

Problems and prospects of bangladesh



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Despite its poor-country position, increasing numbers of tourists have visited Bangladesh, a new but minor beginning of foreign exchange earning. Tourism in the early 1980s amounted to some 49,000 visitors per twelve months, but by 1986 more than 129,000 tourists—mostly from India, the United States, Britain, and Japan—visited Bangladesh. Harmonizing to the Bangladesh Parjaton Corporation (Bangladesh Tourism Corporation) , some Tk44.6 million in foreign exchange was earned in 1986 from the tourism industry.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

The Bangladesh authorities and the Bangladesh Aid Group have taken earnestly the thought that Bangladesh is the trial instance for development. In the late eighties, it was possible to state, in the slightly sponsoring tone sometimes adopted by representatives of donor organisations, that Bangladesh had by and large been a “ good performing artist. ” Even in straitened times for the industrialised states, Bangladesh remained a favorite state for significant committedness of new assistance resources from a strikingly wide scope of givers. The entire estimated expense for FY 1988 was estimated at US \$ 1.7 billion, an impressive sum but merely US \$ 16 per capita. One-half of that sum was for nutrient assistance and other trade goods of limited significance for economic growing. Even with the greatest conceivable efficiency in planning and disposal, resource-poor and overpopulated Bangladesh can non accomplish important economic betterments on the footing of that degree of aid.

In analyzing the economic system of Bangladesh, wherever one turns the jobs crowd in and endanger to overpower the analysis. Underlying jobs that have threatened the immature state remain unresolved. These jobs include overpopulation and unequal nutrition, wellness, and education resources ; a low criterion of life, land scarceness, and exposure to natural catastrophe ; practical absence of valuable metals ; and unequal authorities and bureaucratic constructions. Yet the brief history of independent Bangladesh offers much that is encouraging and satisfying.

The World Bank, leader of the Bangladesh Aid Group, described the state in 1987 as a success narrative for economic development and expressed optimism that the ends of the Third Five-Year Plan, and longer term development ends every bit good, could be attained. Government policies had been effectual in exciting the economic system. The private sector had benefited from an environment of greater economic freedom and had improved public presentation in banking and production of jute, fertiliser, ready-made garments, and frozen seafood. The mean growing rate of economic system had been a steady, if unspectacular, 4 per centum since the beginning of the 1980s, shut to the universe norm for developing states.

The image of day-to-day and even year-to-year public presentation of the economic system of Bangladesh is a mixture of achievement and failure, non significantly different from that of the bulk of hapless Third World states. The authorities and people of Bangladesh are entitled to take some pride in the grade of success they have achieved since independency, particularly when one contrasts their success with the glooming prognosiss of economic experts and international experts. The international giver community, led by <https://assignbuster.com/problems-and-prospects-of-bangladesh/>

the World Bank. likewise can be proud of the function it has played in helping this “ largest poorest” state to go a well-thought-of member of the household of states.

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Plants that are utile for deriving a basic apprehension of the Bangladesh economic system include Bangladesh: Emergence of a State by A. M. A. Muhith and The Political Economy of Development by Just Faaland and J. R. Parkinson. Rehman Sobhan’s The Crisis of External Dependence provides an insightful review of the foreign assistance sector. Kirsten Westergaard’s State and Rural Society in Bangladesh provides information on agricultural development in the context of the relationship between the province and rural society. Articles by Abu Muhammad Shajaat Ali and Akhter Hameed Khan supply agricultural instance surveies on the small town of Shyampur and the Comilla Model. severally.

The Far Eastern Economic Review and Economist both carry seasonably studies on the province of the economic system. Among the most of import beginnings of information on the economic system. nevertheless. is the certification provided by assorted bureaus of the authoritiess of Bangladesh and the United States and the World Bank. Important among these is the one-year Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Planning. The Bibliography of Asiatic Studies each twelvemonth carries legion studies on the macroeconomy of Bangladesh and should be consulted for inside informations. (For farther information and complete commendations. see Bibliography.)