

Population of Bangladesh

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Country's Share of World Pop	Global Rank
2015	160,411,249	1.20%	1,857,155	-408,112	25.8	2.20	1,114	30%	48,724,917	2.19%	8

Source: <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/bangladesh-population/>

Ethnic groups:

Bengali 98%, other 2% (includes tribal groups, non-Bengali Muslims) (1998)

Religions:

Muslim 89.5%, Hindu 9.6%, other 0.9% (2004)

Population:

166,280,712 (July 2014 est.)

country comparison to the world: 8

Age structure:

0-14 years: 32.3% (male 27,268,560/female 26,468,883)

15-24 years: 18.8% (male 14,637,526/female 16,630,766)

25-54 years: 38% (male 29,853,531/female 33,266,733)

55-64 years: 5.9% (male 4,964,130/female 4,870,447)

65 years and over: 5% (male 4,082,544/female 4,237,592) (2014 est.)

Dependency ratios:

total dependency ratio: 52.2 %

youth dependency ratio: 44.9 %

elderly dependency ratio: 7.3 %

Median age:

total: 24.3 years

male: 23.8 years

female: 24.8 years (2014 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.2% (2014 est.)

Birth rate:

21.61 births/1,000 population (2014 est.)

Death rate:

5.64 deaths/1,000 population (2014 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

0-14 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-24 years: 0.88 male(s)/female

25-54 years: 0.9 male(s)/female

55-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

State capitalism and Corporate capitalism (also known as *Monopoly capitalism*), is a universal form encompassing all recent actually existing economic forms based on the nation state and global process of capital accumulation, whether avowedly capitalist or socialist, which was known only in its more or less pure capitalist forms in the time of Marx and Engels. Today this form predominates in the so-called modern mixed economy based largely on oligarchial multinational corporations with its highly socialized and globalized system of production. In particular, the failed centrally-planned economic systems of the defunct communist bloc nation states are not to be confused with communism as an actually existing mode of production in spite of, or more to the point as a result of, their (failed) realization of central planning. Fredrick Engels hypothesized that state capitalism would emerge as the final form of capitalism before the contradictions reach a point where capitalism cannot sustain itself and socialism emerges as its successor.

The hallmark of late capitalism is consumerism and financialization, a process whereby "making money", literally, becomes the dominant industry - both of these practices are a means to sustain the flow and accumulation of capital.

✚ Socialism

▪ *Socialism (lower-stage communism)*

The socialist mode of production is the post-capitalist economic system that emerges when the accumulation of capital is no longer sustainable due to falling rates of profit in (real) production, and social conflict arising from the contradictions between the level of technology and automation in the economy with the capitalist form of social organization. A socialist society would consist of production being carried out, organized in a manner to directly satisfy human needs, with the working-class cooperatively or publicly owning the means of production.

▪ *Communism (upper-stage communism)*

The ideal of communism did and does refer to a hypothetical future state of affairs where the good of all is obtained by scientific management (whence the name "scientific socialism") to obtain democratically determined social goals. Karl Marx made a distinction between "lower stage communism" and "upper-stage communism", with the former usually being called socialism.

Prefiguring forms of communism can be seen in communes and other collective living experiments. Communism is meant to be a classless society, with the management of things replacing the management of people. Particular productive forces are not described, but are assumed to be more or less within the reach of any contemporary capitalist society. Despite the imminent potential for communism, some economic theorists have hypothesized that communism is more than a thousand years away from full implementation and of course it is the position of anti-communists and those who have "buried" socialism that it will never be realized at all, that the capitalist mode is the end to which historical development drives and halts having reached its "perfect and eternal" form or that the whole concept of mode of production is a falacy all together. Engels and Marxist doctrine identify the emergence of communism as the reciprocal process to the "withering away" of the nation-state and the class system it supports.

✚ Articulation of modes of production

In any specific society or country, *different* modes of production might emerge and exist alongside each other, linked together economically through trade and mutual obligations. To these different modes correspond different social classes and strata in the population. So, for example, urban capitalist industry might co-exist with rural peasant production for subsistence and simple exchange and tribal hunting and gathering. Old and new modes of production might combine to form a hybrid economy.

exploration of the Americas served as one impetus for the development of capitalism. The introduction of foreign metals, silks, and spices stimulated great commercial activity in European societies.

