

Chapter 12

Natural Resources of Bangladesh

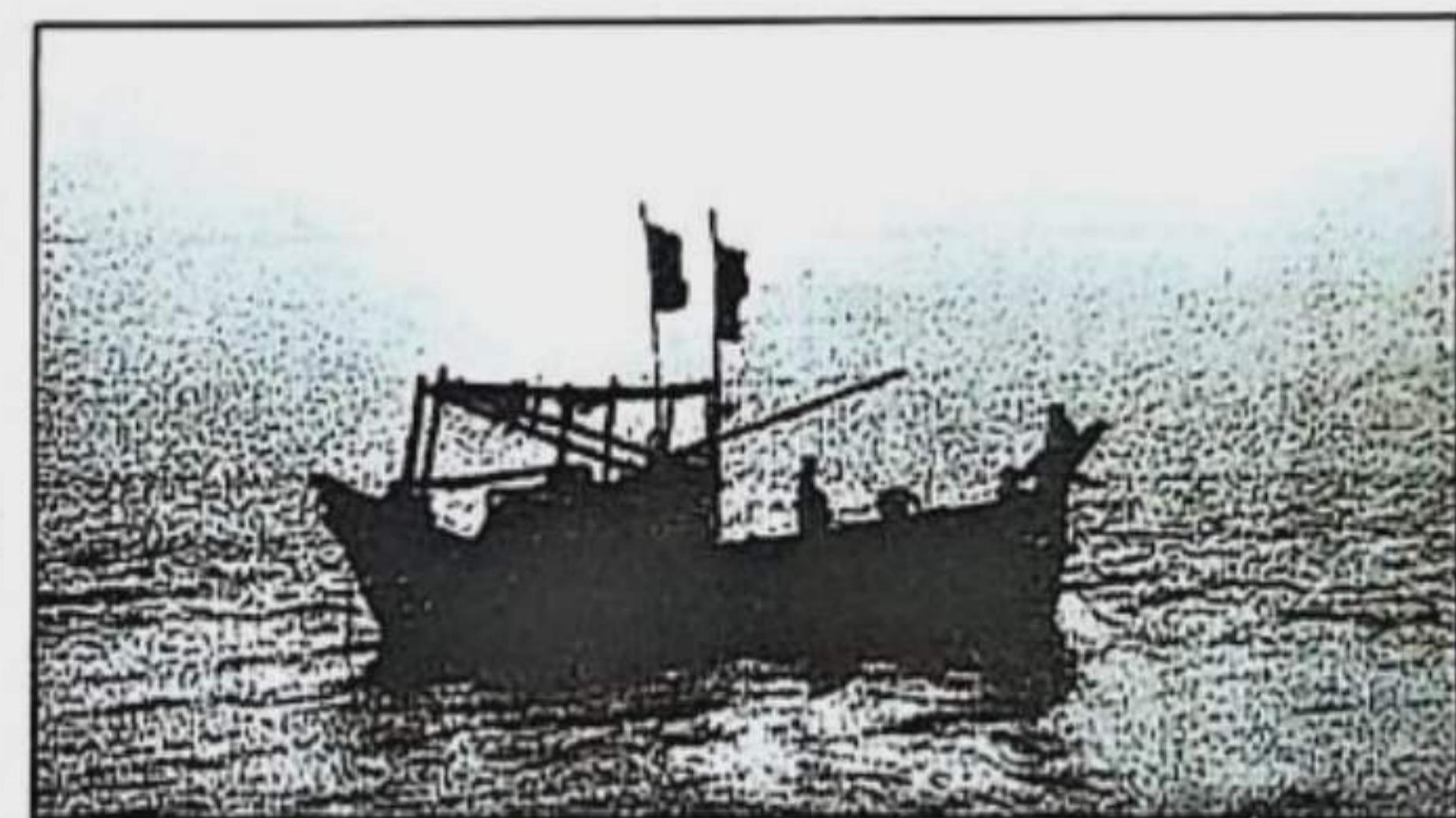
Contents for Discussion

- Different Natural Resources of Bangladesh
- Role of Natural Resources in Socio-economic Development
- Bio-diversity in Bangladesh
- Main Industries in Bangladesh
- The Contribution of Industry to Socio-economic Development of Bangladesh.



Learning Outcomes : After studying this chapter I will be able to—

- describe different natural resources of Bangladesh like forest, water, agriculture, mineral and fisheries;
- analyze the relationship between natural resources and socio-economic development of Bangladesh;
- describe bio-diversity in Bangladesh;
- give an account of the main industries of Bangladesh like jute, cloth, sugar, cement, medicine, garment, prawn/shrimp, tea, leather, cotton, tobacco etc;
- explain the contribution of these industries to the socio-economic development of Bangladesh;
- realize the importance of bio-diversity and natural resources and play a role to preserve them.

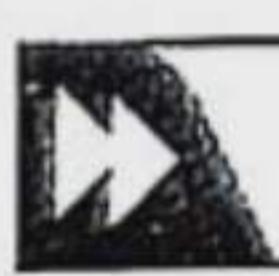


Practice



**Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A
following 100% accurate format for best prep.**

Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.



Textual Q/A



Let's learn the textbook Q/A



MCQs with Answers



1. Mongla is a —.
 a land port b air port
 c river port d sea port
 2. The way of decreasing rural people's tendency of moving to cities is —.
i. development of communication
ii. using developed technology in agriculture
iii. creating employment in newer professions
- Which of the following is correct?**
- b i b & iii c i & ii d ii & iii

- Read the stem below and answer questions 3 and 4 :**

Mr. Hasan has a large garden house at Sonargaon in Narayanganj district. There are many fruit trees like mango, jack-fruit, lichi, guava in the garden. Besides, there are several species of wooden trees such as mehogani,

shegun, neem, gazari etc. Sometimes, he goes to visit his garden house with his family. His younger son, Limon, moves around and sees everything. He becomes delighted seeing mangoes and jackfruits on the trees. He gets much pleasure listening to the chirping of different species of birds. He feels here cooler than in the house.

- 3. Which natural resources does Mr Hasan's garden belong to?**

a forest resources b mineral resources
 c fish resources d animal resources

- 4. The important contributions of those resources to socio-economic development is —.**

i. to meet the want of balanced diet
ii. to provide raw materials for industries
iii. to maintain balance in nature

Which of the following is correct?

a i & ii b i & iii c ii & iii d i, ii & iii





Creative Questions with Answers

- Ques. 01** Khalid has come to visit a fertilizer factory at Ghorasal with his friends. He finds the use of natural gas as raw material in this industry. At the same time he also comes to know the direct role of the product of this industry in the enhancement of agricultural productivity.
- Which organization initiates the starting of jute industry? 1
 - Describe the largest export-oriented industry in Bangladesh. 2
 - Explain the industry visited by Khalid. 3
 - "The relation of industrialization with farmer's socio-economic development is clear in Khalid's experience." -Justify. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

- a Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mills at Narayangonj in 1951.
- b The largest export-oriented industry in Bangladesh is garments industry. Recently the readymade garments industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. More than 30 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries.

c Khalid visited the fertilizer industry and saw the following things :
The enterprise of producing fertilizer was taken with the objective of increasing food production in agro-based Bangladesh. The first natural gas based fertilizer factory was established at Fenchugonj, Sylhet in 1961. In the country, 6 urea and one TSP fertilizer factory are in operation now. The production of these factories is not sufficient for the demand of fertilizer in Bangladesh. We have to import a huge amount of fertilizer from foreign countries. Bangladesh had to import an amount of fertilizer costing about 67 crore US dollars in the financial year 2009-10.

d Quick industrialization is taking place in context of the present world. Man is producing varieties of commodities applying latest technologies. They are trading those commodities and maintaining their livelihood. All countries are now taking up liberal policies for rapid industrialization and inviting local and foreign entrepreneurs to invest and establish industries in their own countries. As a result massive development is coming in economy. Economic development helps bring changes in the condition of people. So there is no alternative to industrial growth for rapid socio-economic change or development of the

country. Growth in industry sector is essential even for the development of agriculture or service sectors. Those sectors are now developing highly by using machine and technology. So the socio-economic condition of a farmer has also been deeply related with industrialization. Farmers are now growing more food by using industry and technology. In addition to meeting own food demand, they sell crops in the market. So a farmer's livelihood has been more secured than that was ever before. Now we will also be able to build up a developed socio-economic system by dint of rapid expansion of industry, information technology and science in agriculture.

- Ques. 02** Mahira was walking along a road in Bhola town with her father. Suddenly noticing a crowd she went near and saw that water was coming out of a tube well. As soon as a boy held an ignited match stick near it, flame of fire came out. In answer to Mahira's question, her father said that one kind of gaseous thing got mixed with water and so such a thing happened. He added, the concerned gaseous thing is used as fuel at home and in mills and factories.

- Which is the valuable natural resource of Bangladesh? 1
- Describe the relation of livelihood with mine resources. 2
- The resources seen by Mahira can help industrial development. - Explain it. 3
- 'Abundance of that resource is complementary to the socio-economic development of the country'. Give reasons supporting this statement. 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

- a Natural gas is a valuable natural resource of Bangladesh.
- b There are many mine resources such as coal, gas, lime-stone, china clay, silica, gold, iron, gypsum and so on. Many people are associated with lifting these resources, many with processing, many with using these to manufacture different products, many with selling products made of these resources. Moreover, coal, gas are used to produce electricity and coal as well as gas are being used to run mills and factories where a huge of people are engaged to earn their livelihoods. So, there is a close connection between mine resources and livelihoods.

- c The valuable mineral that Mahira saw is natural gas. We are natural gas everywhere. Besides, cooking, the use of natural gas is increasing in factory and vehicle. The natural resources are not enough compared to our population. But we have not yet found new gas field to fulfil our demand.

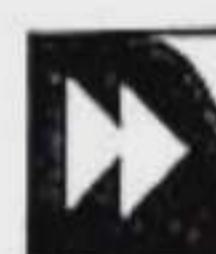
d In the stem Mahira saw natural gas. This mineral resource helps to build up a developed socio-economic system. Such as :

- Production and creating employment :** Production and employment has been increased to use natural gas. Many industry has been set up on the basis of natural gas. Lot of opportunities of employment and production of various things are increased.
- Improving life style :** By using this resource man has been improving fast their life style. Now

it is used all over Bangladesh for discovering many new gas fields. In this way man has improving fast their socio-economic condition.

- Industrial development :** The proper utilization of natural gas is an expanding industry. Because most of our industries depend on natural gas. Textile, garments, fertilizer, paper, cement industry also depend on it.

By proper utilization of country's natural gas, our agriculture and industry will develop and employment opportunities will generate.



Multiple Choice Q/A



Designed as per topic



Introduction

► Textbook Page 140

- All objects got from nature are called —.
 - (a) Natural resource
 - (b) Mine resource
 - (c) Forest resource
 - (d) Valuable resource

Different Natural Resources of Bangladesh

► Textbook Page 140

- What do you mean by natural resources?
 - (a) All objects got from animal
 - (b) All objects got from trees
 - (c) All objects got from nature
 - (d) All of these
- What portion of our country is mountainous?
 - (a) one-fifth
 - (b) one-third
 - (c) one-sixth
 - (d) one-tenth
- Which one is natural resource?
 - (a) Hospital
 - (b) School
 - (c) Minerals
 - (d) Temple
- How many sea ports are there in Bangladesh?
 - (a) three
 - (b) two
 - (c) one
 - (d) four
- Farmer Mizan Miah has made his three children higher educated by selling his produced crops.

Which one of our resources has played important role behind the good production of Mizan Miah? [DB '19]

- (a) Rivers
 - (b) Mine
 - (c) Forest
 - (d) Soil
- Through which source we get the edible salt? [JB '19]
 - (a) river
 - (b) mineral
 - (c) sea
 - (d) soil
 - From which natural resources can electricity be produced? [CtgB '19]
 - (a) Soil
 - (b) Rivers
 - (c) Forest resources
 - (d) Sea resources
 - Which resource's importance is more for maintaining ecological balance? [BB '19]
 - (a) Human resource
 - (b) Mineral resource
 - (c) Fishery resource
 - (d) Forest resource
 - The area of Bangladesh is 1,47,570 square km how much is the hilly area of Bangladesh? [RB '18]
 - (a) 1,47,570 square km
 - (b) 14,757 square km
 - (c) 5,370 square km
 - (d) 5,320 square km

- What percentage of the area of Bangladesh is hilly? [CB '18]
 - (a) 8%
 - (b) 10%
 - (c) 12%
 - (d) 16%

- What's the percentage of forest through the total land area in Bangladesh? [CB '17]
 - (a) 12%
 - (b) 16%
 - (c) 20%
 - (d) 25%

- Which one is mine resource? [CtgB '17]
 - (a) Silica
 - (b) Soil
 - (c) River
 - (d) Cement

- What is the portion of forest area of Bangladesh in compare with its total area? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 - (a) 10%
 - (b) 12%
 - (c) 16%
 - (d) 25%

- Which one is valuable natural resource of Bangladesh? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 - (a) River
 - (b) Soil
 - (c) Air
 - (d) Crops

- The nature has —

- Water and air
- Trees
- Minerals

Which one is correct?

