

**CLASS WORK** Word Formation

Word কে Noun এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম

a. Word এর শেষে th যোগ করলে Noun হয়।

word		th		Noun
Warm	+	th	=	warmth
Deep	+	Th	=	Depth

b. Word এর শেষে ment যোগ করলে Noun হয়।

word		ment		Noun
Judge	+	The	=	Warmth
Move	+	ment	=	Movement
Funish	+	ment	=	Funishment
Improve	+	ment	=	Improvement

c. word এর শেষে ute, te, ate, t থাকলে tion যোগ করলে noun হয়।

Word		tion		Noun
Cultivate	+	tion	=	Cultivation
Collect	+	tion	=	Collection
Distribute	+	tion	=	Distribution
Attend	+	tion	=	Attention
Alleviate	+	tion	=	Alleviation

d. Adjective এর শেষে ent/ant/ate/te থাকলে t এর পরিবর্তে ce/cy যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়।

Adjective		ce		Noun
Brilliant	+	ce	=	Brilliance
Absent	+	ce	=	Absence
literate	+	cy	=	literacy
private	+	cy	=	Privacy

e. কতকগুলো adjective এর শেষে ness যোগ করে Noun গঠন করতে হয়।

	+		=	
Adjective		ness		Noun
Fresh	+	ness	=	Freshness
Restless	+	ness	=	Restlessness
New	+	ness	=	Newness
Board	+	ness	=	Boardness

f. **Adjective** এর শেষে **ous** থাকলে **ous** এর পরিবর্তে **ity/ety** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

	+	ness	=	
		ness		
Adjective		ity/ety		Noun
Anxious	+	ety	=	Anxiety
Prosperous	+		=	Prosperity
Generous	+	ity	=	Generosity
Curious	+	ety	=	Curiosity

g. **Adjective** এর শেষে **ry** থাকলে তার পরিবর্তে **er** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

Adjective		er		Noun
Angry	+	er	=	Anger
Hungry	+	er	=	Hunger

h. **verb** এর শেষে **eed** থাকলে তার পরিবর্তে **ess** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

Verb		ess		Noun
Succed	+	ess	=	Success
proceed	+	ess	=	Process

i. কিছু সংখ্যক **verb** এর সাথে **al** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

Verb		Al		Noun
Refuse	+	Al	=	Refusal
Deny	+	Al	=	denial
Approve	+	Al	=	approval
Propose	+	Al	=	proposal
Arrive	+	Al	=	Arrival

j. কিছু সংখ্যক **verb** এর সাথে **(ee)** যোগ করে গঠন করা যায়।

Verb		ee		Noun
Train	+	ee	=	Trainee
Nominate	+	ee	=	Nominee
Empley	+	ee	=	Employee
Pay	+	ee	=	Payee

k. কিছু সংখ্যক **verb** এর সাথে **r** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

Verb		r		Noun
Rule	+	r	=	Ruler
Produce	+	r	=	producer
Drive	+	r	=	Driver

l. **verb** এর সাথে **sion** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

Verb		sion		Noun
Extend	+	sion	=	Extension
Decide	+	sion	=	Decision
Compel	+	sion	=	Compulsion

**m. Adjective** এর সাথে **hood** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

Adjective	+	hood	=	Noun
Child	+	hood	=	Childhood
False	+	hood	=	Falsehood
Boy	+	hood	=	Boyhood

**n. Adjective** এর সাথে **dom** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

Adjective		dom		Noun
King	+	dom	=	Kingdom
Free	+	dom	=	Freedom

**o. Verb** এর সাথে **ery** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

verb		ery		Noun
Rob	+	ery	=	Robbery
Fish	+	ery	=	Fishery

**p. Adjective** এর সাথে **ism** যোগ করে **Noun** গঠন করা যায়।

Adjective	+	ism	=	Liberalism
Critic	+	ism	=	Criticism

**q. যে সব word** এর শেষে **el, il, ain, le, ar** থাকলে **ty** বা **ity** যোগ করে **Noun form** গঠন করা যায়।

Word		ty/ity		Noun
Able	+	ity	=	Ability
Noble	+	ity	=	Nobility
Simple	+	ity	=	Simplicity
Regular	+	ity	=	Regularity
Certain	+	ity	=	Certainty
Cruel	+	ity	=	Cruelty

### Word কে Adjective এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম

**a. কতগুলো Noun** এর সাথে **able** যোগ করে **adjective** গঠন করা যায়।

Noun	+		=	Adjective
Fashion	+	able	=	Fashionable
Comfort	+	able	=	Comfortable
Objection	+	able	=	Objectionable
Reason	+	able	=	Reasonable