Industrial societies rely heavily on machines powered by fuels for the production of goods. This produced further dramatic increases in efficiency. The increased efficiency of production of the industrial revolution produced an even greater surplus than before. Now the surplus was not just agricultural goods, but also manufactured goods. This larger surplus caused all of the changes discussed earlier in the domestication revolution to become even more pronounced.

Once again, the population boomed. Increased productivity made more goods available to everyone. However, inequality became even greater than before. The breakup of agricultural-based feudal societies caused many people to leave the land and seek employment in cities. This created a great surplus of labor and gave capitalists plenty of laborers who could be hired for extremely low wages.

Post-industrial

Post-industrial societies are societies dominated by information, services, and high technology more than the production of goods. Advanced industrial societies are now seeing a shift toward an increase in service sectors over manufacturing and production. The United States is the first country to have over half of its work force employed in service industries. Service industries include government, research, education, health, sales, law, and banking.

Capitalism

Early capitalism

The introduction of the capitalist mode of production spans the period from Mercantilism to Imperialism and is usually associated with the emergence of modern industrial society. The primary form of property is the possession of objects and services through state guaranteed contract. The primary form of exploitation is wage labour (see Das Kapital, wage slavery and exploitation). The ruling class is the bourgeoisie, which exploits the proletariat. Capitalism may produce one class (bourgeoisie) who possess the means of production for the whole of society and another class who possess only their own labour power, which they must sell in order to survive. The key forces of production include the overall system of modern production with its supporting structures of bureaucracy, and the modern state, and above all finance capital.

Late capitalism

State capitalism and Corporate capitalism (also known as *Monopoly capitalism*), is a universal form encompassing all recent actually existing economic forms based on the nation state and global process of capital accumulation, whether avowedly capitalist or socialist, which was known only in its more or less pure capitalist forms in the time of Marx and Engels. Today this form predominates in the so-called modern mixed economy based largely on oligarchial multinational corporations with its highly socialized and globalized system of production. In particular, the failed centrally-planned economic systems of the defunct communist bloc nation states are not to be confused with communism as an actually existing mode of production in spite of, or more to the point as a result of, their (failed) realization of central planning. Fredrick Engels hypothesized that state capitalism would emerge as the final form of capitalism before the contradictions reach a point where capitalism cannot sustain itself and socialism emerges as its successor.

The hallmark of late capitalism is consumerism and financialization, a process whereby "making money", literally, becomes the dominant industry - both of these practices are a means to sustain the flow and accumulation of capital.

Socialism

a result, the division of labor (the specialization by individuals or groups in the performance of specific economic activities) becomes more complex. For example, some people become craft workers, producing tools, weapons, and jewelry. The production of goods encourages trade. This trade helps to create inequality, as some families acquire more goods than others do. These families often gain power through their increased wealth. The passing on of property from one generation to another helps to centralize wealth and power. Over time emerge hereditary chieftainships, the typical form of government in pastoral societies.

C. Horticultural

Fruits and vegetables grown in garden plots that have been cleared from the jungle or forest provide the main source of food in a horticultural society. These societies have a level of technology and complexity similar to pastoral societies. Some horticultural groups use the slash-and-burn method to raise crops. The wild vegetation is cut and burned, and ashes are used as fertilizers. Horticulturists use human labor and simple tools to cultivate the land for one or more seasons. When the land becomes barren, horticulturists clear a new plot and leave the old plot to revert to its natural state. They may return to the original land several years later and begin the process again. By rotating their garden plots, horticulturists can stay in one area for a fairly long period of time. This allows them to build semi permanent or permanent villages. The size of a village's population depends on the amount of land available for farming; thus villages can range from as few as 30 people to as many as 2000.

As with pastoral societies, surplus food leads to a more complex division of labor. Specialized roles in horticultural societies include craftspeople, shamans (religious leaders), and traders. This role specialization allows people to create a wide variety of artifacts. As in pastoral societies, surplus food can lead to inequalities in wealth and power within horticultural political systems, developed because of the settled nature of horticultural life.

D. Agrarian

Agrarian societies use agricultural technological advances to cultivate crops over a large area. Sociologists use the phrase Agricultural Revolution to refer to the technological changes that occurred as long as 8,500 years ago that led to cultivating crops and raising farm animals. Increases in food supplies then led to larger populations than in earlier communities. This meant a greater surplus, which resulted in towns that became centers of trade supporting various rulers, educators, craftspeople, merchants, and religious leaders who did not have to worry about locating nourishment.