- (a) i & ii
- (b) i & iii
- (c) ii & iii
- (d) i, ii & iii

Role of Natural Resources in Socio-economic Development

► Textbook Page 141

- How many crops are grown in a year in most of the areas of Bangladesh?
 - (a) two crops
 - (b) three crops
 - (c) four crops
 - (d) Five crops
- Which is the main raw material in the Fenchuganj fertilizer mill? [DB '18]
 - (a) Biogas
 - (b) Natural gas
 - (c) Local cotton
 - (d) Bone powder

Bio-diversity in Bangladesh

► Textbook Page 143

- The way in which diverse living beings keep alive in nature is plainly called —.
 - (a) bio-diversity
 - (b) animal diversity
 - (c) plant diversity
 - (d) racial diversity



20. The animal world along with man, animals and insects lives maintaining a —.
 ① balance in world ② balance in nature
b ③ balance in society ④ None of these
21. What is our first duty to protect bio-diversity? [RB '19]
 ① Plant more trees
 ② Save the water bodies
 ③ Control population
c ④ Reduce the use of pesticides
22. What is our first duty to protect bio-diversity? [MB '19]
 ① Plant more trees
 ② Save the water bodies
 ③ Control population
c ④ Reduce the use of pesticides
23. What is the necessary percentage of forest for keeping a good ecological balance? [JB '18]
c ① 10 ② 16 ③ 25 ④ 30
24. Social and economic condition of a country can be improved by —.
 i. proper utilization of natural resources
 ii. indiscriminate use of natural resources
 iii. unsystematic use of natural resources
 Which one is correct?
a ① i ② ii & iii ③ i & ii ④ i, ii & iii
25. Does for protecting bio-diversity —.
[Vigarnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 i. to decrease population
 ii. don't waste agricultural land
 iii. to increase forest resource
 Which one is correct?
d ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

Main Industries in Bangladesh

► Textbook Page 145

26. How many urea fertilizer industry are there in Bangladesh?
a ① 6 ② 5 ③ 7 ④ 8
27. Which one in the major centre for cotton textile industry of Bangladesh?
 ① Dhaka region ② Chattogram region
a ③ Khulna region ④ Cumilla region
28. Bangladesh exported drug of how much crore taka in 2011-2012? [DB '19]
 ① 18 crore ② 19 crore
c ③ 20 crore ④ 32 crore
29. Which one is regarded as white gold? [RB '19]
a ① Prawn ② Sugar ③ Tea ④ Paper
30. When was the natural gas based fertilizer factory established? [JB '19]
d ① 1933 ② 1940 ③ 1951 ④ 1961
31. Which one of the export products is called 'White Gold'? [CB '19]
 ① Shrimp ② Tobacco
a ③ Tea ④ Medicine

32. Which of the following products earn foreign currency mostly? [CB '19]
 ① Shrimp ② Jute
c ③ Garments ④ Textile
33. Which one is the new cash crop of Bangladesh? [CB '19]
 ① Jute ② Cotton
b ③ Tea ④ Tobacco
34. Which year the first fertilizer factory established in Bangladesh? [DJB '19]
d ① 1947 ② 1951 ③ 1953 ④ 1961
35. Which industry was dominant in the first stage of industrialization? [MB '19]
 ① Jute ② Garments
d ③ Tannery ④ Textile
36. Which one is the prospective industry of Bangladesh? [MB '19]
 ① Drug ② Cement
a ③ Leather ④ Tea
37. At present which industry is considered as prospective industry? [CB '18]
 ① textile ② garments
d ③ leather ④ drug
38. In which region of Bangladesh a lot of tea is produced? [JB '17; CB '16]
 ① Chattogram ② Sylhet
b ③ Panchagarh ④ Rangpur
39. Where was established the first sugar mill in Bangladesh? [CB '17]
 ① Jaypurhat ② Rajshahi
d ③ Dinajpur ④ Natore
40. When was the Adamjee Jute Mill established? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 ① 1951 ② 1961
a ③ 1971 ④ 1841
41. When was the first sugar factory established in Bangladesh? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 ① 1963 ② 1953
d ③ 1943 ④ 1933
42. Which one is the old industry in Bangladesh? [Vigarnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 ① Jute industry ② Tea Industry
c ③ Sugar industry ④ Paper industry
- Read the following passage and answer question numbers 43 — 45 :
 In Eid-ul Adha, lot of animals such as cows and goats are sacrificed by men. We get huge amount of leather from these animals. Bangladesh has earned lot of US dollars by exporting leather and leather goods.
43. Which animals leather are used in Bangladesh?
a ① Cow ② Deer ③ Bear ④ Camel

44. — are made of those leather.

- i. Bags
- ii. Shoes
- iii. Shirt

Which one is correct?

C @ i & iii B ii & iii C i & ii D i, ii & iii
45. How many US dollars has Bangladesh earned exporting leather in the fiscal year 2008–2009?

- @ 18 crore B 20 crore
- A 22 crore D 16 crore

Answer the following questions no. 46 and 47 after reading the following stem :

A industry	Agricultural materials are made of using nonrenewable energy as raw materials. These produced materials help in increasing production of crop.
B industry	Trees are used as raw materials. The produced material play role in education sector.
C industry	Collect leaves of plants as raw material. The goods which is produced with the help of it are being ready for human food in mechanical process.

[DB '19]

46. Which industry of Bangladesh is indicated by the 'A' industry?

- B Paper B Cement
- D Cotton D Fertilizer

47. 'B' and 'C' industry play role in Bangladesh—

- i. in the domestic production
- ii. to increase of export of the country
- iii. to meet-up half demand of the country

Which one is correct?

- A @ i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii

 The Contribution of Industry to Socio-economic Development of Bangladesh ▶ Textbook Page 147

48. Social system build up on the base of—

- B agriculture work B industry work
- D charity work D economic activities

49. Which pressure has entangled Bangladesh most?

- B Rocial clash B Population
- D Unemployment D Price-hike

50. An industry started its journey in 1951. Bangladesh earned 32 crore US dollar by exporting products from that industry in the financial year 2009-2010. The mentioned industry is—.

[DJB '18]

- B Jute B Textile
- A Medicine D Leather

51. Selling jute products how much did Bangladesh earn in 2009 – 2010 financial year?

[RB '17]

- @ 28 crore US dollar B 29 crore US dollar

- C 31 crore US dollar D 32 crore US dollar

52. Bangladesh is a less capital country and as there is cheap labour force available, which industrial production is possible? [RB '17]

- @ Garments B Paper

- A Medicine D Leather

53. Which industry sector of Bangladesh has become the largest export-oriented industry within a very short time?

[Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

- @ Textile B Garments industry

- B Leather industry D Shrimp industry

54. If the rural people are the 85% of the total population, what will be the number of urban people? [CB '19]

- A 15% B 70% C 100% D 115%

55. Which product is currently one of the most leading foreign exchange earners of Bangladesh? [CigB '19]

- B Tea D Leather C Prawn D Drug

56. Developed countries of the world have been able to build up a developed socio-economic system through—.

- i. development of industry
- ii. procuring natural resources
- iii. proper utilization of natural resources and human resources

Which one is correct?

- C A i B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii

57. The reasons for the advancement of the readymade garments are—.

[Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

- i. Heavy demand in abroad
- ii. Proper facilities for training
- iii. Participation of many female workers

Which one is correct?

- A A i B i & ii C ii D ii & iii

58. By applying industry and technology the farmers are—.

[Iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]

- i. producing more crops
- ii. meet up their own food demand
- iii. meet up their other demands

Which one is correct?

- D A i B ii C i & ii D i, ii & iii

Read the passage and answer the question no. 59 and 60 : Mr Kashem and Mr Hashem both cultivate two crops only to earn money. Though cultivable land for Mr Kashem's crop is sufficient, the production is very less than need. Though the land is very less for the crop of Mr Hashem is very less, crop is exported after meeting the internal demand. [DJB '19]



59. Which crop is produced by Mr Kashem?
 b) Jute c) Cotton d) Tobacco e) Tea

60. The crop produced by Mr. Hashem is—
 i. Cultivated only in winter
 ii. produced in North Eastern part of the country
 iii. consumed after processing

Which one is correct?

c) i & ii d) i & iii e) ii & iii f) i, ii & iii
 g) Read the following extract and answer the questions no. 61 and 62 :

Seema visited Sylhet with her classmates. Her classmates took her to an industry. It was

established in 1940. The manager of that industry told them that there were 12 factories in Bangladesh like that.

[RB '18]

61. Which industry did Seema visit?

d) fertilizer e) paper f) drug g) cement

62. That industry —.

- i. use minerals as raw-materials
- ii. fulfil only half of the total demand
- iii. earn a lot of foreign currency

Which one is correct?

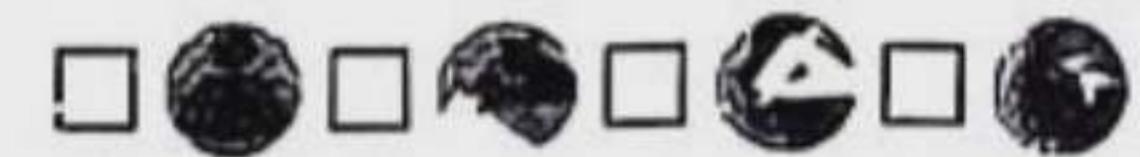
a) i & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii



Short Q/A



Designed as per topic



► Different Natural Resources of Bangladesh

► Textbook Page 140

Question 1. What is meant by natural resources?

Ans. All objects obtained from nature are called natural resources. Humans extract these resources from nature. As a result, the economic and social life of man progresses.

Question 2. Write the names of some natural resources.

Ans. There are various valuable natural resources in nature. Among these natural resources are water, air, soil, plants, animals, crops, minerals, etc.

Question 3. Write about the natural resource soil.

Ans. Soil is a valuable natural resource of Bangladesh. The plain land of this country is very fertile. In most areas, three crops are grown annually. One-tenth of the country is mountainous. There are abundant animal, forest, and mineral resources in the mountains.

Question 4. Why is Bangladesh called a riverine country?

Ans. There are many big and small rivers in Bangladesh. The rivers are easy means for cargo transport and communication. Electricity can be produced from the current of rivers. Besides, our rivers abound with fish resources. Due to these river-centric lifestyles of people and the numerous scattered rivers, Bangladesh is called a riverine country.

Question 5. Define mineral resources.

Ans. Substances that remain abandoned under the soil and can be extracted and used are called mineral resources. There are various valuable mineral resources under the soil of Bangladesh. Among them, coal, gas, limestone, china clay, and silica sand are noteworthy.

Question 6. Write the importance of forest resources.

Ans. The total forest area of Bangladesh is 24.938 square kilometers. Sixteen percent of the country's total land area is forest. There is valuable

vegetation in forests. They are used to make our houses and furniture. Besides, there are bird and animal resources in forests. The importance of forests is immense for maintaining ecological balance.

Question 7. Write the contribution of fish resources.

Ans. There are many rivers and canals in Bangladesh along with the Bay of Bengal on the south. There are a huge number of sweet water fishes in these lowlands, rivers, and canals. Besides, sea fishes are also catering to our food demand. Many people earn their living by fishing.

Question 8. What is meant by animal resources?

Ans. Domestic animals that are used for human domestic life and from which benefits can be obtained are called animal resources. Among our domesticated animal resources are cows, buffaloes, goats, rams, ducks, chickens, etc. Besides, there are many species of birds.

Question 9. What is meant by marine resources?

Ans. The resources that we extract from the sea are called marine resources. The Bay of Bengal covers the southern region of Bangladesh. The three seaports Chattogram, Mongla, and Payra have developed along the sea coast. We produce salt from seawater. Besides, we get a huge quantity of fish from the sea.

► Role of Natural Resources in Socio-economic Development

► Textbook Page 141

Question 10. How have humans built up the socio-economic system?

Ans. In ancient times, humans used to gather fruits from forests and eat meat after hunting animals. Later they learned how to grow crops and build up an agrarian social system. The socio-economic system of man has been built up centering on the production, distribution, and consumption of food and other commodities.

Question 11. How have humans progressed their socio-economic condition?

Ans. From ancient times to the Middle Ages, all the resources that humans used were natural. In modern times, humans have learned to extract minerals such as coal, iron, stone, gold, silver, gas, etc. By skillfully utilizing natural resources, they are creating many modern devices. This is how the human race has rapidly developed its socio-economic condition.

Question 12. What is meant by limited resources?

Ans. Limited resources mean the scarcity of resources. The natural resources of Bangladesh are limited. On the other hand, the population of the country is very large compared to the resources. Therefore, we have to use natural resources through proper planning.

Question 13. How can production and employment be increased?

Ans. Our country is agrarian. The soil of this country is very fertile. If this fertile soil is properly utilized, agricultural production will increase significantly. On the other hand, industrialization should also be planned. If we use advanced technology in agriculture, production will increase, and new employment opportunities will be created.