**b. কতগুলো Noun** এর সাথে **ible** যোগ করে **adjective** গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ible		Adjective
Sense	+	ible	=	Sensible
Response	+	ible	=	Responsible

**c. কতগুলো Noun/verb** এর সাথে **al** যোগ করে **adjective** গঠন করা যায়।

Noun				
Accident	+	al	=	Adjective
verb	+	al	=	Verbal

**d. কতগুলো Noun** এর সাথে **ful** যোগ করে **adjective** গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ful	=	Adjective
Beauty	+	ful	=	Beautiful
Fear	+	ful	=	Fearful
Help	+	ful	=	Helpful
Hope	+	ful	=	Hopeful
Faith	+	ful	=	Faithful
Joy	+	ful	=	Joyful
Use	+	ful	=	Useful
Grate	+	ful	=	Grateful

e. কতগুলো Noun এর সাথে ing যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ian		Adjective
Iran	+	ian	=	Iranian
Egypt	+	ian	=	Egyptian

f. কতগুলো Noun এর সাথে ic যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ic		Adjective
Islam	+	ic	=	Islamic
Arab	+	ic	=	Arabic

g. কতগুলো Noun এর সাথে ic যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		less		Adjective
Hope	+	less	=	Hopeless
Life	+	less	=	Lifeless
Aim	+	less	=	Aimless
Meaning	+	less	=	Meaningless
Penny	+	less	=	Penniless
Use	+	less	=	Useless
Sense	+	less	=	Senseless
Name	+	less	=	Nameless

h. কতগুলো Noun এর সাথে y/ey যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		y/ey		Adjective
Health	+	y/ey	=	Healthy
Wealth	+	y/ey	=	wealthy
Snow	+	y/ey	=	snowy
Moss	+	y/ey	=	Mossy
hand	+	y/ey	=	handy
Air	+	y/ey	=	Airy
Clay	+	y/ey	=	Clayey

i. কতগুলো Noun এর সাথে ous যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ous	=	Adjective
Danger	+	ous	=	Dangerous
Courage	+	ous	=	Courageous
Joy	+	ous	=	Joyous
Poison	+	ous	=	Poisonous

j. Word এর শেষে y থাকলে এর পরিবর্তে ious যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ious	=	Adjective
Fury	+	ious	=	Furious
Mystery	+	ious	=	Mysterious

k. Word এর শেষে ive যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ive		Adjective
Prevent	+	ive	=	Preventive
Protect	+	ive	=	protective

l. কতগুলো word এর সাথে ly যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ly	=	Adjective
Friend	+	ly	=	Friendly

m. Noun এর সাথে like যোগ করে adjective গঠন করা যায়।

Noun		ly	=	Adjective
Brother	+	like	=	Brotherlike
Child	+	like	=	Childlike

### Word কে এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম

a. word এর পূর্বে en যোগ করে verb হয়।

en		word		verb
en	+	Large	=	Enlarge
en	+	joy	=	Enjoy
en	+	danger	=	Endanger
en	+	able	=	Enable

b. word এর শেষে ise যোগ করে verb হয়।

Word		ise		verb
Memory	+	ise	=	Memorise
Regular	+	ise	=	Regularise
Apology	+	ise	=	Apologise

c. word এর শেষে en যোগ করে verb হয়।

Word		en		Verb
Sharp	+	en	=	Sharpen
length	+	en	=	Lengthen
Strength	+	en	=	Strengthen

d. word এর শেষে be যোগ করে verb হয়।

Be		Word		Verb
Be	+	witch	=	bewitch
Be	+	devil	=	bedevil
Be	+	gloom	=	begloom
Be	+	flower	=	beflower

e. word এর শেষে e যোগ করে verb হয়।

word		e		verb
Breath	+	e	=	Breathe
Bath	+	e	=	Bathe

f. word এর পূর্বে em যোগ করে verb হয়।

Em		Word		Verb
Em	+	body	=	Embody
Em	+	Battle	=	Embattle
Em	+	brace	=	Embrace

### Word কে Adverb এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম

a. Adjective এর শেষে ly যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করতে হয়।

Adjective		ly		Adverb
Beautiful	+	ly	=	Beautifully
Deep	+	ly	=	Deeply
Successful	+	ly	=	Successfully

b. word এর শেষে wise, ways যোগ করে Adverb গঠন করা হয়।

Word		wise/ways		Adverb
Other	+	wise	=	Otherwise
All	+	ways	=	Always

### Translation এর আরো কিছু ব্যবহার

১। বিভিন্ন Key-word ভিত্তিক বাক্য তৈরি করণ-

(i) Conditional Sentence

(ii) কিছু Connectors এর ব্যবহার।

যেমন :-

As if ....., as though ....., as soon as....., before....., after....., that claus....., while....., since....., as....., though....., although....., it time....., it is high time....., so that....., lest..... ইত্যাদি।

