

# BGS

## Class-VI

### Chapter-7: Economy of Bangladesh

#### Economy:

- An economy is a system of organizations that play a role in the production and distribution of goods and services in a society.

#### Economic work:

- Any work involving money or the exchange of products or services is economic work.

#### Lesson-1:

#### Economic way of life:

- The economic work done by any society or a group of people as livelihood is called the economic way of life.

The economic ways of life are not same in whole **Bangladesh**. But all economic ways of life of **urban** and **rural** people contribute to the economic development of the country.

#### Economy of Bangladesh:



Agriculture of Bangladesh



Industry of Bangladesh

## Rural Economy of Bangladesh:



Grocer



Blacksmith



Carpenter



Weaver

### Why Bangladesh is called an 'agro-based country'?

- Most of the people of Bangladesh live in villages. Agriculture is their main occupation. Even those who have no land of their own, work on the land of others and earn their livelihood. That means several crores of people of the country depend directly on agriculture. That is why; Bangladesh is called agro-based country.

### The rural economy of Bangladesh remains dynamic with whom?

- Most of the people of Bangladesh live in villages. There are many types of economic worker who remains dynamic the rural economy of Bangladesh. They earn their livelihood as fisherman, weavers, blacksmith, carpenter,

grocers, and potters. Some people run small trades in the village hats & bazaar's, or in the nearby cities & towns.

### **How has a new prospect for rural economy been created?**

- Once agriculture was utterly neglected despite being the most necessary & important aspect of our economy. But at present, modern tools, fertilizers, insecticides and hybrid seeds are being used in agriculture. As a result, not only the production of crops has increased, but also a new prospect for rural economy has been created.

### **Importance of Rural Economy:**

- The greater portion of our demand for food comes from rural agriculture.
- The main source of industrial raw materials of the country is rural agriculture.
- Education & health of the rural people depend on prospect of rural economy.
- Trade of commerce of Bangladesh mostly depends on rural economy.

### **Lesson-2: Urban economy of Bangladesh:**



Professional

Day Labours

### **Who keep the urban economic life active?**

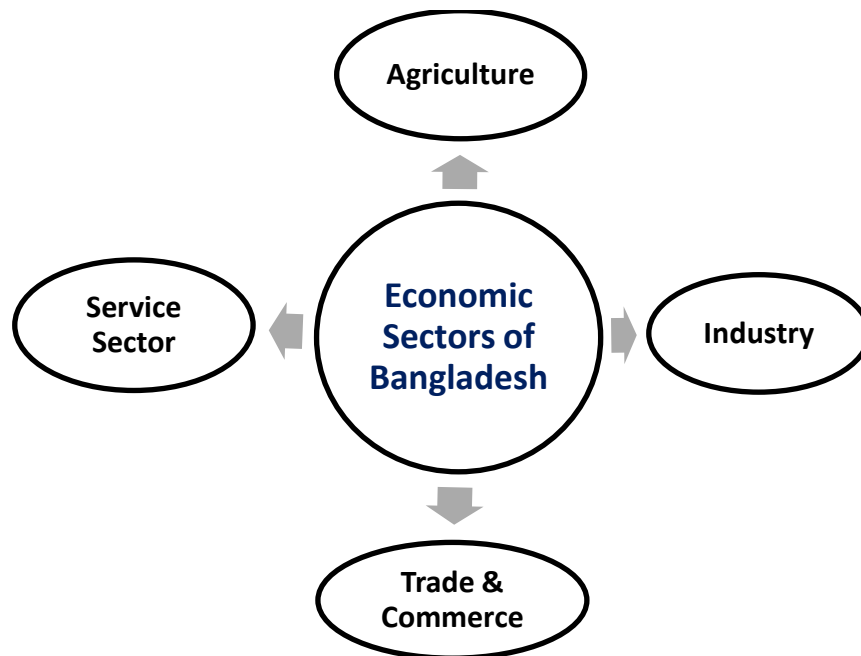
- About 30% people of the total population of Bangladesh live in cities. Urban people do jobs in offices, courts, mills and factories, run trade and commerce, drive vehicles, do domestic work in the house and serve as day

labourers thus earn their livelihood and keep the urban economic life active.