Question 14. Write the role of natural resources in fulfilling the deficiency of a balanced diet.

Ans. Currently, the use of these three types of animal resources has increased: livestock, poultry, and fish. As a result, the deficiency of a balanced diet is being fulfilled. On the other hand, due to the creation of millions of farms, many people are getting employed.

Question 15. How can agricultural production be increased?

Ans. We can irrigate our agricultural land with water from our rivers, canals, and lakes. As a result, agricultural production can be increased even in the dry season. However, due to pollution, this use of water may not be as expected.

Question 16. How do natural resources expand industries?

Ans. The gas, coal, and limestone of the country are being used in our lives. In this way, natural resources are being used, and industries are expanding.

Question 17. Write the role of forest resources in the development of Bangladesh.

Ans. We use forest resources to build houses and make furniture. Again, forest resources play an essential role in reducing temperature. Therefore, we need to increase our forest resources in a planned manner. We must stop destroying forests for development.

► Bio-diversity in Bangladesh → Textbook Page 143

Question 18. What is meant by bio-diversity?

Ans. The way in which all kinds of organisms live in nature is called bio-diversity. Bio-diversity is the biological diversity and variability of life on Earth. In other words, the genetic, species, and ecological diversity seen among all the plants and microorganisms living in the soil, water, and air of the earth is called bio-diversity.

Question 19. Why are animals dependent on each other?

Ans. The existence, reproduction, and evolution of all living beings in nature are happening in a balanced way. Animals survive by inhaling the oxygen released by green plants into the air. Again, plants get the necessary nitrogen from animals. Different animals in the forest survive by hunting each other. Therefore, animals are dependent on each other.

Question 20. How is bio-diversity being destroyed?

Ans. Due to various changes in climate and temperature, various animals and plants of the living world are born or die. Due to changes in temperature and climate, many of the animals that used to live in the earth's climate millions of years ago have become extinct.

Question 21. Write the importance of biodiversity.

Ans. Due to the presence of bio-diversity on Earth, energy flows in the environment. Animals and insects survive based on the food and feeder relationship. Bio-diversity has an important influence on environmental protection and disaster prevention. For example, the animals and plants of the Sundarbans are damaged by cyclones, and again the Sundarbans become full of plants and animals as per the law of nature. Therefore, protecting biodiversity is very important for any region.

Question 22. What is the state of bio-diversity in Bangladesh?

Ans. The state of biodiversity in Bangladesh is negative. There was a time when Bangladesh was full of forests, animals, and birds. Low marshes were full of aquatic animals. As the country's population increases, houses, roads, and cities are being built by filling water bodies. As a result, the reproduction of aquatic animals and fish is being hampered.

Question 23. How are industrialization and urbanization destroying biodiversity?

Ans. Due to industrialization and urbanization, the amount of agricultural land in the country is decreasing. The chemical waste from factories is destroying the fertility of the land. To produce



more food for more people, chemical fertilizers and pesticides are being used. As a result, the reproduction of fish, insects, and birds is being hampered. In this way, biodiversity is being destroyed.

Question 24. Write three things to do to protect bio-diversity.

Ans : Three things to do to protect bio-diversity are :

- The policy of protecting biodiversity in agricultural production should be followed.
- The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has to be reduced.
- Water reservoirs should be built and preserved.

► Main Industries in Bangladesh

► Textbook Page 145

Question 25. Write the role of the industrial sector in the economy of Bangladesh.

Ans. Industry is an important sector of the Bangladesh economy. The contribution of this sector to the total domestic production (GDP) is gradually increasing. Local and foreign entrepreneurs have already built some industrial institutions in Bangladesh. It has a widespread impact on the socio-economic life of Bangladesh.

Question 26. Briefly write about the jute industry.

Ans. The jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mill at Narayanganj in 1951. Once, the main cash crop of the farmers in this country was jute. Farmers used to meet their family's financial needs by selling jute. Once, jute mills used to produce only jute sacks. Now, the possibility of producing various products from jute has been created. and more will be created in the future.

Question 27. Give an idea about the textile industry.

Ans. In 1947, there were only 8 textile mills in this country. Currently, there are many textile and spinning mills in Dhaka, Cumilla, Noakhali, Chattogram, Tangail, etc. In Bangladesh, it is possible to increase production in this industry using comparatively less capital and more laborers. Textile industry was dominant in the initial phase of industrialization.

Question 28. Write the contribution of the garment industry to the economic progress of Bangladesh.

Ans. Recently, the ready-made garment industry has made remarkable progress in Bangladesh. In a very short time, this industry has become the largest export-oriented industry in the country. There are currently more than three thousand garment industry units in the country. About 4 million workers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a lot of foreign currency by exporting garments to the United States and European countries.

Question 29. Give an idea about the sugar industry of Bangladesh.

Ans. A lot of sugarcane is cultivated in Bangladesh. Sugar and molasses are made from sugarcane. The first sugar mill was established at Gopalpur in Natore in 1933. Currently, there are 17 sugar mills in the country. Enough sugar is not produced in the country to meet our demand. As a result, Bangladesh has to import a lot of sugar from foreign countries every year.

Question 30. Briefly write about the paper industry.

Ans. The paper industry in this country started with the establishment of Karnafuli Paper Mill at Chandraghona in 1953. Paper production started using local bamboo and cane as raw materials. There are now several paper mills in the country in both the public and private sectors. Besides Karnafuli, Pakshi, Khulna Hardboard and Newsprint mills in the public sector, Basundhara and Magura paper mills are major paper industries in the private sector.

Question 31. Write the contribution of the fertilizer industry in increasing food production.

Ans. In agrarian Bangladesh, the initiative to produce chemical fertilizers was taken with the aim of increasing food production. The first natural gas-based fertilizer factory was established in Fenchuganj, Sylhet in 1961. Currently, 8 fertilizer factories are operational in the country. The production of these factories is not enough to meet the demand for fertilizers in Bangladesh.

Question 32. Give an idea about the cement industry.

Ans. A lot of cement is needed to build concrete houses, buildings, and cities. Cement is produced by combining limestone and natural gas. The cement industry in this country started with the establishment of Chhatak Cement Factory in 1940. Currently, there are 12 cement factories in the country. Half of the country's total demand for cement is produced in these factories.

Question 33. Briefly write about the importance of the pharmaceutical industry.

Ans. Currently, pharmaceuticals are considered a promising industry in Bangladesh. In the present time, several pharmaceutical companies have been established through government and private initiatives, which are not only meeting most of the country's demand for medicine but also exporting a good amount of medicine to foreign countries. Everyone is now seriously considering the potential of pharmaceuticals as an export-oriented industry in Bangladesh.

Question 34. Write about the contribution of the leather industry.

Ans. The leather or tannery industry has been established in Bangladesh for a long time. The leather industry is unmatched in producing shoes and bags. Now, several leather industry factories have been built in Bangladesh, which are making various high-quality products, including shoes and bags, from the hides of the country's cows, goats, and buffaloes. Some companies are also exporting their products abroad.

Question 35. Briefly write about the tea industry.

Ans. Tea is one of the oldest industries in Bangladesh. A lot of tea is produced in the Sylhet region. Besides, tea is now being cultivated in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dinajpur, and Panchagarh. Tea leaves are made suitable for drinking through processing. Bangladesh also exports tea abroad after meeting its own demand.

Question 36. Write about the cash crop cotton of Bangladesh.

Ans. Cotton is a new cash crop in Bangladesh. Cotton cultivation has started commercially in Bangladesh. The climate and soil of this country are suitable for cotton cultivation. However, as the production is less than the demand, most of the required cotton has to be imported from abroad.

Question 37. Why is shrimp called 'white gold'?

Ans. The importance of shrimp in the economy of Bangladesh is immense. Currently, shrimp is one of the foreign exchange-earning commodities of Bangladesh. Therefore, shrimp is called the 'white gold' of Bangladesh.

► **The Contribution of Industry to Socio-economic Development of Bangladesh** ► Textbook Page 147

Question 38. Write the contribution of industries to socio-economic development.

Ans. In the current world system, industrialization is happening very fast. By using new technologies, people are producing various types of products. They are doing business with those products and earning their livelihood. Currently, every country is adopting liberal policies for rapid industrialization. They are inviting domestic and foreign industrial entrepreneurs to invest and establish industries in their own countries. As a result, the economy is developing extensively.

Question 39. Write the role of industries in the agriculture or service sectors.

Ans. To improve the agriculture or service sectors, industries must be developed. For this reason, farmers are now deeply involved in industrialization. By using industry and technology, farmers are now producing more crops. After meeting their own needs, they can also fulfill other needs by selling crops in the market.

Question 40. Write the impact of industrial development in Bangladesh.

Ans. The population pressure in Bangladesh is very high. Agriculture alone is not able to provide a prosperous life for all people. In this situation, it is possible for the families of workers to eradicate poverty by working in factories. Many are working with good salaries after acquiring skills and experience. In this way, opportunities are being created for countless people to earn their livelihood outside of agriculture due to the impact of industrial development.

Question 41. Write the contribution of the garment industry to eradicating poverty.

Ans. In Bangladesh, about 4 million people are now directly involved in the garment industry alone. A large number of them are women who joined the garment industry to eradicate their poverty. They are living their lives as self-reliant people.

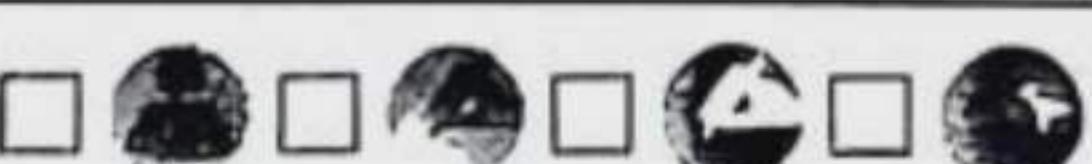
Question 42. How do industry and technology change the economic condition?

Ans. Millions of people from villages are coming to cities and making a living. By coming into contact with industry and technology, they are trying to change their economic condition on one hand. On the other hand, they are also taking advantage of new housing, education, medical care, knowledge, and science socially. Due to this, the socio-economic condition of the country has changed rapidly.

Question 43. How is the development of industries contributing to the modern lifestyle?

Ans. Due to the influence of industries, the number of lower middle class, middle class, and rich people in cities is increasing compared to the extremely poor. People are building a socio-economic life system by engaging with industry and technology, which we briefly call the modern lifestyle. In other words, industries are contributing to building a modern lifestyle through economic changes.





Ques. 01 Except one piece of land Rabin gets nothing by way of inheritance. He builds a house there with heart and soul. After few years when his son is growing, he is able to good arrangement of education, treatment for him. It is possible for him to the proper utilization of natural resources.

- On which base does social system build up? 1
- Explain, how has man been improving fast their socio-economic condition. 2
- "The natural resources has contributed the socio-economic development of Rabin." — Explain it. 3
- "The utilization of natural resources is increasing extensively." – Justify. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

- a Social system builds up on the base of economic activities.
- b All the resources man has been utilizing since ancient age to middle age were natural resources. Man has transformed natural resources for their own use. In the modern age, man has learnt to dig out minerals such as coal, iron, stone gold, silver, gas, etc. They are utilizing natural resources with greater skills and inventing many modern devices. In this way man has been improving fast their socio-economic condition.
- c The natural resources has contributed the socio-economic development of Rabin. By utilizing natural resources Rabin has improve his condition. Rabin makes some tools, some necessary things and produces agricultural goods by using natural resources that is able to keep the base of social system. By utilizing new technology he has entered the new economic system. Thus Rabin creates new socio-economic system in his life.

d The utilization of natural resources is increasing extensively. As a natural resource, the soil is also very fertile. Agricultural production will be much higher by proper utilization of this fertile soil. The utilization of three kinds of animal resources namely cattle, fowl and fish have increased in the country. As a result, the demand of balanced diet is being met. On the other hand, hundreds of farms are growing providing employment for many. We can irrigate our agricultural land by water of our river-canal-low land-haor which are our natural resources. The gas, coal and limestone of the country are being used so that industry is expending. Forest is also one kind of natural resource. We use forest resources in building houses and making furniture. So, we can say that the natural resources are being utilized extensively.

Ques. 02 From the childhood of Rasel he was growing in nice environment. But his son faces a lot of problems for urbanization and over population. He has intended to take an important role to protect bio-diversity.