Greater degrees of social stratification appeared in agrarian societies. For example, women previously had higher social status because they shared labor more equally with men. In hunting and gathering societies, women even gathered more food than men. However, as food stores improved and women took on lesser roles in providing food for the family, they increasingly became subordinate to men. As villages and towns expanded into neighboring areas, conflicts with other communities inevitably occurred. Farmers provided warriors with food in exchange for protection against invasion by enemies. A system of rulers with high social status also appeared. This nobility organized warriors to protect the society from invasion. In this way, the nobility managed to extract goods from "lesser" members of society.

E. Feudal

Feudalism was a form of society based on ownership of land. Unlike today's farmers, vassals under feudalism were bound to cultivating their lord's land. In exchange for military protection, the lords exploited the peasants into providing food, crops, crafts, homage, and other services to the landowner. The estates of the realm system of feudalism was often multigenerational; the families of peasants may have cultivated their lord's land for generations.

Industrial

Between the 15th and 16th centuries, a new economic system emerged that began to replace feudalism. Capitalism is marked by open competition in a free market, in which the means of production are privately owned. Europe's

Social Evolution:

Evolution is the gradual development of something. It is the process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth. Likewise this social evolution is the process of social development from an early simple type of social organization to one that is complex and highly specialized. The gradual development of society and social forms, institutions are usually through a series of peaceful stages are incorporating by social evolution.

Techniques of Production:

Pre-industrial Society

In a pre-industrial society, food production, which is carried out through the use of human and animal labor, is the main economic activity. These societies can be subdivided according to their level of technology and their method of producing food. These subdivisions are hunting and gathering, pastoral, horticultural, agricultural, and feudal.

A. Hunting and gathering

The main form of food production in such societies is the daily collection of wild plants and the hunting of wild animals. Hunter-gatherers move around constantly in search of food. As a result, they do not build permanent villages or create a wide variety of artifacts, and usually only form small groups such as bands and tribes. However, some hunting and gathering societies in areas with abundant resources lived in larger groups and formed complex hierarchical social structures such as chiefdoms. The need for mobility also limits the size of these societies. They generally consist of fewer than 60 people and rarely exceed 100. Statuses within the tribe are relatively equal, and decisions are reached through general agreement. The ties that bind the tribe are more complex than those of the bands. Leadership is personal—charismatic—and used for special purposes only in tribal society. There are no political offices containing real power, and a chief is merely a person of influence, a sort of adviser; therefore, tribal consolidations for collective action are not governmental. The family forms the main social unit, with most societal members being related by birth or marriage. This type of organization requires the family to carry out most social functions, including production and education.

B. Pastoral

Pastoralism is a slightly more efficient form of subsistence. Rather than searching for food on a daily basis, members of a pastoral society rely on domesticated herd animals to meet their food needs. Pastoralists live a nomadic life, moving their herds from one pasture to another. Because their food supply is far more reliable, pastoral societies can support larger populations. Since there are food surpluses, fewer people are needed to produce food. As a result, the division of labor (the specialization by individuals or groups in the performance of specific economic activities) becomes more complex. For example, some people become craft workers, producing tools, weapons, and jewelry. The production of goods encourages trade. This trade helps to create inequality, as some families acquire more goods than others do. These families often gain power through their increased wealth. The passing on of property from one generation to another helps to centralize wealth and power. Over time emerge hereditary chieftainships, the typical form of government in pastoral societies.

C. Horticultural

Fruits and vegetables grown in garden plots that have been cleared from the jungle or forest provide the main source

Oriental vs. Occidental Society

Orientalism is a term that is used by art historians, literary and cultural studies scholars for the imitation or depiction of aspects in Middle Eastern, South Asian, African and East Asian cultures (Eastern cultures). These depictions are usually done by writers, designers and artists from the West. In particular, Orientalist painting, depicting more specifically "the Middle East", was one of the many specialisms of 19th-century Academic art, and the literature of Western countries took a similar interest in Oriental themes.

Since the publication of Edward Said's *Orientalism* in 1978, much academic discourse has begun to use the term "Orientalism" to refer to a general patronizing Western attitude towards Middle Eastern, Asian and North African societies. In Said's analysis, the West essentializes these societies as static and undeveloped—thereby fabricating a view of Oriental culture that can be studied, depicted, and reproduced. Implicit in this fabrication, writes Said, is the idea that Western society is developed, rational, flexible, and superior.