### আরো কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Connectors এর ব্যবহার

- ১। সে এখানে আসেনি এ জন্য নয় যে আমি অসুস্থ ছিলাম বরং এ জন্য যে আমার ভাই এখানে এসেছিল।  
 ২য় বিশ্ব যুদ্ধে উপমহাদেশীও দেশ গুলো জার্মানীকে সাহায্য করেনি এজন্য নয় যে তারা বৃটেন-আমেরিকাকে পছন্দ করতো বরং এজন্য যে বৃটেন যুদ্ধের পর উপমহাদেশীও দেশ গুলিকে স্বাধীনতা দান করবেন।  
 দেশের লোকজন আওয়ামী লীগ কে, ভোট দিয়েছে এজন্য নয় যে তারা পুনরায় দেশকে অকার্যকর দুর্নীতি পরায়ন দেশ করবে বরং এজন্য যে তারা একটি সুন্দর ভবিষ্যৎ উপহার দেবে।  
**(Clause + Not Because+ Clause + but Because + Clause)**
- ২। ঠিক যেমন মানুষের মাথা চিন্তা করে সিদ্ধান্ত দিতে পারে তেমনি কম্পিউটারও চিন্তা করে নতুন কিছু বের করতে পারে।  
 ঠিক যেমন মানুষ ইতিহাস কে স্মরণ রাখে তেমনি ইতিহাসও গুনি মানুষদের স্মরণীও করে রাখে।  
 যেমন করে আমাদের মত উন্নয়নশীল দেশের লোকজন প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের পর বেঁচে থাকতে শেখে ঠিক তেমনি করে উন্নত দেশের লোকেরাও দ্রুত অর্থনৈতিক মন্দা কাটিয়ে উঠতে পারে।  
**(Just as + Clause + So also + Clause)**
- ৩। কেবল তখনই আমরা একটি উন্নত জাতিতে পরিণত হব যখন আমরা একে অপরকে ভালোবাসতে শিখবো।  
 কেবল তখনই আমেরিকা মুসলিম বিশ্বের দৃষ্টিতে ভালো হতে পারবে যখন তারা ফিলিস্তিনি নির্যাতিত মুসলমানদের স্বদেশ ফিরিয়ে দিতে সত্যিকার ভাবে সহায়তা করবে।  
 কেবল তখনই আমি বারাক ওবামাকে সত্যিকারের একজন বীর বলবো যখন তিনি আমিরিকার সাথে মুসলিম বিশ্বের বা লাটিন আমিরিকা ও অন্যান্য দেশের সু-সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করতে সক্ষম হবেন।  
**(It is only when + Clause (যে ঘটনাটি আগে ঘটে) + Then + Clause (পরে ঘটে যাওয়া ঘটনা))**
- ৪। যে কারনে আমি সেখানে যাইনি তাহলো এই যে আমি অসুস্থ ছিলাম।  
 যে কারনে বাংলাদেশ ২০৪০ সালের মধ্যে উন্নত দেশে পরিণত হবে তাহলো এদেশের মানুষ জন অনেক পরিশ্রমী।  
**(The reason why + Clause + be + that + Clause)**
- ৫। বেশিক্ষণ অপেক্ষা করতে হওয়া / থাকা ছাড়াই আমি টিকেটটি পেয়েছিলাম।  
 কোন প্রকার ঝুঁকি না নিয়েই আমি হরতালের মধ্যেও আমার গ্রামের বাড়ি চলে গিয়েছিলাম।  
 বেশিক্ষণ দাড়িয়ে না থেকেই আমি ট্রেনটি পেয়েছিলাম।  
**(Without having (to) + Verb + Clause)**
- ৬। বেশি বেশি খাওয়ার ফলে সে অসুস্থ হয়ে পরেছে।  
**(As a result of + V-ing / noun + Clause)**
- ৭। আমি তাকে ডাকতে না ডাকতেই সে এসে হাজির হল।  
 ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে বাংলাদেশের সাথে ট্রানজিট চুক্তির কথা বলতে না বলতেই আলোচনার ঝড় উঠলো।  
 তাকে আমি একথা বলতে না বলতেই সে কেঁদে ফেলল।  
**(No sooner had + V-pp+ than + Clause)**  
**(Hardly / Scarcely had + V-pp + Before/When + Clause)**
- ৮। ট্রানজিট চুক্তিটির অনেক ভালো দিক থাকা সত্ত্বেও কিছু লোক এর কেবল বিরোধিতাই করে যাচ্ছে।  
 ভালো ছাত্র হওয়া সত্ত্বেও করিম এবার কম নম্বর পেল।  
**(Though + Clause + Clause) or ( In spite of + phrase / Gerund / Noun)**
- ৯। ক্ষমতায় থাকা অবস্থায় বুশ বারবার কেবল ইরাক আক্রমণের ওজুহাত খুঁজতো।  
 নিউ ইয়র্কে লেখাপড়া করতে থাকা অবস্থায় সে পাঁচ টাইম চকুরী করতো।  
**(While + V-ing + Clause) or (While + in + place + Clause)**
- ১০। ডাক্তরের চেষ্টায় এসে অপেক্ষা করতে হলে রুগীরা বিরক্ত হয়।  
**(If + Clause + (have to + Verb) + Clause) or (Clause + for + having to + verb)**