- What is bio-diversity? 1
- Explain the condition of bio-diversity in Bangladesh. 2
- What should we do to protect bio-diversity? Discuss. 3
- "Bio-diversity is threatened." Explain this statement. 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

- a The way in which diverse living beings keep alive in nature is plainly called bio-diversity.
- b Once upon a time, Bangladesh abounded with forests, animals and birds. Low marshes abounded with aquatic animals. Houses, roads and towns are now being built filling water bodies due to the increase of country's population which is leaving a bad impact on bio-diversity. The normal flow of water is hampered due to the building of houses and roads. As a result, reproduction of aquatic animals and fishes is hampered. The cultivable land has diminished due to the building of house, roads and towns. The fertility of land is being spoiled by chemical wastes due to unplanned industrialization. The use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides has been a must for enhanced food production to feed our increased population. These are hampering the reproduction of fishes, insects and birds. For that reason too bio-diversity is also affected.

c We should do following things to protect bio-diversity :

- Population should be reduced;
- Cultivable land should not be spoiled;
- Policy to protect bio-diversity in agro-production should be adapted;
- Fertilizer and pesticide should not be used unnecessarily;
- Normal flow of water should not be blocked;
- Water reservoirs should be built and water should be reserved;
- Rules should be obeyed in using chemicals;
- Law of nature should be followed in consumption of minerals;
- Forest resources should be increased and more forests should be created in the country;

10. Animal and fish resources should be protected and increased;
11. The highest vigilance should be adapted in individual and government levels to protect bio-diversity;
12. It should be remembered that bio-diversity in Bangladesh is under absolute threat.

d Bio-diversity is threatened. Houses, roads, and towns are now being built filling water bodies due to the increase of country's population which is leaving a bad impact on bio-diversity. The normal flow of water reproduction of aquatic animals and fishes are hampered due to the building of houses and roads. The cultivable land has diminished due to over population. The fertility of land is being spoiled and enhanced food production due to unplanned industrialization. For that reason too bio-diversity is also affected. Temperature in rural areas has increased too due to the decrease of vegetation. It will be devastating for us to let bio-diversity be affected by our conscious and active hands.

Ques. 03 Mrs Setara Begum has formed a multi-national company with the help of her brother. This company has played an important role to export-import of major industrial products of Bangladesh.

- a. How many jute meals are there in Bangladesh? 1
- b. "The future of jute industry is bright" — Explain it. 2
- c. Explain how does leather industry play an important role in our economy. 3
- d. "Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments." — Give your opinion. 4

Answer to Question No. 03 :

a There are 76 jute mills in Bangladesh.
b Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mills at Narayanganj in 1951. Once in the past, the main cash crop of the farmers was jute in the country. The farmers used to meet family's monetary demand by selling jute. There are 76 jute mills in the country now. Once the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now new probabilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too. Bangladesh has earned 32 crore US dollars exporting jute products in fiscal year 2009-2010.

c A huge number of cows, goats and buffaloes are reared in Bangladesh. Leather industry was started long ago in this country. Now some leather industries have been established in the country which are producing high quality leather products along with shoes, bags from hides of local cows, goats and buffaloes. Some companies are

exporting their products too. Bangladesh has earned 19 crore US dollars exporting shoes overseas in the fiscal year 2008-09. In the same year we have earned 18 crore US dollars by exporting leather. It plays an important role in our economy.

d Recently readymade garments industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export oriented industry in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 30 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 5,919 million US dollars by exporting ready made garments in 2008-09 fiscal year.

Ques. 04



Figure-A



Figure-B

- a. What is bio-diversity? 1
- b. Why is reproduction of aquatic animals hampered? 2
- c. Describe the industry showing in Figure-A. 3
- d. The industry shown in Figure-B is very prospective in respect of our country. — Analyze the statement. 4

• Dhaka Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 04 :

a The way following which diverse living beings live in nature is plainly called bio-diversity.

b Once upon a time, Bangladesh abounded with forests, animals and birds. Low marshes abounded with aquatic animals. Houses, roads and towns are now being built filling water bodies for the increasing population and so. the normal flow of water gets hampered. As a result, reproduction of aquatic animals and fishes gets hampered.

c The industry shown in figure-A in the stem is jute industry. Jute is the golden fiber of Bangladesh. Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mill at Narayanganj in 1951. Once, the main cash crop of the farmers was jute in our country. The farmers used to meet family's financial demand by selling jute. There are 76 jute mills in the country now. Once, the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now, new probabilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too. Bangladesh has earned 32 crore US dollars exporting jute products in the fiscal year 2009-2010.



The most basic and essential jute commodities in the jute mills are canvas, sacking cloth, hessian cloth, tarpaulin, bags, hydrocarbon free jute cloth, tobacco sheets, decorative items, hessian tapes. But it is a matter of sorrow that farmers are now not cultivating jute to a great extent. Farmers do not get the fair price selling the fiber of jute. Moreover, cultivable land is getting reduced gradually. As a result, the jute mills are getting closed one by one. So, the government should take necessary steps to save this industry as soon as possible.

d Bangladeshi medicine companies manufacture almost all types of medicines and fulfill the demand of the people of the country. The country manufactures around 97 per cent medicines domestically and imports the remaining 3.0 per cent. Allopathic, homoeopathic, unani, ayurvedic and herbal drugs are manufactured in the country. According to the annual report of DGDA - 2015, the total number of licensed essential drugs is 209. At present, around 30 Bangladeshi pharmaceutical companies export medicines to 113 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Australia. The top 10 pharmaceutical companies are Square, Incepta, Beximco, Opsonin, Renata, Eskayef, ACI, ACME, Aristopharma and Drug International. There are a number of foreign pharmaceutical companies in Bangladesh, such as Sanofi Bangladesh, Novartis etc. But the domestic companies now possess the top positions. There are opportunities for the pharmaceutical companies to flourish. Most of the pharmaceutical companies still buy raw materials from abroad to produce medicines which is a barrier on the path of self-reliance and the increasing growth rate of export. The government has undertaken a project to establish an industrial park to produce active pharmaceutical ingredients (API). This will help the local manufacturers in reducing expenses, and increasing volume of production and sales.

From the above discussion, we can say that the future of the medicine industry is very bright in Bangladesh.



Ques. 05 Faruk is the owner of a factory. He collects the raw materials of his factory from nature. The products produced here are important for agriculture. On the other hand, Somir Ali works in a big industry which is the main export oriented industry in Bangladesh. Products of this industry are exported to two continents. Most of the workers of this industry are women.

- a. What is called natural resource? 1
- b. Why is it important to protect our biodiversity? 2
- c. In which industry is Faruk's factory included?— Explain. 3
- d. Analyze, the contribution of the industry in which Somir Ali works in the socio-economic development of Bangladesh. 4

Answer to Question No. 05 :

a The resources that are available in nature are called natural resources.

b Biodiversity boosts ecosystem productivity where all species, no matter how small, have an important role to play. All types of plants, animals, insects on the land and in the water are crucial for maintaining the ecosystem of a place. All the living beings help one another to survive any way in the earth. So, to keep the world suitable for surviving, biodiversity should be preserved.

c Faruk is the owner of a factory. He collects the raw materials of his factory from the nature and the products produced in the factory are important for agriculture. We know that the raw materials of fertilizer industry are collected from the nature and the products of the industry are useful for agriculture. So, Faruk's factory is included in fertilizer industry. A brief description of fertilizer industry in our country has been given below.

The enterprise of producing fertilizer was taken with the objective of increasing food production in agro-based Bangladesh. The first natural gas based fertilizer factory was established at Fenchugonj, Sylhet in 1961. In the country, six urea and one TSP fertilizer factories are operational now. The production of these factories is not sufficient for the demand of fertilizer in Bangladesh. We need to import a huge amount of fertilizer from foreign countries. In the fiscal year 2011- 2012, the amount of fertilizer production was 1047.21 thousand metric tons. As Bangladesh is a small country and its cultivable land is getting decreased gradually, to produce more food crops, fertilizer production should be enhanced and in this regard, Faruk is playing an important role.

d From the passage stated in the stem, it is clear that Somir Ali works in a garment industry. A description of garment industry of Bangladesh is given below.

Recently the ready-made garment industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time, this industry has proved to be the largest export-oriented one in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 40 lac laborers are working in them. Most of the laborers of this industry are women.

Garment industry is a great source of employment in our country. But it is a matter of grief that the infrastructure of the garments industry here is not convenient and internal environment of most of the garment factories is poor. In spite of these problems, meeting the cloth demand of the country, Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European

countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting ready-made garments upto March of 2012-2013 fiscal year. Moreover, garment industry is making our economy healthy. So, the government should emphasize on the improvement of this industry.

Ques. 06 Mr Sajal's son Srejon works in Saudia for ten years. Mr Sajal sets a garment factory in the country with the money sent by his son. Many unemployed persons get opportunity of working there and he also earns much benefit.

- a. What is called Gross National Product? 1
- b. Explain the role of the development of human resource in economic development. 2
- c. Which sector of our national income does the activity of Mr Sajal belong to?— Explain. 3
- d. How does the money sent by Srejan contribute, for the economic advancement of the country?— Analyze it in light of your textbook. 4

● Jashore Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 06 :

a Gross National Product (GNP) is the total monetary value of all goods and services produced by the citizens of a country within a specific period of time.

b Human resource means skilled manpower. It is possible to develop human resource with the proper education, training, housing, medicare and food. Not unskilled but only skilled human beings can contribute to the economic development of a country. So, we have to make sure that every human being can have the opportunity to attain knowledge through education. We have to develop necessary skills through education. We have to arrange proper medicare so that one can work according to one's skill.

If the population of our country can be turned into human resource, economic development is sure to take place and consequently living standard of the people will be improved.

c The activity of Mr Sajal belongs to the industrial sector of our national income. Garment factories are included in the industrial sector. A description of garment industry of Bangladesh is given below.

Recently the ready-made garment industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time, this industry has proved to be the largest export-oriented one in the country. There are more than three thousand units

of garment industry at present in the country. More than 40 lac laborers are working in them. Most of the laborers of this industry are women.

Garment industry is a great source of employment in our country. But it is a matter of grief that the infrastructure of the garments industry here is not convenient and internal environment of most of the garment factories is poor. In spite of these problems, meeting the cloth demand of the country, Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting ready-made garments upto March of 2012-2013 fiscal year. Moreover, garment industry is making our economy healthy. So, the government should emphasize on the improvement of this industry.

d According to the stem, Srejon is working in Saudi Arabia. The money he sends to his father is termed as remittance. The way this remittance contribute to the economic advancement has been described below.

Remittance earning has become a major source of financial inflow for the economy of Bangladesh in recent years. It is said that this has helped to reduce unemployment, increase in the foreign exchange reserves and played a role in the acceleration of overall national economic development.

The labourers, employees and professionals working abroad send a part of their income to their families by bank. This money does not only serve their family purpose or improve their life style, but also plays a great role in the development of the country. The money is also being invested in different fields. At present, a great part of national income of Bangladesh comes from remittance sent by the expatriates.

The position of Bangladesh was 12th among the countries receiving the highest amount of remittance in the year 2008. This position was upgraded to 8th in 2009. The position of Bangladesh among SAARC countries in this period was 2nd. The economic condition of Bangladesh did not face any crisis even during the economic depression throughout the world in 2008-2009. The main reason of this is the huge amount of remittance sent by the expatriates.

So, no controversy can pierce the argument that remittance contributes to the economic advancement of the country.



Ques. 07 Event-1 : Kajol's family live by farming. They produce cash crops beside food crops. The cash crop was the main source of their family income.

Event-2 : Poor Salma joined in an industry as labourer coming to Dhaka in search of work. Now she is self-sufficient. She came to know from the manager that this industry is not so old but prospering very fast and become the most export oriented industry in the country.

- What is per capita income? 1
- Explain the importance of most prospective industry in Bangladesh. 2
- Describe the industry established based on the cash crop mentioned in the stem. 3
- Analyze the impact of Salma's industry on socio-economic development of Bangladesh. 4

• Dinajpur Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 07 :

a When the sum of gross domestic product is divided by the population, we get per capita income. By means of per capita income, we can measure the overall living standard of a country.

b The most prospective industry now in Bangladesh is drug industry.

Once, we had to import drugs spending a huge foreign currency. Now both in public and private sectors, a good number of drug industries have been set up which are not only meeting almost all our huge demand but also exporting a good amount of drugs to foreign countries.

As a result, this industry is earning a huge foreign currency and contributing to the economy of the country.

c The mentioned cash crop in the stem represents jute. In Bangladesh the industry based on jute is described below.

Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mill at Narayangonj in 1951. Once, the main cash crop of the farmers was jute in our country. The farmers used to meet family's financial demand by selling jute. There are 76 jute mills in the country now. Once, the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now, new probabilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too. Bangladesh has earned 32 crore US dollars exporting jute products in the fiscal year 2009-2010.