### **Importance of Urban Economy:**

- To expand industrialization urban economy is working.
- Village people are dependent on cities for education, employment, healthcare etc.
- In many rural family, Only earner works in cities.
- The role of urban people is getting more important in the national economy day by day.

### **Lesson-3:**



### **Contribution of Agriculture:**

Paddy, Jute, tea, pulse, robi crops, vegetables, fruits, forest resources, livestock rearing, pisciculture are considered as agricultural sector.

- Agriculture has been playing a key role by meeting the domestic demand for food.

- Most of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood.
- Agricultural sector supplies raw materials of industrial sector.
- The contribution of agriculture in our national economy is more than 20%.

### **Contribution of Industry:**

This sector includes materials produced in factories, electricity, gas, mineral resources, construction of building and infrastructure etc.

- Industrial sector creates opportunity for employment for the citizen.
- Meeting the demand of citizen for clothing, medicine, housing, food etc.
- Help to earn foreign currency by exporting industrial products.
- The more developed a country is, the more important is the role of industrial sector in the economy of that country.

### **Contribution of Trade & Commerce:**

Domestic and foreign trade is the main economic sector.

#### **Domestic Trade:**

The buying and selling of products within the country on personal and institutional initiative is called domestic trade.

#### **Foreign Trade:**

The buying and selling of products with other country is called foreign trade.

- Trade and commerce sector earns valuable foreign currency for the country and strengthens our economy.
- Making commodities available in the domestic market.
- Domestic trade plays an important role in keeping the economy of the country vigorous.

### **Contribution of service sector:**

Education, healthcare, housing, transport, bank-insurance, public administration, law enforcing agencies is considered as service sector.

- Service sector works for the improvement of the living standard of the people of the country.
- This sector is run by both public and private enterprise within the country.
- The more a country developed, the more vigorous is the service sector there.

#### **Lesson-4:**

#### **Progress of Economic Development of Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh is a developing country. We have made enough progress in different economic sectors after independence. Like other countries we have some **obstacles** and **prospects** on the way to progress.

#### **Obstacles:**

- The people are poverty stricken
- Lack of Education

#### **Prospects:**

- Our huge manpower
- Fertile land

#### **Road/Ways of developing the economy of Bangladesh:**

- Turning population into human resource by education and training.
- Developing agriculture by using modern tools, hybrid seeds, proper insecticides and expanding irrigation facilities.
- Exploring the utilization of natural resources like coal, gas, oil etc.
- Expanding the potential industrial sector like garments, medicine, cement etc.
- Improving the infrastructure of the country like road and highways, bridges, railways, supplying water, electricity and gas.



- Taking far-reaching plan and implementing properly where the interest of country above everything.

**Lesson-5:**

**Preconditions for Development:**

For any kind of development skilled manpower is inevitable. Unskilled people do not come to any use of country.

**Comparison between Skilled manpower and unskilled people:**

<b>Skilled manpower/Human resource</b>	<b>Unskilled People</b>
1. Are considered as economic resources of state	1. Are considered as burden of state
2. Successful	2. Unsuccessful
3. China is a large populated country but they have turned into skilled manpower and the economy of china is developing rapidly.	3. Some countries of Africa are geographically large and population is not that large yet, those countries are known as poor country because of their unskilled people.

**Human Resource:** Human resource means to turn every unskilled person into skilled manpower or asset.

**Ways of turning population into human resource:**

- Imparting quality education& vocational education.
- To aid in acquiring & Applying technical education.
- To aid in professional training & in acquiring skill.
- Imparting training in productive work.
- Teaching skills to invest in productive work.
- To help develop innovative power.
- Ensuring advanced healthcare & housing.
- Creating extensive employment opportunities.

**Role of state in creating human resources:**

- The state has to play the main role for turning into human resources. State should be taken responsibilities for ensuring food, cloth, health care education & accommodation their people & the people of those states have rapidly turned into human resources.

**Role of people in creating human resources:**

- We have limited resources. Therefore, it is difficult for the state to meet all fundamental rights within a short time. So, people will have to make effort to turn them into human resource utilizing given advantages.

**>>After reading the whole chapter Students will solve MCQ and CQ from text book.**

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