১১। অসুস্থ থাকার কারণে তিনি মিটিংএ যোগ দিতে পারেন নি।

(Because / Since / as + Clause ) or (Clause + because of + noun phrase)

১২। মাঠে যে ছেলেগুলি খেলছে তাদেরকে আমি চিনি।

(Clause + Relative Pronoun + Clause)

১৩। সে এত দুর্বল যে হাটতে পারে না।

(Subject + Verb+ so + Adjective + that + Clause) or (too + object + to + Verb)

১৪। তার ক্লাসের তুলনায় বইটি বেশি কঠিন।

(Clause + As Compared to + verb+ Clause)

১৫। যতই পড়ালেখা করবেন ততই পৃথিবী সম্বন্ধে আরও বেশি জানতে পারবেন।

☞ যতই পড়বেন ততই শিখবেন।

(The more + Clause + The more + Clause)

## Practice on Summary Writing

01

Long before the age of man, insects, inhabited the earth a group of extraordinarily varied and adaptable beings. Over the course of time a small percentage of the more than half a millian species of insects have come into conflict with human welfare in two principal ways : as competitors for the food supply and a carriers of human disease.

Disease-carrying insects become important where human beings are crowded tighter, especially under conditions where sanitation is poor, as in time of natural disaster or war or in situations of extreme poverty and deprivation. Then control of some sort becomes necessary. It is a sobering fact, however, that the method of massive chemical control has had only limited success, and also threatens to worsen the very conditions it is intended to curb.

Under primitive agricultural conditions, the farmer had few insect problems. These arose with the intensification of agriculture the devotion of immense acreages to a single crop. Such a system set the stage for explosive increases in specific insect populations. Single-crop farming does not take advantage of the principles by which nature works; it is agriculture as an engineer might conceive it to be. Nature has introduced great variety in to the landscape, but man has displayed a passion for simplifying it. Thus we undo the built-in checks and balances by which nature holds the species within bounds. One important natural check is a limit on the amount of suitable habitat for each species. Obviously then, an insect that lives on wheat can build up its population to much higher levels on a farm devoted to wheat than on one in which wheat is intermingled with other crops to which the insect is not adapted.

**Title:** No use of chemical, built on checks and balances for insect control.

**Précis:** Insects inhabited the earth long before the age of man. But with the passage of time some sort of insects have become threatening for human welfare. So, people invented chemicals for the control of harmful insects but it resoled into the extinction of many spiciness and imbalance of our ecological system. But there was the built in checks and balances in the nature which was sufficient for holding the species within bounds. Unfortunately we have destroyed this natural mechanism. So time has come to rethink, about our return to nature and make it a safe haven for insects.

02



Every age and country has held views on the appropriate education for its young generation. Education often emphasized much that is traditional, but it is always translated into contemporary terms to help prepare the citizens for life in the 'modern' world. Education is typically centered on three aspects of a person's life : his intellect, his body, his morals. Sometimes, the development of his mind or intellect is stressed to the exclusion of other aspects. We may be in such a period now in most countries of the world, when education i science and technology is viewed as the primary education of a man. In periods or places of physical strife, the development of the body is seen as the primary necessity for mankind. The great periods of exploration and migration emphasized man's physical nature. On the other hand, more tranquil times and places encouraged the education of the citizens toward the spiritual life. Many of the great religious movements and writings are the result of such education. Although education frequently includes much that is traditional, it frequently reinterprets tradition to enable its men and women to meet the modern world on its own terms.

**Title: Education and its aspects.**

Prisis: Every nation takes the proper education for its new generation. Generally education consists of three elements: intellect, physical, and moral aspects. In the age of exploration and migration education gives priority to physical nature only, but at present the main objective of education is to remove the obstacles of a man's mental and physical development. In future science and technology may be the primary curriculum of education. Although education gives emphasis on tradition, it always explains contemporary terms to prepare the citizens for life in the modern World.