Occidentalism

The term Occidentalism is used to refer to images of "The West" in one of two main ways: a) stereotyped and sometimes dehumanizing views on the Western world, including Europe and the English-speaking world; and b), ideologies or visions of the West developed in either the West or non-West. The former definition stresses negative constructions of the West and is often focused on the Islamic world. The latter approach has a broader range and includes both positive and negative representations. The term was used in the latter sense by James G. Carrier in his book *Occidentalism: Images of the West* (1995), and subsequently by Ian Buruma and Avishai Margalit in their book *Occidentalism: the West in the Eyes of its Enemies* (2004). The term is an inversion of Orientalism, Edward Said's label for stereotyped Western views of the East. A number of earlier books had also used the term, sometimes with different meanings, such as Chen Xiaomei's *Occidentalism: A Theory of Counter-Discourse in Post-Mao China* (New York: Oxford, 1995).

biological life. Land is the part of the world not covered by the oceans. Soil is a thin covering over the land consisting of a mixture of minerals, organic materials, living organism, an air and water that together support the growth of plant life. In Bangladesh our total land in different sector-

Total land area	147000 sq. km.
Agricultural land	122955 sq. km.
Total forest	16000 sq. km.
Rivers beds	9405.2 sq. km.
Urban	791.3 sq. km.
Homestead	10847.5 sq. km.

Agricultural Resources:

Bangladesh has a primarily agrarian economy. Agriculture is the single largest producing sector of the economy since it comprises about 18.6% (data released on November, 2010) of the country's GDP and employs around 45% 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.

Climate

Bangladesh experiences a variety of climate conditions over a year, which varies from place to place; there are three distinct climatic seasons in Bangladesh-The pre-monsoon season from end of March to mid-June and has moderate humidity but high temperatures and evaporation rates. The monsoon season extend from June through mid-October. It is characterized by high humidity, low solar radiation and frequent but intermittent rainy periods. A cool dry winter season extends from about mid-October to early March in which there is negligible rainfall, low humidity and high solar radiation.

Atomic mineral

In Bangladesh scientist have found a very few amount of atomic mineral. Those are-

- ✓ Zinkon
- ✓ Rutel
- ✓ Ziolite
- ✓ Menite
- ✓ Leucoxene
- ✓ Magnetite etc

Salt

Though salt is one kind of mineral resource but for our country it could not be called mineral resource. Main source of salt in our country is sea water. For this reason it could not be called mineral resource in our country.

Tidal power:

Though tidal power has a great opportunity in Bangladesh but we can see that we are not using these resources properly we have one and only electricity production center where tidal power are use as main source. which is situated in Kaptai in Rangamati district. Our government should have to take proper care and give proper attention in this sector by using tidal power we can produce more electricity.

Hydro power

Hydro power is a renewable energy source. Energy is produced by hydraulic turbines that rotate with the force of rushing water 9 higher to lower elevation). It is one of the most clean and cheapest ways of producing energy, but it cans also investment for developing countries.

Solar power

Solar power uses photovoltaic cells (PV's) to gather thermal energy directly from the sun and use it to produce electricity. One community could be supplied by one field of PV's. Passive solar cells could also be used to heat water, replacing the need for today's hot water heaters. PV's do not emit any greenhouse gases, but they are very expensive and more development is needed in order for this to be realistic energy source for the future.

✓ Coal

Coal is an important mineral resource for Bangladesh. We have some reserve of coal, but we do not have sufficient amount of coal reserve. In different place of Bangladesh these are different type of coal has been discovered but some of them are not economically profitable. So that places has no effect in our economy. We have in different type of coal those are-

- Bituminous coal (best coal in Bangladesh)
- Pit coal
- Lignite coal (worst coal in Bangladesh)

Though Bangladesh have different places where coal are founded but all of them are not profitable. Some of them are totally untouched; some of them have poor quality coal. Only few of them have good quality coal and economically profitable.

✓ Marine resources

Bangladesh's marine waters cover an area of roughly 166,000 km², of which the EEZ accounts for 141,000 km². Many believe that the verdict went in favour of Bangladesh and we could win more area. But not everyone thinks like that. My opinion is that the issue has been resolved and dispute finally ended. We can now start planning about the resources, prospects and proper maritime management.