The most basic and essential jute commodities in the jute mills are canvas, sacking cloth, hessian cloth, tarpaulin, bags, hydrocarbon free jute cloth, tobacco sheets, decorative items, hessian tapes. But it is a matter of sorrow that farmers are now not cultivating jute to a great extent. Farmers do not

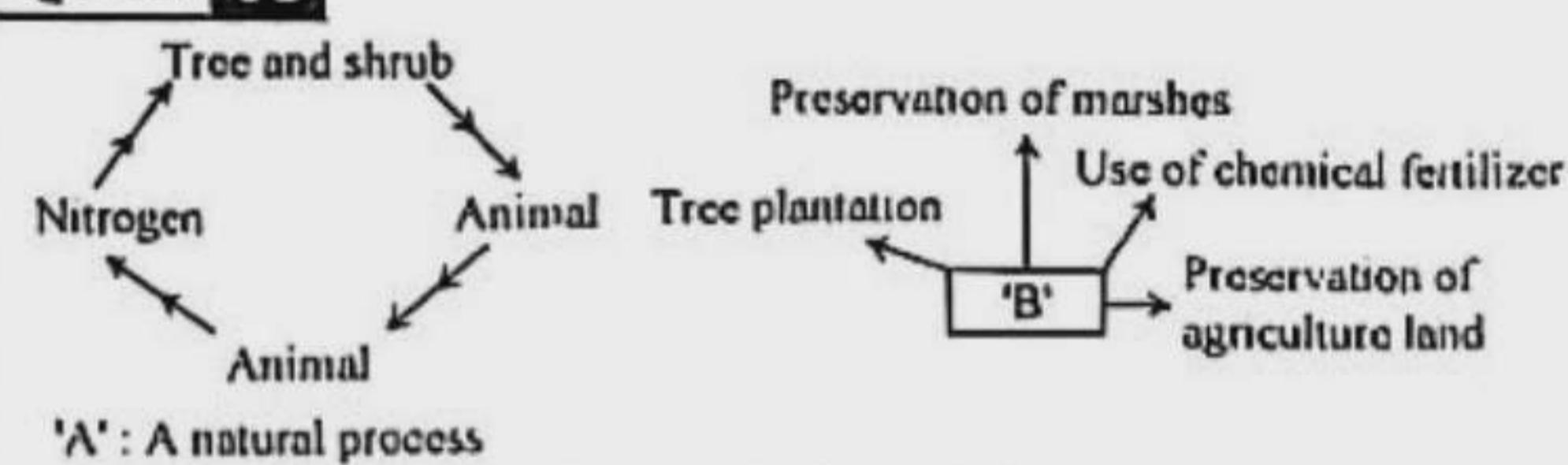
get the fair price selling the fiber of jute. Moreover, cultivable land is getting reduced gradually. As a result, the jute mills are getting closed one by one. So, the government should take necessary steps to save this industry as soon as possible.

d From the events-2, it is clear that Salma works in a garment industry.

Recently the ready-made garment industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time, this industry has proved to be the largest export-oriented one in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 40 lac laborers are working in them. Most of the laborers of this industry are women.

Garment industry is a great source of employment in our country. But it is a matter of grief that the infrastructure of the garments industry here is not convenient and internal environment of most of the garment factories is poor. In spite of these problems, meeting the cloth demand of the country, Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting ready-made garments upto March of 2012-2013 fiscal year. Moreover, garment industry is making our economy healthy. So, the government should emphasize on the improvement of this industry.

Ques. 08



'A' : A natural process

- What is called natural resource? 1
- How to fulfill the lack of balanced food by utilizing natural resource? 2
- Which is highlighted in the 'A' marked diagram? Explain. 3
- Do you think that by the 'B' marked measures it is possible to maintain the balance of the kingdom of living organisms and nature of Bangladesh? Give your logic. 4

• Dhaka Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 08 :

a All objects that we get from nature are called natural resources. Man gathers these resources from nature.

b The lack of balanced food is fulfilled by utilizing natural resources. The utilization of three kinds of animal resources namely cattle, fowl and

fish have increased in the country. As a result, the demand of balanced diet is being met. On the other hand, lacs of farms are growing to provide employment for many.

c Bio-diversity is highlighted in the 'A' marked diagram. The way in which diverse living beings live in nature is plainly called bio-diversity. The animal world along with man, animals and insects live maintaining a balance in nature. Different flora and fauna live or die due to various changes in climate and temperature. Due to the change in temperature and climate, many of the living beings which used to exist millions of years ago in the earth's climate are now extinct. The existence, reproduction and evolution of all living beings are going on in nature in a balanced way. Living beings are symbiotically dependent. Animals live by inhaling oxygen exhaled by green plants in air. On the other hand, plants get necessary nitrogen from animals. Different animals in the forest live by hunting one another. The reproduction of living beings occurs in a similar way. The flora and fauna in the Sunderbans are damaged in cyclones and again it becomes filled with the same as per the law of nature.

d Yes, I think that by the 'B' marked measures it is possible to maintain the balance of the kingdom of living organisms and nature of Bangladesh.

The following things should be done for protecting bio-diversity :

- a. Population should be reduced;
- b. Cultivable land should not be spoiled;
- c. Policy to protect bio-diversity in agro-production should be adopted;
- d. Fertilizer and pesticide should not be used unnecessarily;
- e. Normal flow of water should not be blocked;
- f. Water reservoir should be built and water should be reserved;
- g. Rules should be obeyed in using chemicals;
- h. Law of nature should be followed in consumption of minerals;
- i. Forest resources should be increased and more forest should be created in the country;
- j. Animal and fish resources should be protected and increased;
- k. The highest vigilance should be adopted in individual and government levels to protect bio-diversity;
- l. It should be remembered that bio-diversity in Bangladesh is under absolute threat. So we should increase a wareness.

Ques. 09 'M' is a labourer. He works in a factory. The raw materials of that factory is collected from local forest. The river nearby is useful for transportation of those raw materials and produced goods. The product is used by the student.

- a. What is bio-diversity? 1
- b. Explain the role of industries on socio-economic development. 2
- c. Which industry is indicated in the stem given above? Explain. 3
- d. "The economic development in Bangladesh is possible with proper utilization of the subject-matter as mentioned in the stem given above." Analyse. 4

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Answer to Question No. 09 :

a The way in which diverse living beings live in nature is plainly called bio-diversity.

b The role of industries on socio-economic development is very great. Quick industrialization is taking place in the context of the present world order. Man is producing varieties of commodities applying latest technologies. They are trading those commodities to maintain their livelihood. Human enterprise, capital and research and experience play the major role in the development of industries.

c Paper industry is indicated in the stem given above. Paper industry in the country started with the establishment of Karnafuli Paper Mills at Chandraghona in 1953. Paper production started using local bamboo and cane as raw materials. There are a number of paper mills in both public and private sectors in the country now. Besides the public sector mills of Karnafuli, Pakshi, Khulna Hardboard and Newsprint, private sector mills of Basundhara and Magura paper mills are major industries. The amount of paper produced in the financial year 2011-2012 was 53.16 thousand metric tons.

d The economic development in Bangladesh is possible with proper utilization of industry. Quick industrialization is taking place in the context of the present world order. Man is producing varieties of commodities applying latest technologies. They are trading those commodities to maintain their livelihood. Human enterprise, capital and research and experience play the major role in the development of industries. All countries are now taking up liberal policies for rapid industrialization and inviting local and foreign entrepreneurs to invest and establish industries in their own countries. As a result, massive development



is coming in economy. Economic development helps bring changes in the condition of people. So there is no alternative to industrial growth for rapid socio-economic change or development of the country. Growth in industry sector is essential even for the development of agriculture or service sectors. Those sectors are now developing highly by using machine and technology. So the socio-economic condition of a farmer has also been deeply related to industrialization. Farmers are now growing more food by using industry and technology. In addition to meeting own food demand, they are being able to meet other demands too by selling crops in the market. So a farmer's livelihood has been more secured socially than that was ever before.

Ques. 10 Village girl Zarina came to Dhaka to work in a factory. There she saw many more girls working like her. She also learns that their product is exported abroad. She bought a pair of leather shoes for her mother and a bag for herself after getting salary during Eid.

- What is natural resources? 1
- Why is it necessary to protect biodiversity? Explain. 2
- In which industrial factory does Zarina get job? Explain 3
- "The industry of Zarina's purchased items has contributed to the socio-economic development of Bangladesh." Give opinion. 4

● Chatogram Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 10 :

- a** All objects that we get from nature are called natural resources. Man gathers these resources from nature.
- b** It is necessary to protect biodiversity because the animal world along with man, animals and insects live maintaining a balance in nature. Different flora and fauna live or die due to various changes in climate and temperature. Due to the change in temperature and climate, many of the living beings which used to exist millions of years ago in the earth's climate are now extinct.

c Zarina gets job in the garment industry.

Recently the ready-made garment industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export-oriented one in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 40 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by

exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting ready-made garments up to March of 2012-2013 financial year.

d In the stem Zarina bought a pair of leather shoes for her mother and a bag for herself. The industry of Zarina's purchased items is leather industry and this industry has contributed to the socio-economic development of Bangladesh.

A huge number of cows, goats and buffaloes are reared in Bangladesh. Leather industry or tannery started long ago in this country. Leather industry has no match in producing shoes and bags. Now some leather industries have been established in the country which are producing high quality things along with shoes, bags from hides of local cows, goats and buffaloes. Some companies are exporting their products too. Bangladesh has earned 19 crore million US dollars by exporting shoes overseas in the financial year 2008-09. In the same year we have earned 18 crore US dollars by exporting shoes. The amount of leather and leather goods produced during the financial year 2011-2012 was 10.14 million square meters.

Ques. 11

Industry	Number	Raw Material
A	17	Received or taken from the agricultural wealth
B	06	Received or taken from the natural gas

- What is bio-diversity? 1
- Explain the importance of force to maintain natural balance. 2
- Explain the industry 'A' in that figure. 3
- Do you think, the industry 'B' plays a role in the economic development of Bangladesh? 4

● Barishal Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 11 :

a The way in which diverse living beings live in nature is plainly called bio-diversity.

b The total forest area of Bangladesh is 24,983 square kilometers. 16 percent of total land area of the country is forest. There is valuable vegetation in forests. They are used to make our home and furniture. Besides, there are birds and animal resources in forests. Forests are valuable in maintaining ecological balance. We need more forest land.

c The industry 'A' in the figure indicates 'Sugar industry'

Bangladesh produces a huge amount of sugarcane. Sugar and gur (*molast*) are produced from sugarcane. The first sugar mill was established at

Gopalpur in Natore in 1933. At present the country has 17 sugar mills. Enough sugar is not produced in the country to meet our demand. So Bangladesh has to import a huge quantity of sugar from foreign countries every year. The amount of sugar produced in the financial year 2011-2012 was 69.31 thousand metric tons.

a Yes, I think that the industry 'B' plays a role in the economic development of Bangladesh. In the stem, Industry 'B' represents 'fertilizer industry'. As Bangladesh is an agro based country so fertilizer is very important.

The project of producing fertilizer was taken with the objective of increasing food production in agro-based Bangladesh. The first natural gas based fertilizer factory was established at Fenchugonj, Sylhet in 1961. In the country, 6 urea and one TSP fertilizer factory are operational now. The production of these factories is not sufficient for the demand of fertilizer in Bangladesh. We need to import a huge amount of fertilizer from foreign countries. In the financial year 2011- 2012 the amount of fertilizer production was 1047.21 thousand metric tons.

Ques. 12 Event-1 : Tonni and Tisha are two friends. They bought a pair of lovely shoes and a brand purse from the Basundhara market. They know that those are made of the skin of domestic animal.

Event-2 : This year Eva and Diba went on a tour to Moheskhali. They saw how to make salt from the sea water there. They also saw a lot of fish which were caught from the sea at the Coxsbazar's Ghat.

- What is bio-diversity? 1
- How does the industry develop the socio-economic condition? 2
- Which industry is indicated in the event-1? Explain. 3
- How the resources mentioned in event-2 play role in the development of Bangladesh? Analyse. 4

• Dinajpur Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 12 :

- The way in which diverse living beings live in nature is plainly called bio-diversity.
- The industry develops the socio-economic condition of a country greatly.

Quick industrialization is taking place in the context of the present world order. Man is producing varieties of commodities applying latest technologies. They are trading those commodities to maintain their livelihood. Human enterprise, capital and research and experience play the major role in the development of industries.

- c** Leather industry is indicated in event-2.

A huge number of cows, goats and buffaloes are reared in Bangladesh. Leather industry was started long ago in this country. Now some leather industries have been established in the country which are producing high quality leather products along with shoes, bags from hides of local cows, goats and buffaloes. Some companies are exporting their products too. Bangladesh has earned 19 crore US dollars exporting shoes overseas in the fiscal year 2008-09. In the same year we have earned 18 crore US dollars by exporting leather. It plays an important role in our economy.

- d** The resource mentioned in event-2 is sea or marine resources and this resource plays role in the development of Bangladesh.

There lies the Bay of Bengal covering the southern region of Bangladesh. The three sea-ports Chittagong, Mongla and Payra have developed along the sea coast. We produce salt from sea water. Besides, we have a huge quantity of fishes from the sea.

These are our important natural resources. It is true, that some resources are not enough compared to our population. But the country can become rich with limited resources if these are properly utilized through careful planning.

Ques. 13 'A' Industry : Bangladesh earned 8090 million U.S dollars up to March of 2012-2013 fiscal year. About 40 lacs laborers are working in them.

'B' Industry : Bangladesh has earned 32 crore US dollars from industrial sector in the fiscal year 2009-2010. The first industry was set up in Narayanganj in 1951. At present there are 76 mills in Bangladesh.