**STUDENT**



**STUDY**

**Essay**

## **Growing Economy of Bangladesh**

Bangladesh is one of the most populated countries in the world. Located in Asia, Bangladesh is a country that for years was only known for its high poverty rates and the terrible conditions in which its population lived. However, Bangladesh has managed to create social development policies that have been recognized by the United Nations and have led to tremendous improvements in Human Resource Development. Bangladesh is classified as a Next Eleven emerging market and one of the Frontier Five. According to a recent opinion poll, Bangladesh-has the second most pro-capitalist population in the developing world.

Considering the fact that Bangladesh's democracy was recently restored (in 1991), the country has managed to overcome some of the most urgent needs of its people, but it still faces some important challenges concerning environmental, economic and social issues. Bangladesh's efforts to strengthen their economy have led to amazing improvements, such as lowering their dependence on credits from 85% in 1998 to 2% in 2010 and according to the World Bank, the country has managed to achieve a 5% annual growth since 1990. However, Bangladesh is still a poor country in which people face hard realities of hunger and illness. Health and Education levels remain low but they have also improved greatly within the last ten years, and literacy has reached a 56% rate.

Most of the people of Bangladesh live in rural areas and are dedicated to farming, but there is an increasing growth of the textile industry which is attracting people to big cities in which they are becoming factory workers as hourly rates for workforce remain considerably low. Bangladesh is a country in which old and new merge, and in which people keep interesting and important traditions alive. Traditional language is Bengali and there is a wide variety of literature still being produced in this language. People of Bangladesh still maintain popular clothing, religious and popular celebrations and typical Bangladeshi music.

Bangladesh is a country with a complex reality, but its efforts to improve have attracted the attention of international agencies such as the UN and the World Bank. It is an example of a country that manages to

overcome difficult social and political situations to improve the quality of life of its people, which makes it an example for other developing economies.

Between 2004 and 2014, Bangladesh averaged a GDP growth rate of 6%. The economy is increasingly led by export-oriented industrialization. The Bangladesh textile industry is the second-largest in the world. Other key sectors include pharmaceuticals, shipbuilding, ceramics, leather goods and electronics. Being situated in one of the most fertile regions on Earth, agriculture plays a crucial role, with the principal cash crops including rice, jute, tea, wheat, cotton and sugarcane. Bangladesh ranks fifth in the global production of fish and seafood. Remittances from the Non-Resident Bangladeshi provide vital foreign exchange.

The Bangladesh telecom industry has witnessed rapid growth over the years and is dominated by foreign investors. The government has emphasized the development of software services and hi-tech industries under the Digital Bangladesh scheme. Bangladesh has substantial reserves of natural gas and coal; and many international oil companies are involved in production and exploration activities in the Bay of Bengal.

Regional neighbours are keen to use Bangladeshi ports and railways for transshipment. Located at the crossroads of SAARC, the ASEAN+3, BIMSTEC, and the Indian Ocean, Bangladesh has the potential to emerge as a regional economic and logistics hub. In 2015, per-capita income stood at USD 1,314. While achieving significant macroeconomic stability, Bangladesh continues to face challenges such as infrastructure deficits and energy shortages.

## Economic Sectors

### Agriculture :

Most Bangladeshis earn their living from agriculture. Although rice and jute are the primary crops, maize and vegetables are assuming greater importance. Due to the expansion of irrigation networks, some wheat producers have switched to cultivation of maize which is used mostly as poultry feed. 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.

Due to a number of factors, Bangladesh's labor-intensive agriculture has achieved steady increases in food grain production despite the often unfavorable weather conditions. These include better flood control and irrigation, a generally more efficient use of fertilizers, and the establishment of better distribution and rural credit networks.

### Manufacturing and industry :

The country has a rapidly growing shipbuilding industry. Many new jobs - mostly for women - have been created by the country's dynamic private ready-made garment industry, which grew at double-digit rates through most of the 1990s. By the late 1990s, about 1.5 million people, mostly women, were employed in the garments sector as well as Leather products specially Footwear (Shoe manufacturing unit). During 2001-2002, export earnings from ready-made garments reached \$3,125 million, representing 52% of Bangladesh's total exports. 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.