✓ Energy and power resources:

resently, 68% of the total population (including renewable energy) has access to electricity and per capita generation is 348 kWh, which is very low compared to other developing countries. Recognizing the fact the present government has prioritized the power sector right from its election manifesto. As per the manifesto, electricity generation in the country was supposed to be 5000 MW by the year 2011 and 7000 MW by 2013. The government has been successful in meeting these targets and has even been able to achieve higher level of precedents. The government aims to generate an additional 15,000 MW electricity, within 2016 under short, medium and long term plan. This target is much higher than the one stated in the election manifesto.

Land Resource

Land must be described as a nonrenewable (fixed stock) resource although it has a renewable capacity to support most form of biological life. Land is the part of the world not covered by the oceans. Soil is a thin covering over the land consisting of a mixture of minerals, organic materials, living organism, an air and water that together support the growth of plant life.

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Climate

Bangladesh climate is characterized by three distinct seasons. There are three distinct

Internal river discharge (average 1977-2001). Bangladesh heavily depends on the flow of the Brahmaputra, Meghna and Ganges riverbasins that originate in India, Nepal and China. Bangladesh is a riverine country having more than 230 rivers of 11739 km length. For hydrological purposes, the country is divided into six regions – North West, north central, north east, south west, south east and eastern hilly. All the regions are bounded by the major rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma, the Meghna, the old Brahmaputra, etc. all converge empty into the Bay of Bengal. The volume of water is huge. The rivers are estimated to discharge 5.0 million cubic feet water per second at peak period. The contrast between high and low runoff is dramatic. During the lowest month the total runoff is only about 20000 cubic feet per second. The overall force and movement of water are significant. The sediment carried downstream by the river system has been estimated as 2.4 billion tones annually. Significant amount of lands are eroded by the water movement especially along unprotected river banks. The flooding bring enough slit and makes the soul fertile. The flooding deposits new soils and the ponds of the water left by the flooding can facilitate chemical reactions to produce a nitrogen fixing process in the soils where aseasonate green algae is present.

✓ Fisheries:

Bangladesh is one of the world's leading inland fisheries producer with a production of 1.7 million tones during 2003–2004, with marine catch total of 0.5 million tones and a total production from aquaculture of 0.9 million tones during 2003–2004; Bangladesh's total fish production for the year 2005 totaled above 2.1 million tones. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2005 ranked Bangladesh as sixth largest aquaculture producing country with its estimated production of 0.9 million tones in 2003. Generally speaking fishery resources of Bangladesh are either inland or marine. The principles rivers and their tributaries, canal, pond, lakes, reservoirs comprise the inland fisheries. The marine resources comprise the bay of Bengal under the districts of Coxesbazar, Chittagong, Khulna, Patuakhali, Bhola etc. about 1.2 million fisherman draw their livelihood from fisheries.

✓ Forest:

Wood is the main fuel for cooking and other domestic requirements. It is not surprising that population pressure has had an adverse effect on the indigenous forests. By 1980 only about 16 percent of the land was forested, and forests had all but disappeared from the densely populated and intensively cultivated deltaic plain. Aid organizations in the mid-1980s began looking into the possibility of stimulating small-scale forestry to restore a resource for which there was no affordable substitute. The largest areas of forest are in the Chittagong Hills and the Sundarbans. The evergreen and deciduous forests of the Chittagong Hills cover more than 4,600 square kilometres (1,800 sq mi) and are the source of teak for heavy construction and boat building, as well as other forest products. Domesticated elephants are still used to haul logs. The Sundarbans, a tidal mangrove forest covering nearly 6,000 square kilometres (2,300 sq mi) along the Bay of Bengal, is the source of timber used for a variety of purposes, including pulp for the domestic paper industry, poles for electric power distribution, and leaves for thatching for dwellings.

✓ Mineral resources:

Because of a different geological environment, important mineral deposits of Bangladesh are NATURAL GAS, COAL, LIMESTONE, HARDROCK, GRAVEL, BOULDER, GLASS SAND, construction sand, WHITE CLAY, BRICK CLAY, PEAT, and beach sand heavy minerals. Tertiary Barail shales occurring within the oil and gas windows have generated natural gas and oil found in Bangladesh. After generation, gas and oil have migrated upward through multi-kilometre rock layers above, to reach and accumulate in suitable SANDSTONE reservoirs in the Neogene Bhuban and Bokabil rock units. Gravel, glass sand, construction sand, peat, and beach sand are found in the Holocene sediments, and white clay (kaolin) is found in the late Pleistocene sediments in the small hills mainly in the northern part of the country. White clay and glass sand deposits have also been discovered in the north-western part below the surface. Exploitation of the deposits of limestone, construction sand, gravel, glass sand, white clay and beach sand are done through small scale quarrying. The subsurface white clay and glass sand deposits have not been mined yet. Developments of subsurface coal and hardrock mines are going on.