- At present how many cement industries are there in Bangladesh? 1
- Why is Bangladesh called a riverine country? 2
- Explain the industry 'A' mentioned in the stem. 3
- The industry 'B' mentioned in the stem is playing an important role in the economy of Bangladesh.— Analyze the authenticity of it. 4

• Cumilla Board 2017

Answer to Question No. 13 :

- At present there are 12 cement industries in Bangladesh.
- There are many big and small rivers in our country. The rivers are easy means for cargo transport and communication. Electricity can be produced from current of rivers. Besides, our rivers abound with fish resources. So, Bangladesh is called riverine country.



c The industry 'A' mentioned in the stem is 'garment industry'.

Recently the readymade garments industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export oriented industry in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 30 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting ready made garments in 2012–1013 fiscal year.

d The industry 'B' mentioned in the stem is jute industry and it is playing an important role in the economy of Bangladesh.

Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mills at Narayanganj in 1951. Once in the past, the main cash crop of the farmer was jute in our country. The farmer used to meet family's demand by selling jute. There are 76 jute mills in the country now. Once, the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now, new probabilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too. Bangladesh has earned 32 crore US dollars by exporting jute products in fiscal year 2009–2010. The amount of jute goods in the financial year 2011–2012 was 0.44 Lac metric tons and export was 381.62 crore taka upto December 2011.

Ques. 14 Rani and her husband work in a factory where most of the produced goods of this factory.

- Which is the valuable natural resource of Bangladesh? 1
- What is meant by bio-diversity? 2
- In which industry does Rani work? Explain. 3
- Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export oriented industry in the country— Do you support this statement or not? Show your argument. 4

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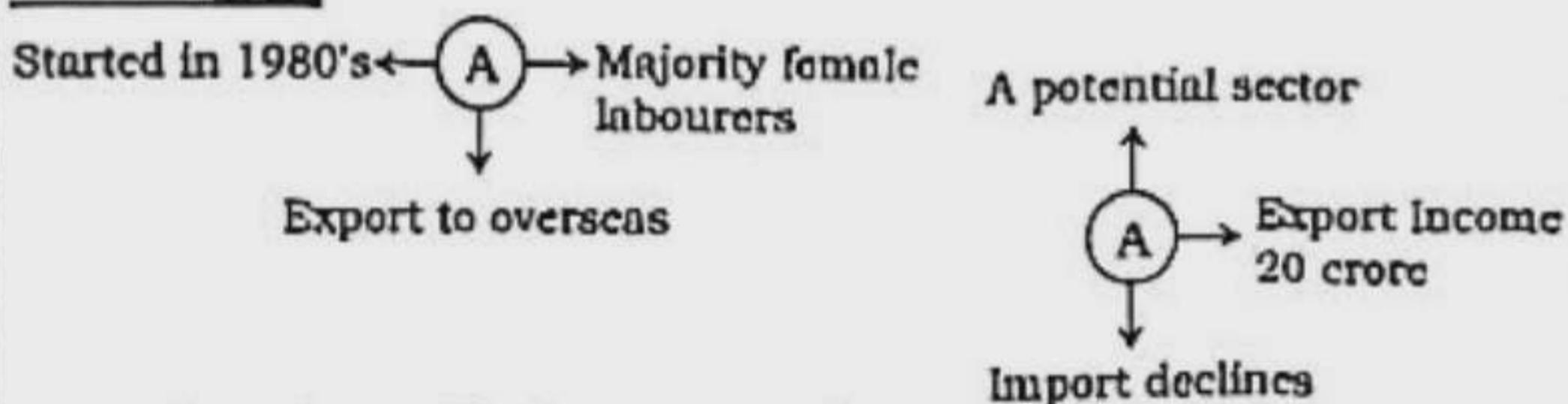
Answer to Question No. 14 :

- Soil is the valuable natural resource of Bangladesh.
- The way in which diverse living beings stay alive in nature is plainly called bio-diversity. Bio-diversity is the variety of different types of life found on the earth and the variations within species. It is a measure of the variety of organisms present in different ecosystems. This can refer to genetic variation, ecosystem variation or species variation. So, the number and variety of plants, animals, and other organisms that exist is known as bio-diversity.

c Rani works in the garment industry. Industry is a vital sector of Bangladesh economy. The contribution of this sector is gradually increasing. Local and foreign entrepreneurs have already established a good number of industries in Bangladesh. Garment industry is one of them. Recently the readymade garment industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century.

d Yes, I support this statement completely. Recently the readymade garments industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export oriented industry in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 30 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting ready made garments in 2012–1013 fiscal year.

Ques. 15



- What is called economic activity? 1
- What do you understand by bio-diversity? 2
- Describe the industry 'A'. 3
- Evaluate the contribution of the industries 'A' and 'B' in the socio-economic development of Bangladesh. 4

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Answer to Question No. 15 :

a Man does a variety of jobs for living. These are called man's economic activities. Social system builds up on the basis of these economic activities.

b The way in which diverse living beings stay alive in nature is plainly called bio-diversity. Bio-diversity is the variety of different types of life found on the Earth and the variations within species. It is a measure of the variety of organisms present in different ecosystems. This can refer to genetic variation, ecosystem variation or species variation. So, the number and variety of plants, animals, and other organisms that exist is known as bio-diversity.

c According to the diagram of the stem the industry 'A' indicates 'garment industry'. Recently the readymade garments industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last



century. Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export oriented industry in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 30 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting readymade garments in 2012-2013 fiscal year.

a The industries 'A' and 'B' are 'garment industry' and 'drug industry' respectively. The both industries play a great role in socio-economic development of Bangladesh. Within a very short time garment industry has proved to be the largest export-oriented industry at present in the country. More than 30 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting readymade garments upto March of 2012–2013 fiscal year.

On the other hand, Drug is seen as a prospective industry in Bangladesh now. Once, we had to import drugs spending a huge foreign currency. Now both in public and private sectors, a good number of drug industries have been set up which are not only meeting almost all our huge demand but also exporting a good amount of drugs to foreign countries. Drug is really considered by many in Bangladesh now as a promising export-oriented industrial sector. In the financial year 2011-2012 Bangladesh exported drug of Tk. 20 crore.

- Ques. 16** The class eight students of Bilashmoni high school went on a study tour. They visited a factory at Ashulia region of Dhaka. The journey of this industry began in 1980s. At present more than 40 lac labourers are working in such kind of industry. While talking to class students, Mr. Tonmoy Hossain a senior teacher told that there are good impacts of industrial development.
- What percentage of total land area of Bangladesh is forest? 1
 - Write down short note on the Jute industry in Bangladesh. 2
 - Explain the importance of the industry visited by the students. 3
 - Evaluate the statement of the teacher, mentioned in the above stem. 4

• Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka

Answer to Question No. 16 :

- 17.49% of total land area of Bangladesh is forest.
- Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mill at Narayanganj in 1951. Once, the main cash crop of the farmers was jute in our country. The farmers used to meet family's

monetary demand by selling jute. Once, the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now, new probabilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too.

c The industry visited by the students is 'Garment Industry'. The importance of garments industry can be explained by the following ways :

The pressure of population growth in Bangladesh is very high. Only agriculture is not able to provide a well off life for all people. In this context, labourers and employees are being able to remove domestic poverty by working in mills and factories. Many are working with handsome salaries after acquiring skills and experiences. In this way opportunities for livelihood are being created outside agriculture for a large number of people. About 40 lacs people in Bangladesh are now directly linked with garment sector only. A major portion of them are women who joined garment sector to alleviate their poverty. They have grown up as self-reliant people. Many of them are acquiring further skills through study and training side by side of their work. They are trying to rear up their children as worthy citizens through proper education.

So, we can say that, garment industry is playing a vital role in our country.

d Mr. Tonmoy Hossain a senior teacher told that there are good impacts of industrial development Evaluating the statement below :

Industry is a vital sector of Bangladesh economy . The contribution of this sector is gradually increasing. Local and foreign entrepreneurs have already established a good numbers of industries in Bangladesh which leave a major impact on socio-economic life.

The impact of industrial development in Bangladesh : The pressure of population growth in Bangladesh is very high. Only agriculture is not able to provide a well off life for all people. In this context, labourers and employees are being able to remove domestic poverty by working in mills and factories. Many are working with handsome salaries after acquiring skills and experiences. In this way opportunities for livelihood are being created outside agriculture for a large number of people. About 40 lacs people in Bangladesh are now directly linked with garment sector only. A major portion of them are women who joined garment sector to alleviate their poverty. They have grown up as self-reliant people. Many of them are acquiring further skills through study and training side by side of their work. They are trying to rear up their children as worthy citizens through proper education.

Besides garments, there are other sectors too where lacs of people coming from rural areas are being employed for livelihood. Thus, coming in touch

with industry and technology, they are trying to improve their economic condition on one hand, on the other hand they are having socially the opportunities of new housing, education, medicare, knowledge, science etc. As a result, the socio-economic condition of the country is rapidly changing. In urban areas, the number of lower middle class, middle class and the rich is higher than that of the extreme poor. People are joining new professions along with job, trade and commerce, teaching, law etc. Thus the socio-economic livelihood that people are developing after coming in touch with industry and technology is plainly called modern life style. Developed countries of the world have been able to build up a developed socio-economic system through the development of industry. Now, we will also be able to build up a developed socio-economic system by dint of rapid expansion of industry, information technology and science.

Ques. 17 Mr. Rafi has an industry which produces shoes, bags, wallet etc. He plays a great role in our economy establishing the industry. But it is a matter of great sorrow that the waste materials of the industry are polluting the environment.

- What is the total area of forest area in Bangladesh? 1
- Why is the soil of our country a valuable natural gift? 2
- What kind of industry does Mr. Rafi have? What do you know about it? Explain. 3
- How are the waste materials of Mr. Rafi's industry affecting on Bio-diversity? 4

• Ideal School and College, Dhaka

Answer to Question No. 17 :

a The total forest area of Bangladesh is 24,938 square kilometers.

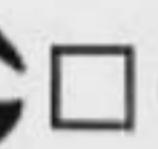
b Soil is a valuable gift of nature in Bangladesh. The plain land of this country is very fertile. In most areas three crops are grown annually. One-tenth of the country is mountainous. There are abundant animal, forest and mineral resources in mountains.

c Mr. Rafi has a 'leather industry'. I'm explaining below about leather industry.

A huge number of cows, goats and buffaloes are reared in Bangladesh. Leather industry or tannery started long ago in this country. Leather industry has no match in producing shoes and bags. Now some leather industries have been established in the country which are producing high quality things along with shoes, bags from hides of local cows, goats and buffaloes. Some companies are exporting their products too.

d Mr. Rafi has a 'leather industry'. The waste materials of that industry are polluting the environment. The waste materials of Mr. Rafi's industry affecting on Bio-diversity. Explained below : The fertility of land is damaged by chemical wastes due to unplanned industrialization. The use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides has been a must to enhance food production to feed our increased population. As a consequence reproduction of fishes, insects and birds is hampered. For that reason bio-diversity is also affected. That's how the waste materials of Mr. Rafi's industry affecting on Bio-diversity.

► Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A

Designed as per topic     

► Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A

Question 1. On which base does social system build up?

Ans. Social system builds up on the base of economic activities.

Question 2. How many jute meals are there in Bangladesh?

Ans. There are 76 jute mills in Bangladesh.

Question 3. What is bio-diversity?

[DB '19; CB, BB, DjB, SB '18]

Ans. The way following which diverse living beings live in nature is plainly called bio-diversity.

Question 4. What is called natural resource? [RB '19]

Ans. The resources that are available in nature are called natural resources.

Question 5. What is called Gross National Product? [JB '19]

Ans. Gross National Product (GNP) is the total monetary value of all goods and services produced by the citizens of a country within a specific period of time.

Question 6. What is per capita income? [DjB '19]

Ans. When the sum of gross domestic product is divided by the population, we get per capita income. By means of per capita income, we can measure the overall living standard of a country.

Question 7. What is called natural resource? [DB '18]

Ans. All objects that we get from nature are called natural resources. Man gathers these resources from nature.

Question 8. What is natural resources? [C/gB '18]

Ans. All objects that we get from nature are called natural resources. Man gathers these resources from nature.

Question 9. At present how many cement industries are there in Bangladesh? [CB '17]

Ans. At present there are 12 cement industries in Bangladesh.

Question 10. Which is the valuable natural resource of Bangladesh? [SB '17]

Ans. Soil is the valuable natural resource of Bangladesh.

Question 11. What is called economic activity? [BB '17]

Ans. Man does a variety of jobs for living. These are called man's economic activities. Social system builds up on the basis of these economic activities.

Question 12. What percentage of total land area of Bangladesh is forest?

Ans. 17.49% of total land area of Bangladesh is forest.

Question 13. What is the total area of forest area in Bangladesh?

Ans. The total forest area of Bangladesh is 24,938 square kilometers.

Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 1. Explain, how has man been improving fast their socio-economic condition.

Ans. All the resources man has been utilizing since ancient age to middle age were natural resources. Man has transformed natural resources for their own use. In the modern age, man has learnt to dig out minerals such as coal, iron, stone gold, silver, gas, etc. They are utilizing natural resources with greater skills and inventing many modern devices. In this way man has been improving fast their socio-economic condition.

Question 2. Explain the condition of bio-diversity in Bangladesh.