Eastern Bengal was known for its fine muslin and silk fabric before the British period. The dyes, yarn, and cloth were the envy of much of the premodern world. Bengali muslin, silk, and brocade were worn by the aristocracy of Asia and Europe. The introduction of machine-made textiles from England in the late eighteenth century spelled doom for the costly and time-consuming hand loom process. Cotton growing died out in East Bengal, and the textile industry became dependent on imported yarn. Those who had earned their living in the textile industry were forced to rely more completely on farming. Only the smallest vestiges of a once-thriving cottage industry survived. Other industries which have shown very strong growth include the pharmaceutical industry, shipbuilding industry, information technology, leather industry, steel industry, electronics industry and light engineering industry.

Bangladesh's textile industry, which includes knitwear and ready-made garments (RMG) along with specialized 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. The industry employs nearly 3.5 million workers. Current exports have doubled since 2004. Wages in Bangladesh's textile industry were the lowest in the world as of 2010. The country was considered the most formidable rival to China where wages were rapidly rising and currency was appreciating. As of 2012 wages remained low for the 3 million people employed in the industry, but labor unrest was increasing despite vigorous government action to enforce labor peace. Owners of textile firms and their political allies were a powerful political influence in Bangladesh.

The urban garment industry has created more than one million formal sector jobs for women, contributing to the high female labor participation in Bangladesh. While it can be argued that though women working in the garment industry are subjected to unsafe labor conditions and low wages, Bangladesh garment factories give women in Bangladesh the opportunity to earn their own wages.

Even though the working conditions in garment factories are not ideal, they tend to financially be more reliable than other occupations and, "enhance women's economic capabilities to spend, save and invest their incomes." Both married and unmarried women send money back to their families as remittances, but these earned wages have more than just economic benefits. Many women in the garment industry are marrying later, have lower fertility rates, and attain higher levels of education, than women employed elsewhere.

### **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. Referring to the growing amount of export deals secured by the shipbuilding companies as well as the low cost labor available in the country, experts suggest that Bangladesh could emerge as a major competitor in the global market of small to medium ocean-going vessels. 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. Khulna Shipyards Limited (KSY) with over five decades of reputation has been leading the Bangladesh Shipbuilding industry and had built a wide spectrum of ships for domestic and international clients. KSY built ships for Bangladesh Navy, Bangladesh Army and Bangladesh Coast Guard under the contract of ministry of defense.

### **Investment :**

The stock market capitalization of the Dhaka Stock Exchange in Bangladesh crossed \$10 billion in November 2007 and the \$30 billion mark in 2009, and USD 50 billion in August 2010. Bangladesh had the best performing stock market in Asia during the recent global recession between 2007 and 2010, due to relatively low correlations with developed country stock markets. Major investment in real estate by domestic and foreign-resident Bangladeshis has led to a massive building boom in Dhaka and Chittagong.

Recent (2011) trends for investing in Bangladesh as Saudi Arabia trying to secure public and private investment in oil and gas, power and transportation projects, United Arab Emirates (UAE) is keen to invest in growing shipbuilding industry in Bangladesh encouraged by comparative cost advantage, Tata, an India-based leading industrial multinational to invest Taka 1500 crore to set up an automobile industry in Bangladesh, World Bank to invest in rural roads improving quality of life, the Rwandan entrepreneurs are keen to invest in Bangladesh's pharmaceuticals sector considering its potentiality in international market, Samsung sought to lease 500 industrial plots from the export zones authority to set up an electronics hub in Bangladesh with an investment of US\$1.25 billion. In 2011, Japan Bank for International Cooperation ranked Bangladesh as the 15th best investment destination for foreign investors.

### **External trade :**

The Bangladesh government continues to court foreign investment, something it has done fairly successfully in private power generation and gas exploration and production, as well as in other sectors such as cellular telephony, textiles, and pharmaceuticals. In 1989, the same year it signed a bilateral investment treaty with the United States, it established a Board of Investment to simplify approval and start-up procedures for foreign investors, although in practice the board has done little to increase investment.

The government created the Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority to manage the various export processing zones. The agency currently manages EPZs in Adamjee, Chittagong, Comilla, Dhaka, Ishwardi, Karnaphuli, Mongla, and Uttara. An EPZ has also been proposed for Sylhet. The government has given the private sector permission to build and operate competing EPZs-initial construction on a Korean EPZ started in 1999.

### **Bangladeshi women and the economy :**

"Bangladesh is a highly patriarchal society (as are many countries in the region) with gender being a key factor in defining social roles, responsibilities and power relationships within the family and workplace." Male workforce participation is significantly higher than female participation, with men participating at 83 percent and women at 59 percent; however, male workforce participation has decreased by 4 percent, while female participation has increased by 4 percent from the year 2000. It should be noted that a 59 percent female participation rate is high in comparison to a lot of countries like Iran, which has a 16.5 female labor participation rate (World Bank 2010), and Lebanon, which has a 22.5 female labor participation rate. A 2007 World Bank report stated that the areas in which women's work force participation have increased the most are in the fields of agriculture, education and health and social work. Over three-quarters of women in the labor force work in the agricultural sector.