Natural Gas is the most important resources for our country. By using these resources properly we can bring out our economy in a very higher position. From the very past time our scientist gases that our country have a huge amount of natural gas, but we can start to discover these gas field just after 1950.

Resources of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is bounded by India on the west the northeast, Myanmar on the southeast and the Bay of Bengal on the south. It forms the largest delta in the world. The land of Bangladesh is flat, with some up-lands in the northeast and the southeast. The great plain lies almost at sea level along the southern part of the country and raises gradually towards the north. Land elevation in the plain varies from 1 to 90 meters above the mean sea level. The maximum elevation is 1230 m at Keocradang Hill district. The population of Bangladesh is 130 million having an area of 147570 sq km. and thus making a population density of 880 per square kilometer.

Resources

Resources mean supply of raw materials etc. that a country can use to bring wealth. Sustainable resource management is a concept in which any resource used in such way that after sometimes it could be returnable when we manage any resource that should be in sustained way. We have three types of resources as-

- Natural resources.
- Human resources.
- Produced resources or capital: .

The process of economic development of any country involves the growth of national output which in turn leads to a rise of per capita output. To achieve an expansion of national output, it is essential to combine these three types of resources. There is no doubt that the process of economic development depends on sustainable management of favorable natural resources.

Natural Resources

Natural resource determines the course of development and constitutes the challenge which may or may not be accepted by the human mind, we have the following natural resource as-

✓ Land:

Total land area	147000 sq. km.
Agricultural land	122955 sq. km.
Total forest	16000 sq. km.
Rivers beds	9405.2 sq.km.
Urban	791.3 sq. km.
Homestead	10847.5 sq. km.

✓ Water resources:

Water resources of Bangladesh consist of three major components-

- Rainfall.
- Stream flow and
- Ground water storage.

Internal renewable water resources are about 105 km³ per year, while inflowing transboundary rivers provide another 1,100 km³ annually (average 1977-2001). Bangladesh heavily depends on the flow of the Brahmaputra, Meghna and Ganges riverbasins that originate in India, Nepal and China. Bangladesh is a riverine country having more than 230 rivers of 11739 km length. For hydrological purposes, the country is divided into six regions - North West, north central, north east, south west, south east and eastern hilly. All the regions are bounded by the major rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma, the Meghna, the old Brahmaputra, etc. all converge empty into the Bay of Bengal. The volume of water is huge. The rivers are estimated to discharge 5.0 million cubic feet water per second at peak period. The contrast between high and low runoff is dramatic. During the lowest month the total runoff is only about 20000 cubic feet per second. The overall force and movement of water are significant. The sediment carried downstream by the river system has been estimated as 2.4 billion tones annually. Significant amount of lands are eroded by the water movement especially along unprotected river banks. The flooding brings enough silt and makes the soil fertile. The flooding deposits new soils and the ponds of the water left by the flooding can facilitate chemical reactions to produce a nitrogen fixing process in the soils where a suitable green algae is present.

✓ Fisheries:

Bangladesh has a large area of water and is rich in fish and other aquatic resources.

total: 24.3 years
male: 23.8 years
female: 24.8 years (2014 est.)
Population growth rate:
1.2% (2014 est.)
Birth rate:
21.61 births/1,000 population (2014 est.)
Death rate:
5.64 deaths/1,000 population (2014 est.)
Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female
0-14 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-24 years: 0.88 male(s)/female
25-54 years: 0.9 male(s)/female
55-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.96 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2014 est.)
female: 43.09 deaths/1,000 live births (2014 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 70.65 years
country comparison to the world: 149
male: 68.75 years
female: 72.63 years (2014 est.)
Total fertility rate:
2.45 children born/woman (2014 est.)
Health expenditures:
3.7% of GDP (2011)
country comparison to the world: 174
[see also: Health expenditures country ranks]
Education expenditures:
2.2% of GDP (2009)
country comparison to the world: 161
[see also: Education expenditures - percent of GDP country ranks]
Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 57.7%
male: 62%
female: 53.4% (2011 est.)
Child labor - children ages 5-14:
total number: 4,485,497
percentage: 13 % (2006 est.)
Unemployment, youth ages 15-24
total: 9.3%
country comparison to the world: 114
male: 8%
female: 13.6% (2005)