Ans. Once upon a time, Bangladesh abounded with forests, animals and birds. Low marshes abounded with aquatic animals. Houses, roads and towns are now being built filling water bodies due to the increase of country's population which is leaving a bad impact on bio-diversity. The normal flow of water is hampered due to the building of houses and roads. As a result, reproduction of aquatic animals and fishes is hampered.

The cultivable land has diminished due to the building of house, roads and towns. The fertility of land is being spoiled by chemical wastes due to unplanned industrialization. The use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides has been a must for enhanced food production to feed our increased population. These are hampering the reproduction of fishes, insects and birds. For that reason too bio-diversity is also affected.

Question 3. "The future of jute industry is bright" — Explain it.

Ans. Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mills at Narayanganj in 1951. Once in the past, the main cash crop of the farmers was jute in the country. The farmers used to meet family's monetary demand by selling jute. There are 76 jute mills in the country now. Once the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now new probabilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too. Bangladesh has earned 32 crore US dollars exporting jute products in fiscal year 2009-2010.

Question 4. Why is reproduction of aquatic animals hampered? [DB '19]

Ans. Once upon a time, Bangladesh abounded with forests, animals and birds. Low marshes abounded with aquatic animals. Houses, roads and towns are now being built filling water bodies for the increasing population and so. the normal flow of water gets hampered. As a result, reproduction of aquatic animals and fishes gets hampered.

Question 5. Why is it important to protect our bio-diversity? [RB '19]

Ans. Bio-diversity boosts ecosystem productivity where all species, no matter how small, have an important role to play. All types of plants, animals, insects on the land and in the water are crucial for maintaining the ecosystem of a place. All the living beings help one another to survive any way in the earth. So, to keep the world suitable for surviving, bio-diversity should be preserved.

Question 6. Explain the role of the development of human resource in economic development. [JB '19]

Ans. Human resource means skilled manpower. It is possible to develop human resource with the proper education, training, housing, medicare and food. Not unskilled but only skilled human beings can contribute to the economic development of a country. So, we have to make sure that every human being can have the opportunity to attain knowledge through education. We have to develop necessary skills through education. We have to arrange proper medicare so that one can work according to one's skill.

Question 7. Explain the concept of bio-diversity. [CB '19]

Ans. The way diverse living beings live in nature is plainly called bio-diversity. The animal world along with man, animals and insects live maintaining a balance in nature.

All the living beings are dependent on each other in different ways. So, extinction of one living being is a threat to another.



Question 8. Explain the reasons for the loss of bio-diversity of Bangladesh. [CtgB '19]

Ans. There are many reasons for the loss of bio-diversity of our country. Due to natural disasters like flood, river erosion, cyclone, tornado etc, many types of plants, animals, insects die. Moreover, climate change leads many animals, insects to be extinct. As a result, the bio-diversity of our country is getting disappeared.

Question 9. Explain the promising industry of Bangladesh. [SB '19]

Ans. Once, we had to import drugs spending a huge foreign currency. Now both in public and private sectors, a good number of drug industries have been set up which are not only meeting almost all our huge demand but also exporting a good amount of drugs to foreign countries. Drug is really considered by many in Bangladesh now as a promising export-oriented industrial sector.

Question 10. Why the way in which diverse living beings live in nature is in danger? [BB '19]

Ans. The way diverse living beings live in nature is called bio-diversity. But it is a matter of sorrow that this bio-diversity is now in danger due to many reasons. Because of global warming, many species of plants and animals have already disappeared. Another reason is population explosion. Due to increasing population, mills, factories, roads, schools, colleges, hospitals are being constructed cutting down trees or destroying forests. As a result, many living beings are losing their habitats. Consequently, the environment is getting imbalanced.

Question 11. Explain the importance of most prospective industry in Bangladesh. [DjB '19]

Ans. The most prospective industry now in Bangladesh is drug industry.

Once, we had to import drugs spending a huge foreign currency. Now both in public and private sectors, a good number of drug industries have been set up which are not only meeting almost all our huge demand but also exporting a good amount of drugs to foreign countries.

As a result, this industry is earning a huge foreign currency and contributing to the economy of the country.

Question 12. How to fulfill the lack of balanced food by utilizing natural resource? [DB '18]

Ans. The lack of balanced food is fulfilled by utilizing natural resources. The utilization of three kinds of animal resources namely cattle, fowl and fish have increased in the country. As a result, the demand of balanced diet is being met. On the other hand, lacs of farms are growing to provide employment for many.

Question 13. Explain the role of industries on socio-economic development. [CB '18]

Ans. The role of industries on socio-economic development is very great. Quick industrialization is taking place in the context of the present world order. Man is producing varieties of commodities applying latest technologies. They are trading those commodities to maintain their livelihood. Human enterprise, capital and research and experience play the major role in the development of industries.

Question 14. Why is it necessary to protect biodiversity? Explain. [CtgB '18]

Ans. It is necessary to protect biodiversity because the animal world along with man, animals and insects live maintaining a balance in nature. Different flora and fauna live or die due to various changes in climate and temperature. Due to the change in temperature and climate, many of the living beings which used to exist millions of years ago in the earth's climate are now extinct.

Question 15. Explain the importance of force to maintain natural balance. [BB '18]

Ans. The total forest area of Bangladesh is 24,983 square kilometers. 16 percent of total land area of the country is forest. There is valuable vegetation in forests. They are used to make our home and furniture. Besides, there are birds and animal resources in forests. Forests are valuable in maintaining ecological balance. We need more forest land.

Question 16. How does the industry develop the socio-economic condition? [DjB '18]

Ans. The industry develops the socio-economic condition of a country greatly.

Quick industrialization is taking place in the context of the present world order. Man is producing varieties of commodities applying latest technologies. They are trading those commodities to maintain their livelihood. Human enterprise, capital and research and experience play the major role in the development of industries.

Question 17. Why is Bangladesh called a riverine country? [CB '17]

Ans. There are many big and small rivers in our country. The rivers are easy means for cargo transport and communication. Electricity can be produced from current of rivers. Besides, our rivers abound with fish resources. So, Bangladesh is called riverine country.

Question 18. What is meant by bio-diversity? [SB '17]

Ans. The way in which diverse living beings stay alive in nature is plainly called bio-diversity. Bio-diversity is the variety of different types of life found on the earth and the variations within

species. It is a measure of the variety of organisms present in different ecosystems. This can refer to genetic variation, ecosystem variation or species variation. So, the number and variety of plants, animals, and other organisms that exist is known as bio-diversity.

Question 19. What do you understand by biodiversity? [BB '17]

Ans. The way in which diverse living beings stay alive in nature is plainly called bio-diversity. Bio-diversity is the variety of different types of life found on the Earth and the variations within species. It is a measure of the variety of organisms present in different ecosystems. This can refer to genetic variation, ecosystem variation or species variation. So, the number and variety of plants, animals, and other organisms that exist is known as bio-diversity.

Question 20. Write down short note on the Jute industry in Bangladesh.

Ans. Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mill at Narayanganj in 1951. Once, the main cash crop of the farmers was jute in our country. The farmers used to meet family's monetary demand by selling jute. Once, the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now, new probabilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too.

Question 21. Why is the soil of our country a valuable natural gift? [BB '17]

Ans. Soil is a valuable gift of nature in Bangladesh. The plain land of this country is very fertile. In most areas three crops are grown annually. One-tenth of the country is mountainous. There are abundant animal, forest and mineral resources in mountains.

Solutions to Textual Activities

Along with textual reference

Lesson-1 : Different Natural Resources of Bangladesh

Activity 01 Make a list of natural resources of Bangladesh. Write a report on how these resources are making our life rich. ► Textbook Page 141

Solution : A list of natural resources of Bangladesh is given below :

Natural resources	
a. Soil	e. Fish resources
b. Rivers	f. Animal resources
c. Mine resources	g. Sea / Marine resources
d. Forest resources	

How these resources are making our lives rich is given below :

- Soil** : Soil is a valuable nature's gift in Bangladesh. The plain land of this country is very fertile. In most areas three crops are grown in a year. One-tenth of the country is mountainous. There are abundant animal, forest and mineral resources in mountains.
- Rivers** : Bangladesh is riverine. There are many big and small rivers in this country. The rivers are easy means for cargo transport and communication. Electricity can be produced from current of rivers. Besides, our rivers abound with fish resources.
- Mine resources** : Many valuable minerals are there under earth in Bangladesh. Among them coal, gas, lime-stone, china clay and silica are mentionable.
- Forest resources** : The total forest area of Bangladesh is 24,983 square kilometers. 16 percent of total land area of the country is

forest. There is valuable vegetation in forests. Besides, there are birds and animal resources in forests. Forests are valuable in maintaining ecological balance.

- Fish resources** : There are many rivers and canals in Bangladesh along with the Bay of Bengal on the south. There are a huge number of sweet water fishes in these low lands, rivers, canals. Besides, sea-fishes are also catering to our food demand. Many people live by fishing.
- Animal resources** : Among our animal resources, there are cows, buffaloes, goats, ram, fowl, etc. They are domestic animals.
- Sea/Marine resources** : There lies the Bay of Bengal covering the southern region of Bangladesh. The two sea-ports Chittagong and Mongla have developed along the sea coast. We produce salt from sea water. Besides, we procure huge quantity of fishes from the sea. These are our important natural resources. True, that some resources are not enough compared to our population but the country can become rich by limited resources if these are properly utilized through careful planning.

Lesson-2 : Role of Natural Resources in Socio-economic Development

Activity 02 How will natural resources of Bangladesh develop our socio-economic condition? ► Textbook Page 142

Solution : Natural resources of Bangladesh are limited. On the other hand, the population is very big compared to the resources. So we have to use natural resources by proper planning.



Production and creating employment : Ours is an agricultural based country. The soil is also very fertile. Agricultural production will be much higher by proper utilization of this fertile soil. Industrialization too should be in planned way. If we use advanced technology in agriculture, production will rise and new employments will be created in villages. As a result, rural people will not rush to towns for employment.

Meeting demands of balanced diet : The utilization of three kinds of animal resources namely cattle, fowl and fish have increased in the country. As a result, the demand of balanced diet is being met. On the other hand, hundreds of farms are growing providing employment for many.

Providing irrigation facilities : We can irrigate our agricultural land by water of our river-canal-low land-haor. As a result, agricultural production can be raised in dry season too.

Industrial development and trade expansion : The gas, coal and limestone of the country are also utilized. These natural resources are being used so that industry is expanding.

Forest resources : We use forest resources in building houses and making furniture. Again, forest resources are very necessary in reducing temperature. We have to further increase our forest resources in a planned way.

By proper utilization of country's natural resources, the agriculture and industry will develop and employment opportunities will be generated.

Lesson-5 : The Contribution of Industry to Socio-economic Development of Bangladesh

Activity 03 Identify the areas having the impact of the development of industry.

► Textbook Page 148

Solution : The areas having the impact on the development of industry are given bellow :

- The pressure of population growth in Bangladesh is very high. Only agriculture is not able to provide for all people. In this context, labourers and employees are being able to remove poverty by working in mills and factories. Many are working with handsome salaries after gathering skills and experiences. In this way opportunities for livelihood are being created outside agriculture for a large number of people.
- About 40 lac people in Bangladesh are now directly linked with garments sector. A major portion of them are women who joined garments sector to alleviate their poverty. They all are self-reliant today.
- Many of them are acquiring further skills through study and training side by side of their work. They are trying to rear up their children as worth citizens through proper education.
- Besides garments, there are other sectors too where lacs of people coming from rural areas are being employed for livelihood. Thus, coming in touch with industry they are trying to improve their economic condition.
- In urban areas, the number of lower middle class, middle class and the rich are growing than the extreme poor. People are joining new professions along with jobs, trade and commerce, teaching, law, etc.



Super Suggestions



Super Suggestions with 100% preparatory questions selected by the Master Trainer Panel

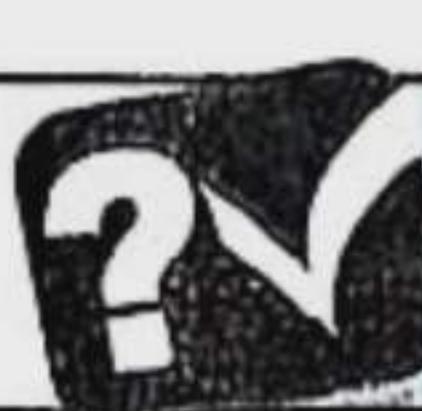
Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7	8
MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
Short Q/A	1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 32, 34, 37, 40, 43	2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 33, 36, 38, 41
Creative Q/A	1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17	2, 3, 8, 12, 15, 16
Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 13	4, 5, 7, 12
Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 17	6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 19, 21

Exclusive Tips ► Master the solutions to all the activities in this chapter along with exercise and other Q/A to develop the creative thinking and assess your talent.



Assessment & Evaluation



A question bank presented in the form
of a class test to assess the preparation

Class Test

Time : 3 hours

Bangladesh & Global Studies

Class : Eight

Full marks : 100

1 × 30 = 30

[N.B. : Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. Block fully, with a ball-point pen, the circle of the letter that stands for the correct/best answer in the "Answer Sheet" for Multiple Choice Question Type Examination.]