On the other hand, the International Labour Organization reports that women's workforce participation has increased in the professional and administrative areas, demonstrating women's increased participation in sectors that require higher education. Employment and labor force participation data from the World Bank, the UN, and the ILO vary and often under report on women's work due to unpaid labor and informal sector jobs. Though these fields are mostly paid, women experience very different work conditions than men, including wage differences and work benefits. Women's wages are significantly lower than men's wages for the same job with women being paid as much as 60-75 percent less than what men make.

One example of action that is being taken to improve female conditions in the work force is Non-Governmental Organizations. These NGOs encourage women to rely on their own self-savings, rather than external funds providing women with increased decision-making and participation within the family and society. However, some NGOs that address microeconomic issues among individual families fail to deal with broader macroeconomic issues that prevent women's complete autonomy and advancement.

Bangladesh has made significant strides in its economic sector performance since independence in 1971. Although the economy has improved vastly in the 1990s, Bangladesh still suffers in the area of foreign trade in South Asian region. Despite major impediments to growth like the inefficiency of state-owned enterprises, a rapidly growing labor force that cannot be absorbed by agriculture, inadequate power supplies, and slow implementation of economic reforms, Bangladesh has made some headway improving the climate for foreign investors and liberalizing the capital markets; for example, it has negotiated with foreign firms for oil and gas exploration, better countrywide distribution of cooking gas, and the construction of natural gas pipelines and power stations. Progress on other economic reforms has been halting because of opposition from the bureaucracy, public sector unions, and other vested interest groups.

So far the global financial crisis has not had a major impact on the economy. Foreign aid has seen a gradual decline over the last few decades but economists see this as a good sign for self-reliance. There has been a dramatic growth in exports and remittance inflow which has helped the economy to expand at a steady rate. Bangladesh has already attained the status of lower middle income country and is well in the course of becoming a middle income country within 2021.

## **Role of Media in Democracy**

**Introduction:** Media and democracy are the two most significant words in the modern world dictionary. Some time it is compared with the sides of a coin. In today's world of communication we can't think a second without media. And with the days it is being evident that positive and strong media has become the watchdog of democracy. These two important elements have many connections in and out and so on. Possibly the modern communication has discovered a lot about this two elements of human civilization.

**Definition of Democracy:** The *term democracy* comes from the Greek language and means "rule by the (simple) people". Democracy means political system in which the people of a country rule through any form of government they choose to establish. In modern democracies, supreme authority is exercised for the most part by representatives elected by popular suffrage.

### **Democracy: Key Elements**

1. Guarantee of basic Human Rights to every individual person.
2. Separation of Powers between the institutions of the state:
  - i. *Government* [Executive Power],
  - ii. *Parliament* [Legislative Power] and
  - iii. *Courts of Law* [Judicative Power]
3. Freedom of opinion, speech, press and mass media.
4. Religious liberty.
5. General and equal right to vote (one person, one vote).
6. Good Governance (focus on public interest and absence of corruption).

**Define Media:** The dictionary defines media as all the means of communication, as Social media (Facebook), internet, newspapers, radio, and TV, those provide the public with news, entertainment, etc. Essentially, that means almost anything can be media as long as it is watched, read and heard.

### **Basics of Media**

1. Respecting the right to express and pluralism.
2. Promoting multicultural and indigenous rights in the society.
3. In touch with people as one too many and many to one.
4. Media to look and act in the public interest.
5. Keeping pressure on government to choose the right policy for mass people.
6. Giving mass people proper and correct information.
7. Positively contribute to build a peaceful society.
8. Informing and guiding mass people to the right direction.
9. Never be used in the interest of the vested corners.
10. Perfectly address the contemporary social and religious and financial issues.
11. Be awarding the mass people about their concern.
12. Organizing and expressing the public opinion for peace and democracy.

**History of Media:** The first newspaper in America was released in Boston in 1690. Before that, the earliest reported newspaper was "Mixed News" printed in China in 713. Since the beginning of printed material, news and announcements have been brought into the public eye through the use of a newspaper. Now we see many new media like social media (FaceBook) and online news papers in recent history.

**What are the roles of media in a democracy:** Of course everyone knows that media is the watchdog and safeguard of modern democracy. In democracy media plays the following roles:



1. Rightly informing the public;
2. Investigation in public matter and publish it if so;
3. Analysis of the society and issue;
4. Social surveillance over the dynamics;
5. Constructing public forum and opinion;
6. Mobilization for the right issue.
7. Shaping up and guiding the living and incoming generations

**Democracy for Free Media:** Media is for democracy and democracy is for media. The following thing democracy should ensure for media.

