – covered almost entire rural Bangladesh (BRAC, Grameen Bank)**
- **Innovative education through - Non Formal Education (BRAC)**
- **Women development (BRAC, Grameen Bank, Proshika Blast)**
- **Employment generation (Esho Nijera Kori)**
- **Income earning through enterprise development (BRAC CARE)**
- **Capacity building in planning and management (SC, Action Aid, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, CARE)**
- **NGOs as Entrepreneurs in commercial activities**