1. All objects got from nature are called —.
 - Natural resource
 - Mine resource
 - Forest resource
 - Valuable resource
2. Which one is natural resource?
 - Hospital
 - School
 - Minerals
 - Temple
3. How many sea ports are there in Bangladesh?
 - three
 - two
 - one
 - four
4. Through which source we get the edible salt?
 - river
 - mineral
 - sea
 - soil
5. From which natural resources can electricity be produced?
 - Soil
 - Rivers
 - Forest resources
 - Sea resources
6. How many crops are grown in a year in most of the areas of Bangladesh?
 - two crops
 - three crops
 - four crops
 - Five crops
7. Which is the main raw material in the Fenchuganj fertilizer mill?
 - Biogas
 - Natural gas
 - Local cotton
 - Bone powder
8. What is our first duty to protect bio-diversity?
 - Plant more trees
 - Save the water bodies
 - Control population
 - Reduce the use of pesticides
9. What is our first duty to protect bio-diversity?
 - Plant more trees
 - Save the water bodies
 - Control population
 - Reduce the use of pesticides
10. What is the necessary percentage of forest for keeping a good ecological balance?
 - 10
 - 16
 - 25
 - 30
11. Social and economic condition of a country can be improved by —.
 - i. proper utilization of natural resources
 - ii. indiscriminate use of natural resources
 - iii. unsystematic use of natural resources

Which one is correct?

 - i
 - ii & iii
 - i & ii
 - i, ii & iii
12. Which one is regarded as white gold? /RB '19/
 - Prawn
 - Sugar
 - Tea
 - Paper
13. When was the natural gas based fertilizer factory established?
 - 1933
 - 1940
 - 1951
 - 1961
14. Which one of the export products is called 'White Gold'?
 - Shrimp
 - Tobacco
 - Tea
 - Medicine
15. Which year the first fertilizer factory established in Bangladesh?
 - 1947
 - 1951
 - 1953
 - 1961
16. Which industry was dominant in the first stage of industrialization?
 - Jute
 - Garments
 - Tannery
 - Textile

17. Which one is the prospective industry of Bangladesh?
 - Drug
 - Cement
 - Leather
 - Tea
18. At present which industry is considered as prospective industry?
 - textile
 - garments
 - leather
 - drug
19. When was the first sugar factory established in Bangladesh?
 - 1963
 - 1953
 - 1943
 - 1933
20. Which one is the old industry in Bangladesh?
 - Jute industry
 - Tea Industry
 - Sugar industry
 - Paper industry
- Read the following passage and answer question numbers 21 — 23 :

In Eid-ul Adha, lot of animals such as cows and goats are sacrificed by men. We get huge amount of leather from these animals. Bangladesh has earned lot of US dollars by exporting leather and leather goods.
21. Which animals leather are used in Bangladesh?
 - Cow
 - Deer
 - Bear
 - Camel
22. — are made of those leather.
 - i. Bags
 - ii. Shoes
 - iii. Shirt

Which one is correct?

 - i & iii
 - ii & iii
 - i & ii
 - i, ii & iii
23. How many US dollars has Bangladesh earned exporting leather in the fiscal year 2008—2009?
 - 18 crore
 - 20 crore
 - 22 crore
 - 16 crore
24. Social system build up on the base of —.
 - agriculture work
 - industry work
 - charity work
 - economic activities
25. Which pressure has entangled Bangladesh most?
 - Rocial clash
 - Population
 - Unemployment
 - Price-hike
26. If the rural people are the 85% of the total population, what will be the number of urban people?
 - 15%
 - 70%
 - 100%
 - 115%
27. Which product is currently one of the most leading foreign exchange earners of Bangladesh?
 - Tea
 - Leather
 - Prawn
 - Drug
28. What's the percentage of forest through the total land area in Bangladesh?
 - 12
 - 16
 - 20
 - 25
29. Which one is mine resource?
 - Silica
 - Soil
 - River
 - Cement
30. What is the portion of forest area of Bangladesh in compare with it's total area?
 - 10%
 - 12%
 - 16%
 - 25%

Answer Sheet ▶ Multiple Choice Questions

1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	12	<input type="radio"/>	13	<input type="radio"/>	14	<input type="radio"/>	15	<input type="radio"/>
16	<input type="radio"/>	17	<input type="radio"/>	18	<input type="radio"/>	19	<input type="radio"/>	20	<input type="radio"/>	21	<input type="radio"/>	22	<input type="radio"/>	23	<input type="radio"/>	24	<input type="radio"/>	25	<input type="radio"/>	26	<input type="radio"/>	27	<input type="radio"/>	28	<input type="radio"/>	29	<input type="radio"/>	30	<input type="radio"/>



Short-Answer Question (Each question carries 2 marks)**Answer any 10 of the following questions :**

1. What is meant by natural resources?
2. Write about the natural resource soil.
3. Define mineral resources.
4. What is meant by animal resources?
5. What is meant by limited resources?
6. How can agricultural production be increased?
7. Write the importance of biodiversity.
8. What is the state of bio-diversity in Bangladesh?
9. Briefly write about the jute industry.

 $2 \times 10 = 20$

10. Write the contribution of the garment industry to the economic progress of Bangladesh.
11. Write the contribution of the fertilizer industry in increasing food production.
12. Briefly write about the importance of the pharmaceutical industry.
13. Write about the cash crop cotton of Bangladesh.
14. Write the impact of industrial development in Bangladesh.
15. How is the development of industries contributing to the modern lifestyle?

Creative Question (Each question carries 10 marks)**Answer any 5 of the following questions :**

1. Except one piece of land Rabin gets nothing by way of inheritance. He builds a house there with heart and soul. After few years when his son is growing, he is able to good arrangement of education, treatment for him. It is possible for him to the proper utilization of natural resources.
 - a. On which base does social system build up? 1
 - b. Explain, how has man been improving fast their socio-economic condition. 2
 - c. "The natural resources has contributed the socio-economic development of Rabin." — Explain it. 3
 - d. "The utilization of natural resources is increasing extensively." — Justify. 4
2. From the childhood of Rasel he was growing in nice environment. But his son faces a lot of problems for urbanization and over population. He has intended to take an important role to protect bio-diversity.
 - a. What is bio-diversity? 1
 - b. Explain the condition of bio-diversity in Bangladesh. 2
 - c. What should we do to protect bio-diversity? Discuss. 3
 - d. "Bio-diversity is threatened." Explain this statement. 4

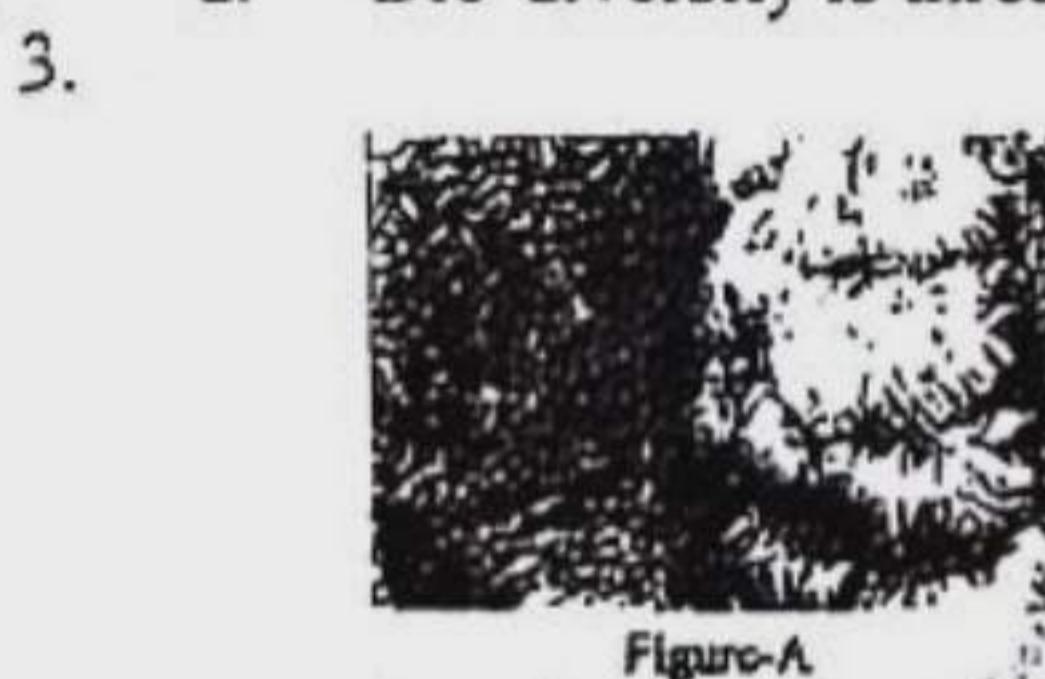


Figure-A

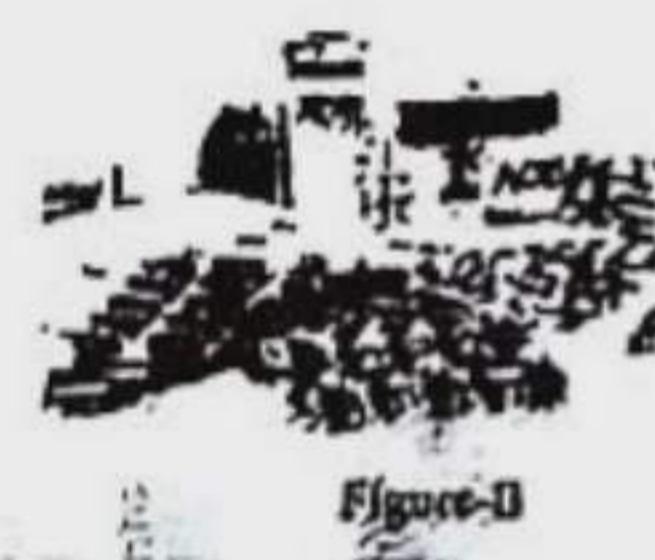


Figure-B

3.
 - a. What is bio-diversity? 1
 - b. Why is reproduction of aquatic animals hampered? 2
 - c. Describe the industry showing in Figure-A. 3
 - d. The industry shown in Figure-B is very prospective in respect of our country. — Analyze the statement. 4
4. Mr Sajal's son Srejon works in Saudia for ten years. Mr Sajal sets a garment factory in the country with the money sent by his son. Many unemployed persons get opportunity of working there and he also earns much benefit.
 - a. What is called Gross National Product? 1
 - b. Explain the role of the development of human resource in economic development. 2
 - c. Which sector of our national income does the activity of Mr Sajal belong to?— Explain. 3
 - d. How does the money sent by Srejan contribute, for the economic advancement of the country?— Analyze it in light of your textbook. 4

 $10 \times 5 = 50$

5. 'M' is a labourer. He works in a factory. The raw materials of that factory is collected from local forest. The river nearby is useful for transportation of those raw materials and produced goods. The product is used by the student. 'M' is a labourer. He works in a factory. The raw materials of that factory is collected from local forest. The river nearby is useful for transportation of those raw materials and produced goods. The product is used by the student.
 - a. What is bio-diversity? 1
 - b. Explain the role of industries on socio-economic development. 2
 - c. Which industry is indicated in the stem given above? Explain. 3
 - d. "The economic development in Bangladesh is possible with proper utilization of the subject-matter as mentioned in the stem given above." Analyse. 4
6. Village girl Zarina came to Dhaka to work in a factory. There she saw many more girls working like her. She also learns that their product is exported abroad. She bought a pair of leather shoes for her mother and a bag for herself after getting salary during Eid.
 - a. What is natural resources? 1
 - b. Why is it necessary to protect biodiversity? Explain. 2
 - c. In which industrial factory does Zarina get job? Explain. 3
 - d. "The industry of Zarina's purchased items has contributed to the socio-economic development of Bangladesh." Give opinion. 4
7. Rani and her husband work in a factory where most of the produced goods of this factory.
 - a. Which is the valuable natural resource of Bangladesh? 1
 - b. What is meant by bio-diversity? 2
 - c. In which industry does Rani work? Explain. 3
 - d. Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export oriented industry in the country— Do you support this statement or not? Show your argument. 4
8. Mr. Rafi has an industry which produces shoes, bags, wallet etc. He plays a great role in our economy establishing the industry. But it is a matter of great sorrow that the waste materials of the industry are polluting the environment.
 - a. What is the total area of forest area in Bangladesh? 1
 - b. Why is the soil of our country a valuable natural gift? 2
 - c. What kind of industry does Mr. Rafi have? What do you know about it? Explain. 3
 - d. How are the waste materials of Mr. Rafi's industry affecting on Bio-diversity? 4

Answering Reference ► Short-Answer Questions

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 9 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 26 | 13 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 36 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 03 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 15 | 10 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 28 | 14 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 40 |
| 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 21 | 11 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 31 | 15 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 43 |
| 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 08 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 22 | 12 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 33 | |

Answering Reference ► Creative Questions

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 14 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 10 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 17 |