- a. Ensuring and respecting the right to express;
- b. Expected ideal environment;
- c. Not to control the media in any situation;
- d. All facilities equally for everyone;
- e. Tolerating pluralism in opinion;
- f. Media friendly governance;
- g. Encouraging transparency and accountability;
- h. Respecting right to know;
- i. Making the system of publication as easy as possible.

**Role of Media in Democracy:** In short, participatory democracy would benefit if citizens and those who act as their ears, eyes and voices were to engage in open-minded dialogue about how the media carries out its functions, to flourish democracy:

Bringing harmony in diversity;

- Commitment to serve the community;
- Promoting freedom of expression;
- Adapting global media issues locally;
- Be awaring the citizens about the rights of the citizen; Be awaring the public of their power in politics in democracy;
- Promoting safety, protection & independence of media workers;
- Not to treat media industry as business means; Emphasizing on training, development of media workers;
- Providing Young people in the media world;
- Working as the watchdog of democracy;
- Not to be biased to anything.

**The Media and the Public Expectations:** Media democracy advocates in favor of such legislative policies that encourage a stronger commitment to serving the public interest and a commercial framework that facilitates independence.

Over time the media has evolved to where the average citizen places great trust in media spokespersons to provide them with all of the important information they need in the world. With the advent of the internet, people now have access to news and information about almost any subject, at any hour of the day or not. Because of the public trust, public expects those in the media have a responsibility to report things in a truthful manner and not become the machine of those that would harm or hurt our world. Community expects gross responsibility in the media, whether it is print, visible or audible.

Mass people want that facts should be researched, multiple media sources should be consulted, and the truth should be sought from multiple mediums. New media should open up new opportunities for learning, knowledge and enrichment.

**Shortcoming of Our Media:** Many media and communication experts believe that our media is having the following shortcomings:

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a. Serving the interest of the owners;    | b. Backs the house ideology;         |
| c. Propagating own agenda;                | d. Extreme commercialization;        |
| e. Employing inefficient staff;           | f. Paying less and irregularly;      |
| g. News vale is detroitring;              | h. Fabricating news and information; |
| i. Lack of specialized and trained staff; | j. Lack of committed personnel.      |

**The Media is a watchdog or Whistle-blower:** It doesn't much matter what average people think or know about incident. The purpose of the press is to "blow the whistle" when the government really messes up or does something unethical. The audience for such stories need not be especially large. It may be various elites. It's clear that the press has played this watchdog role well, from time to time. Watergate is the classic case.

**Media Ownership and Democracy:** A key idea of media democracy is that the concentration of media ownership in recent decades in the hands of a few corporations and conglomerates has led to a narrowing of the range of voices and opinions being expressed in the mass media; to an increase in the commercialization of news and information; to a hollowing out of the news media's ability to conduct investigative reporting and act as the public watchdog; and to an increase of emphasis on the bottom line, which prioritizes infotainment and celebrity news over informative discourse.

In the response of aforesaid shortcomings the idea of citizen journalism and citizen media came up, individuals can produce and disseminate information and opinions that are marginalized by the mainstream media. From occupy Wall Street, we are 99%, Arab spring, Gono Jagoron Moncha, the social media (Face Book) played vital role. People opined that they could do so because no one owns them. The media must be free from persons with vested interests like politicians and the advertisers if even he is owners.

**Recent Tendencies in Bangladeshi Media World:** In the first decade of 21st century in Bangladesh the media experts opined that someone who have other business are opening print and electronic media which is a threat to the healthy media role and environment. Most of the time these media are being used to guard their business and promote their own agenda and strategy.

**Internet "few-to-many" or "many-to-many":** Today there are said to be three million blogs, not to mention countless online dailies and printed newsletters. By this very strong media anyone can reach to all over the world and create opinion in favor and disfavor.

**Journalist Killed in Action:** It's a dangerous time to be a journalist. This is the conclusion of a doctor, Without Borders. Last year, according to their tally, 86 reporters and photojournalists were killed, the most global casualties in a single year since the mid-1990s during the height of the Rwandan genocide.

**Conclusion:** Media takes many forms in our world today. Newspaper, television, printed matter and radio are all forms of media. There are great advantages to having a country that protects your right to a free press. You can use any form of media to express your ideas and present your opinions to the public. The media is often considered the mouthpiece of modern democracy and culture. Media and democracy had interrelations in past and continuing to day to further future. Each nourishes other.